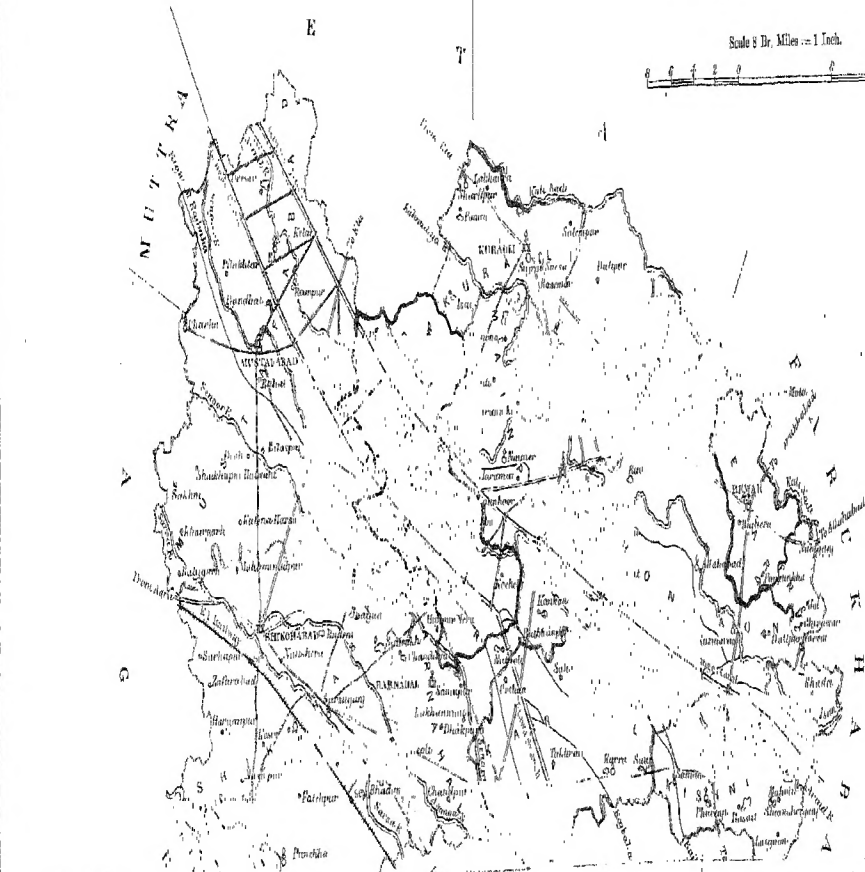


District of MAINPURI

Scale 2 1/2 Miles = 1 Inch.

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 Miles



Taluks	Roads Metalled
Police Stations	Unmetalled
P. & O. Offices	Village
United	

LITHOGRAPHED AT THE SURVEYOR GENERAL'S OFFICE, CALCUTTA, APRIL 1894.

From an original supplied by E. T. Atkinson Esq., in charge of the N. W. P. Gazetteers.

MAINPURI DISTRICT.

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MAINPURI, a district¹ of the Agra division, is bounded on the north by the Eta district; on the east by the Farukhabad district; on the south by the Etâwa district, and on the west by the districts of Agra and Muttra. The district lies between north latitude 26°-52'-30" to 27°-30'-0" and east longitude 78°-27'-45" to 79°-28'-30", with an area, in 1874, of 1,086,253 acres, or 1,697·27 square miles² and a population, in 1872, numbering 765,783 souls, of

¹ The materials for this notice are chiefly Mr. McConaghey's parganah reports; Mr. D. M. Smeaton's report on parganah Bhongson; the joint report of those officers on the settlement of the district; reports by Mr. A. O. Hume, C.S.; notes by Mr. J. L. Denniston, C.S.; reports by Messrs. Gubbins, Edmonstone, Dick, Robinson, Unwin, and Raikes of the Civil Service, and generally the records of the Board of Revenue.

² The area in 1849, excluding the Eta parganahs (302,899 acres), comprised 982,846 acres or 135·7 square miles; in 1853 there were, excluding the same parganahs (311,935 acres), 981,011 acres, or 1,532·8 square miles; in 1865 there were 1,066,534 acres, or 1,666·45 square miles, and the census of 1872 gives 1,691 square miles. The figures of the recent revision of settlement have been followed all through the present notice where not otherwise specified.

whom 724,663 were Hindús, 40,965 were Musalmáns, and 155 were Christians,¹ giving 452 persons to the square mile. The average length of the district is about 56 miles and the breadth ranges from about 42 miles to 18 miles, the average being about 33 miles. Of the total area, 608,526 acres, or 56 per cent., are cultivated and 128,691 acres (including 18,818 acres under groves), 11.9 or per cent., are culturable.

The district is divided into eleven parganahs, grouped under five tahsils, for the purposes of the revenue administration. The following statement gives the statistics of area, population, revenue and police jurisdiction of each fiscal sub-division :—

Administrative sub-divisions.

Present tahsil.	Parganah.	Entered in the <i>Ain-i-Akbari</i> in	Number of villages in 1874.	INCLUDES			In the police jurisdiction of station.
				Land revenue in 1874-75.	Area in acres in 1874.	Population in 1872.	
I. Mainpuri.	1. Mainpuri,...	Bhongaon, Sauj.	85	Rs. 93,070	108,010	83,413	Mainpuri Rat-bhampur.
	2. Ghior, ...	Rápri, ...	81	91,840	96,840	59,461	Aunchha, Ghior, Damaáhar.
	3. Kuráli, ...	Kuráli, ...	91	41,770	48,947	33,961	Kuráli, Sharípur.
	4. Bhongaon...	Bhongaon, ...	237	1,79,730	177,027	118,920	Bhongaon, Sul-tanganj, Kus-mara.
II. Bhongaon.	5. Bewar, ...	Bíwar, ...	65	24,863	28,029	18,040	Bewar.
	6. Kishni Nabiganj.	Bhongaon, ...	87	77,730	72,870	48,557	Kishni, Nabiganj.
III. Karhal.	7. Alipur Patti,	Patti Alipur,	26	21,890	19,558	15,236	
	8. Karhal, ...	Ezáwa, ...	86	84,710	82,632	46,257	Karhal, Karra.
IV. Shikohabad.	9. Barnáhal,...	Ezáwa, ...	107	99,310	59,310	42,593	Barnáhal.
	10. Shikohabad,	Rápri, ...	296	2,78,300	187,588	143,869	Shikohabad, Sarsaganj, Aráon, Harha, Ukhrend, Ponchha.
V. Mustafabad.	11. Mustafabad,	Rápri, ...	272	2,92,980	205,441	155,476	Jasrána, Pharcha, Eku.
Total, ...		...	1,433	12,76,193	10,86,253	765,783	

As will be shown hereafter, in the pre-Musalmán period Mainpuri formed a portion of the kingdom of Kanauj, and from the conquest until the reign of Akbar was divided between Rápri and Bháugánw, or Bhongaon. From the *Ain-i-Akbari* we learn that the

¹ The details show 129 Europeans, 7 Americans, 3 Eurasians, and 85 Native Christians, or 224 in all, giving a difference of 39 unaccounted for; the error is apparently in the excessive number of Europeans.

district lay in sirkárs Kanauj and Agra, belonging to súbah Agra. Rápri with the wild tracts of Chandwár and Hatkánt in the Agra district belonged to dastúr Biána and Etáwa to dastúr Etáwa, both of which belonged to sirkár Agra. Alipur Patti, Bírwar or Bewar Sonj or Sauj, and Bhongaon formed portions of dastúr Bhongaon, and Kuráli formed part of dastúr Sakít in the Kanauj sirkár. In 1801, Mainpuri became the head-quarters of the great district of Etáwa and continued to remain the seat of the chief revenue authority until Eta and Etáwa were completely separated from it. Parganahs Bewar and Kuráli came by cession from the Farukhabad Nawáb and the remainder of the district from the Oudh Nawáb. A military station was established at Shikohabad and a Joint Magistrate was stationed at Etáwa. Some account of the changes that then took place has been given under the Etáwa district. The revenue jurisdiction of the entire district in 1803 was entrusted to a Collector residing at Mainpuri, who had ten tahsils under him :—Shikohabad or Rápri, including parganahs Shikohabad, Mustafabad, and Ghiror; Hazúr tahsil, including Bhongaon, Sauj, Kishni, and taluka Manchhana; Sakít, including Sonhár, Sakít, Sirhpura, Saháwar, Karsána, and Amánpur; Kásganj, including Soron and Kásganj; Etáwa, comprising Bibamau, Auraiya, Sandaus, Barhpura, and Tálgrám. Sauj was subsequently transferred to Farukhabad. Gradually lesser areas were divided off and placed under separate sub-collectors. Early in 1810, Sauj was transferred to Etáwa from Farukhabad. In 1815, Mr. Valpy received charge of Shikohabad tahsil, including Muhammadpur-Labhana and Dehli-Jákhan, and in 1817 Kuráli was received from Farukhabad. In 1837, the Mainpuri jurisdiction was restricted to Saháwar-Karsána, Eta-Sakít, Sirhpura, Kuráli, Shikohabad, Mustafabad, Ghiror, Sauj, Karhal, Kishni-Nabiganj, Bhongaon, Alipur-Patti, and Manchhana. In 1824, the old parganah of Rápri was dismembered and divided into "*kismat auwal*," subsequently known as parganah Shikohabad; "*kismat drum*," afterwards called parganah Mustafabad and parganah Ghiror. From the earliest times, Rápri has been intimately connected with the neighbouring parganah of Chandwár. The physical features of both tracts are the same, the people were the same and were equally noted for their turbulence and their bravery, and with the aid of the Bhadauriya colony of Hatkánt were able to bid defiance to the most powerful governors, being always sure of a safe retreat amid the rugged raviny country along the Jumna and the Chambal. Indeed, it may fairly be said that now, for the first time in the world's history, has the long arm of the law been able to penetrate these fastnesses. For these reasons the boundaries between Rápri and Chandwár were always uncertain and depended much on the wishes of the individual for the time being in possession. Parganah Rápri, at the cession, included much of Chandwár, and it would be almost impossible to state distinctly what portions of the parganah then belonged

to Chandwār and what portions should be included in Rāpri proper. Mainpuri belonged to Manchhana, which itself was formed out of Bhongaon. Kishni-Nabiganj also formed a part of the same parganah. Bewar was received from Farukhabad in 1840. To the south of Rāpri was parganah Haveli Etāwa, from which a great part of parganah Bībaman, made up of tappas Dehli and Jākhan, was formed. Bībaman was again broken up and distributed between Barnāhal, Etāwa, and Shikohabad, and Karhal, also a tappa of Etāwa, was constituted a separate parganah. In 1850-51 parganah Bhongaon and taluka Manchhana were united under the name Bhongaon-Manchhana. In 1861, parganah Sanj was broken up and divided between Karhal and Mainpuri, which for a time were known as Mainpuri Mai Sanj Shimāli and Karhal Mai Sanj Janūbi. Since then the changes that have occurred have been chiefly internal between parganah and parganah within the district. The Judge of Mainpuri has civil and criminal appellate jurisdiction all over the district. The Subordinate Judge and the Munsif of Mainpuri and the Munsif of Shikohabad divide the original civil jurisdiction between them. There were nine magisterial courts in 1860-61 and 12 in 1870-71, exclusive of the courts of the canal officers. In 1860-61, there were 13 civil and revenue courts, including those of tahsildārs empowered to hear rent suits, and in 1870-71 there were 12. There were five covenanted civil officers at work in 1860-61 and four in 1870-71. In 1875, the district staff comprised a covenanted Civil Judge, a Native Subordinate-Judge, and two Munsifs; a covenanted Magistrate-Collector, Joint-Magistrate, and two Assistant-Collectors; a Native Deputy-Collector; five tahsildārs invested with judicial powers: a District Superintendent of Police; a Civil Surgeon; an Assistant Opium Agent, and a Deputy Inspector of Schools. There was one Honorary Magistrate, Raja Lachhman Singh.

The country throughout presents an almost level appearance without any considerable elevations and with very few inequalities. *Physical features.* Indeed, the only exceptions to the general level are the sand-ridges to the west of the district, the sandy undulations in the neighbourhood of the Kāli and the Isan, and the ravines along the Jumna to the south-west. The sand-ridges run in a long, low line, about a quarter of a mile in breadth, through parganahs Shikohabad and Mustafabad. The Jumna ravines are about two miles in breadth and are almost completely unculturable. This plain is skirted on the north-east by the Kāli Nadi and on the south-west by the Jumna. Both these rivers have a course to the south-east, and between them and in almost parallel courses run the four lesser streams—the Isan, the Arind, the Sengar, and the Sarsa. The course of these streams is also to the south-east, and shows that there is a gradual slope from north-west to south-east. Taking the district from north to south, the average fall of the rivers, excluding the Jumna, is 1·5 feet per mile, and the average slope of the surface

of the country is 1·2 feet per mile. A line of levels taken across the district from the Jumna to the Káli shows that the water-sheds of the streams running through it at the point of intersection are almost exactly the same height above the level of the sea. The highest point in the district is only 139 feet above the lowest. The following statement, compiled from the records of the Great Trigonometrical Survey, shows the ascertained levels above the sea at Karáchi

of the survey line in this district. The top of the 30th milestone from Agra on the Agra and Cawnpore road shows 537·06 feet; of the 31st, shows 535·38 feet, and of the 32nd, shows 534·08 feet. The level of the rails of the down line opposite the railway chainage 50·0 is 538·35 feet, and the platform crossing above is 542·06 feet above the level of the sea. The Great Trigonometrical Survey bench-mark is imbedded two paces east of steps leading to the east end of the railway platform, close to the water-tank, and two paces inward from the ash-pit and shows 538·78 feet. The level of the rails opposite the junction of the Aligarh and Etáwa railway divisions is 538·84 feet. The following heights are taken along the Grand Trunk road to Cawnpore :—

Top of mile-stone	40th	...	528·02	Top of centre of west parapet wall of bridge at 80-81st mile,	...	507·41
Ditto	42nd	..	526·58	Plinth of milestone on Cawnpore branch canal on the 56th mile from Náu,	...	525·55
Ditto	43rd	...	525·23	Ditto	50th ditto,	522·27
Ditto	46th	...	526·24	Ditto	63rd ditto,	520·55
Ditto	47th	...	535·64	Top of centre of west parapet of Singhpur bridge,	...	523·29
Ditto	48th	...	522·24	Bench-mark opposite entrance to Mainpuri jail,	...	511·00
Ditto	49th	...	525·24	Stone bench-mark imbedded four feet from south-east corner of the canal chauki at Singhpur,	...	517·83
Ditto	51st	...	522·15	Plinth of milestone 60th from Náu,	...	516·93
Ditto	52nd	...	525·75	Ditto	68th ditto,	515·71
Top of centre of north-west parapet wall at Ghiror over canal,	...	...	534·23	Top of mile-stone	70th ditto,	513·37
Bench-mark at south-east corner of Ghiror canal chauki,	...	...	527·29	Ditto	72nd ditto,	511·67
Top of canal milestone, 57th from Náu,	...	...	528·52	Plinth of mile-stone	74th ditto,	508·09
Ditto	56th ditto,	...	529·27	Ditto	76th ditto,	505·37
Ditto	56th ditto,	...	530·55	Ditto	79th ditto,	501·59
Ditto	54th ditto,	...	531·92	Ditto	80th ditto,	500·82
Ditto	53rd ditto,	...	534·11	Ditto	81st ditto,	501·72
Plinth of milestone, 52nd ditto,	...	...	534·42	Ditto	85rd ditto,	498·56
G. T. Road from Agra, 54th top of stone,	...	...	525·48	Ditto	84th ditto,	498·83
Ditto	55th ditto,	...	524·82	Top of milestone	85th ditto,	496·78
Ditto	58th ditto,	...	521·85	Plinth of milestone	87th ditto,	494·75
Top of centre of west parapet wall of bridge over canal at Danna-har,	...	...	531·71	Top of centre of west parapet wall of bridge at Kasrúda,	...	510·46
				Ditto of bridge at Rám Nagar,	...	500·58
				Mark two paces from south-east corner of Rám Nagar chauki,	...	494·31

The Jumna flows along the south-western boundary of the district and separates parganah Shikohabad from parganah Báh Paná-Hydrography. Jumna. hat of the Agra district. The course is south-east and is very winding. The banks, in places, rise abruptly from the water's edge to a

height of eighty to one hundred feet, and leave, at their base, barely room for a narrow broken footway; and, again, in other places, they rise gradually upwards and leave room for fertile expanses of alluvial land to the extent of half a mile or more, known as *kachár*, and occasional beds of sand. From the top of the bank, the ravines or *behar* stretch inland from a quarter of a mile to two miles in breadth. They are almost entirely devoid of cultivation, but afford good pasturage to cattle, which are kept in great numbers by the lawless and turbulent tribe of Phátak Ahírs, who settled here some centuries ago. In addition to the *kachár* there is a belt of fertile alluvial land, known as *bhagna*, which winds through the ravines bordering on Ponchha, Oráwar, and Oráwar Mandua. It formed a portion of the old bed of the Jumna and joins the existing bed at both ends. It is about the same breadth as the new bed with its *kachár*, and is similarly bounded by precipitous ravines. Some years ago a boat, in fair preservation, was found imbedded in this *bhagna*, at a considerable depth below the surface. There is little loss from diluvion or gain from alluvion along the Jumna in this district. There is no irrigation from the Jumna, nor is any needed for the *kachár* land subject to yearly inundation. Here, as soon as the water recedes and the proper season has arrived, the plough is run through the land and the seed is sown without the labour of irrigation or preliminary cultivation so needed elsewhere. The crops produced are equal in quantity, quality, and weight to the best grown elsewhere. The river is nowhere fordable even in the cold and dry seasons. There are ferries at Nárangi Báñ, Oráwar Mandua, Kaurári, Kachhpura, Bárabágh, and Harha. The navigation is impeded somewhat in the rains by the existence of eddies near Nárangi Báñ, Oráwar, Muhammadpur, and Badaura. Kunkur reefs appear in the bed of the river near Kurári, and though partially cleared, it requires some skill and caution to avoid them. Sand-banks, too, in the dry season, form hindrances to the boats passing, which, however, can easily be surmounted. There is little navigation connected with this district on the Jumna, and there are no marts or depôts for trade on its bank here.

The Káli Nadi flows along the north-eastern boundary of the district, separating parganahs Kuráli, Mainpuri, and Alipur Patti from parganahs Barna and Azamnagar of the Eta district and parganahs Bhongaon, Bewar, and a part of Kishni Nabiganj from parganah Shamsabad of the Farrukhabad district. It is a narrow stream, and though fordable only at certain places during the spring and summer months, it is not navigable, but might easily be rendered so for boats of light burden. There is a bridge at Madanpur, on the Farrukhabad road, just beyond the boundary of the district, and elsewhere the Káli is crossed by ferries or bridges-of-boats, which latter are removed during the rains. Even in the rains the current is not strong and flows through a belt of low alluvial soil

Káli Nadi.

of varying breadth, confined on both sides by high sand bluffs which rise abruptly out of it. The bed sometimes shifts, and though it often preserves a middle course between these sand-ridges, it usually keeps close to one of them, throwing the whole of the *khádir* land to the other side. This alluvial land often extends to half a mile, and, owing to the height of the banks, was not, formerly, subject to annual inundations except near Jamlapur, to the north of parganah Kuráli. Of late years, however, considerable flooding has taken place from the use of the river as a canal escape. The *khádir* of the Káli is fairly good and is only occasionally broken in upon by a projection from the sandy slopes which form the banks. Above the *khádir*, the high land continues for a mile or two marked by inequalities of the surface and forming a physical feature easily recognizable. It then merges in the level uplands intervening between the Káli and the Isan. The steep character of the banks in many places precludes the possibility of any benefit being derived from the river, either as a depositor of alluvial soil or as a source of irrigation, during its course through Kuráli. Further south the *khádir* becomes more uniform, and here, from its inherent moisture, requires little irrigation. In Bewar, water is only needed for sugar-cane, and in seasons of unusual drought for wheat and the like. It is in these dry seasons that the *khádir* is most productive; when the rain-fall is excessive, the soil becomes water-logged, *rah* appears on the surface, and the seed germinates badly. In 1868-69, a year of drought and famine, the *rabi* crops in the *khádir* were most luxuriant, and in 1870, a year of unusual rain, they were blighted and poor. Water is found close to the surface, often at a depth of only a few inches, and where wells are needed, they can easily be dug in a good firm soil. In the portion of the *khádir* immediately bordering on the river irrigation is not needed at all, so that in no case is there any necessity for using the water of the river itself.

Next to the Káli comes the Isan, which is here a considerable stream, nowhere fordable in the rains. During the hot and cold seasons the stream is small, and in years of unusual drought it dries up altogether. It is bridged on the Ghiror and Kuráli road at Madhan, on the Etáwa and Farukhabad road at Kusmara, and twice near the civil-station. The Isan rises in the Aligarh district,¹ and during its course through this district to its junction with the Káknadiya near Gopálpur, about three miles north-west of Mainpuri, it runs through loam and *usar* soil. Here it has a comparatively shallow bed and often overflows the neighbouring lands in time of flood, and has a considerable expanse of low-lying alluvial land of tolerably good character along its banks. The water in the river here is too shallow during the dry season and too uncertain in its character to admit of its being used for irrigation. Beyond Gopálpur, the character of

¹ Gazetteer, II, 356.

the river itself and the aspect of the country bordering on it change completely. The bed is deeper, the banks are more steep, the current is stronger, and the area of inundation is considerably confined. Instead of *usar*, high banks of white and undulating sand appear, and the soil for a long distance on either side is light and mixed with sand. Not only is the area of alluvial land very much smaller, but the deposit left by the river is more mixed with sand and is less valuable; except near Mainpuri and some large villages, where it is made use of for growing melons and other hot-weather vegetables. There are a few places where the Isan spreads out for several hundred yards, and a few where deep pools exist all the year round. In the rains, in favourable seasons, fords exist; but, as a rule, bambu rafts, supported on earthen vessels, are used for crossing passengers. From Mainpuri downwards a good deal of irrigation takes place on both sides, although the sandy ridges along its banks, in many cases, prove an insurmountable obstacle.

The Rind or Arind also rises¹ in the Aligarh district and enters this district to the north of parganah Mustafabad, between
 Rind or Arind. the Etáwa and Cawnpore branches of the Ganges Canal. It flows in a very sinuous course through the centre of the district from the extreme north-west corner to the extreme south-east corner. In seasons of ordinary rain-fall it dries up after the rains, and, very often, throughout the first half of its course in this district, its bed is cultivated with rabi crops. Of late years, its use, as a canal escape, has compelled the cultivators to abandon this practice, in a great measure, but the benefit which the adjoining lands derive from the water more than compensates for the small area thus rendered unfit for cultivation. The Rind is said to be fordable everywhere in the rains, but in times of very high flood it can only be crossed at certain places. The Rind differs in many respects from the Káli and the Isan. Its course is singularly winding and follows every slight depression in the surface of the country, so that it frequently flows in a direction opposite to its general course. In the Ghiror parganah, for instance, it was found by actual measurement that its course was very close upon three times as long as a straight line between the two extreme points. The consequence of this is, that the stream is a sluggish one, the bed also is shallow and little below the level of the adjoining country, so that in time of flood the Rind overflows and forms a broad sheet of slowly moving water which, on subsiding, fertilises the country over which it has passed with a rich deposit of loam. In this respect it differs considerably from the Isan. Moreover, the country traversed by the Rind is singularly free from the presence of sand in the soil, which consists chiefly of *usar*, loam, and clay. Close to the boundary of the district, in parganah

¹ Gazetteer, II., 355.

Kishni-Nabiganj, the bed of the Rind becomes deeper and straighter, its current more rapid, its deposit less fertile, and the area inundated during the rains is more confined, thus preparing for the development of the sand-hills and ravines which are found further on in the Etáwa district.

The Sengar, too, rises in the Aligarh district¹ and enters this district on its north-western frontier, in parganah Mustafabad. It drains the whole of the extensive water-shed lying between the Rind and the Sarsa, and is never dry except in seasons of deficient rain-fall. Its volume, of late years, has been considerably increased by its use as a canal escape. In the upper portion of its course it comprises two branches, the Sengar proper and the Senhar or 'second Sengar.' These unite at Kheriya on the confines of parganah Mustafabad and up to their point of junction resemble the Rind, in the goodness of the alluvial land lying in their bed and in the character of the soils through which they pass: but beyond their confluence poor soil and sand-ridges begin to appear along the banks, the stream increases in rapidity, its bed becomes deeper, and small ravines shoot out at right angles to it, which, further on, in the Etáwa district, almost rival those of the Jumna in depth and grandeur. Both branches, in several places, stretch out into wide expanses, such as those of Pilakhtar Fath and Dundi on the Sengar proper and Deohli on the Senhar: Kheriya Masáhar and Tádba in parganah Shikohabad, and Bhainsi, Dálúpur, and Maramai in parganah Barnáhal. In the rains there are numerous fords, the principal of which are Pilakhtar, Rudrpur, Mustafabad, Dundi, Khudadádpur, Dárapur, Milauli, Jasrána, and Bajhera on the Sengar proper, and at Deohli, Nizámpur, Biláspur, and Atarra on the second Sengar, all of which are in parganah Mustafabad. Further down are Kanakpur, Khizrpur, and Halpura. As a source of irrigation, the Sengar is more unimportant still than the other rivers in the lower part of its course. In the upper portion, too, the smallness of the supply practically precludes its use for irrigation purposes.

The Sarsa separates from the Sengar near Umargarh, in parganah Jalesar of the Agra district, and flowing through parganahs Jalesar and Firozabad, enters the Mainpuri district at the south-west corner of parganah Shikohabad, close to its chief town. The drainage area in this district is restricted, and it runs through an almost continuously cultivated tract characterised by a light soil of sand and loam. There is little *usar* along its banks, and sandy ridges are only met with near Shikohabad. The stream is almost perennial, though, in the dry season, water barely sufficient for the low-lying lands along its banks is found. The banks are well-defined and the alluvial land is more extensive and more fertile than that along the Sengar. The soil is naturally excellent and moist and hardly requires any

¹ Gazetteer, II., 355. Its former name was Besind or Biyáh.

irrigation in ordinary years, when it produces luxuriant *rabi* crops. There are bridges on each of the roads leading to the railway-stations of Bhadán and Shikohabad, and, even in the rains, it is fordable at Sakhni, Bauáin, Banipura, Baltigarh, Bajhera Khurd, &c. The water is seldom or never used to irrigate the uplands, partly on account of the scanty and uncertain supply and partly from the considerable difference in level which generally exists. Its influence in this direction is therefore almost altogether confined to the alluvial land along its banks.

Amongst the minor streams, the Aganga is a small and unimportant drainage line, which takes its rise in a tank near the town of

Minor streams.

Shikohabad, runs through parganahs Shikohabad and Barnáhal, and falls into the Sengar a few hundred yards within the Etáwa district. For the first half of its length it is merely the connecting link between a line of marshes, and it is often difficult to trace its course; but, towards its junction with the Sengar, its bed is deep and well defined and sand-ridges and even ravines are partially developed along its banks. It contains no water in the dry season, but its bed has a fair proportion of alluvial land except towards the Sengar, where the *turái* gives place to sand and bare, barren soil. A large portion of the bed is under cultivation during the rainy season. The Kákniya or Kákniya, a tributary of the Isan, which it strongly resembles in every respect, rises in parganah Šakít of the Eta district, and, after a somewhat winding course, through parganahs Kuráoli and Mainpuri, joins the Isan near Gopálpur, a short distance north-west of the town of Mainpuri. The Rásemar Nála conveys the drainage from the Rásemar jhíl on the Mainpuri and Kuráoli road into the Kákniya. The Nadiya forms the largest and most important of the channels which convey the excessive rain-fall into the Jumna. It rises rapidly during the rains and as suddenly ceases with the rain-fall that caused it. The Puraha and Ahneya, tributaries of the Rind, rise in the marshes of parganah Karhal. The length of the Ahneya, from its head to its junction with the Rind, is fifty miles. It rises in an extensive series of depressions to the east of the Etáwa branch of the Ganges canal and receives the drainage from the Bansak, Sárh, Bhanti, and Rurua jhíls. The Puraha or Phúra rises in the vicinity of Sauj, to the south-east of parganah Kishni, and is fed by the jhíls of Sauj, Kondar, Deokali, Timrakh, and Haheer. The superficial area of land included between the two rivers is estimated at 450 square miles. Neither of these streams have, in this district, well-defined beds, but further on, in Etáwa, they attain to the dignity of rivers with the *khádírs* and ravines so characteristic of the Dnáb rivers. The Ujhiáni nála, in the same parganah, becomes a tributary of the Sengar and carries off the superfluous moisture from the marshes to the south-west. All these streams and drainage lines are devoid of water during the dry season, and during the rains they

offer no impediments to communication. As already noted, the only navigable river is the Jumna, and with the exception of a small quantity of cotton for Kálpi and Mirzapur, there is no river-trade carried on in this district. About two hundred men, chiefly Kahárs, practise fishing as an addition to their means of livelihood. It is said, with what reason I do not know, that the Káli could be utilised as a water-power for corn-mills, but with the rail and the canal so near, the works necessary could hardly prove remunerative.

The following statement shows the character of each river where it is crossed by the principal roads. All the minor rivers are bridged except the Sengar, on the Mainpuri and Sarsaganj unmetalled road, and the Sarsa, on the Sarsaganj and Batesar unmetalled road.¹

Road.	River.	Mile where road crosses river.	MEASUREMENT OF RIVER IN TIME OF					
			Flood.		Rains generally.		Dry season.	
			Width (feet.)	Depth (feet.)	Width (feet.)	Depth (feet.)	Width (feet.)	Depth (feet.)
Fatehgarh to Gwallar, ...	Isan, ...	31	500	12	140	8	25	2
Ditto, ...	Rind, ..	33	500	12	150	10	25	2
Ghiror to Kuráoli, ...	Isan, ...	12	350	9	100	6	...	...
Agra to Bhongaon, ...	Sarsa, ...	36	1,600	9	200	4	24	8
Ditto, ...	Sengar, ...	48	700	7	200	4	30	2
Ditto, ...	Rind, ...	57	760	9	150	4	40	2.5
Ditto, ...	Isan, ...	70	1,300	14	400	6	45	2.5
Etā to Shikohabad, ...	Sengar, ...	10	1,200	6	200	3	15	1.5
Ditto, ...	Rind, ...	17	1,000	9	200	4	50	3
Railway Station to Shikohabad, ...	Sarsa, ...	1	300	9	100	5	24	2
Mainpuri to Sarsaganj, ...	Sengar, ...	...	1,000	5	300	3	30	2
Sarsaganj to Batesar, ...	Sarsa, ...	...	300	7	150	5	25	2

The great natural soil-divisions, here as elsewhere in the middle duáb, are

Soils. *mattiyár* or clay, *bhár* or sand, *dúmat* or loam, and *pliya* or light loam. The principal constituents of these soils are silica and alumina. Carbonate of lime, magnesia, oxide of iron and various salts also occur, but the silica and alumina are the most important, and according to the proportion in which they are found is the class of soil determined. Thus *mattiyár* contains much alumina and little silica while *bhár* contains much silica and little alumina. *Mattiyár* is a stiff, hard, unyielding, and often sour, clay and of a dark colour. The surface shrinks and cracks in dry weather into a net-work of fissures, but as soon as rain falls the inner side of these fissures swell out and close up, the surface thus becoming a mass of sticky clay. This soil is usually found near jhils and wherever water collects. The settlement Officers explain the

¹ From the District Engineer.

localization of *mattiyār* as "due to the fact that the alumina of the surrounding slopes, being soluble, had been gradually transported by the action of water and deposited in and around the beds of the jhils and the shallow alluvial basins of the streams. Consequently, the slopes themselves, thus deprived of the greater part of their alumina, are always lighter in soil than the uplands beyond, and are sometimes altogether barren; while the *mattiyār* below becomes stiffer as it approaches the centre of the basin of deposit. The chief qualities of *mattiyār* are :—

(1.) The extreme minuteness and powerful adhesiveness of its particles giving it compactness and tenacity.

(2.) Its strong chemical affinity to, and its great capacity for, the absorption of water enabling it to hold more than twice its own weight of moisture.

(3.) The slowness with which it absorbs, the tenacity with which it retains and its tardiness in imparting moisture; inasmuch as when dew has fallen it is evaporated by the sun before it can affect even the surface, and in seasons of drought, so far as the soil itself is concerned, plants derive less moisture than if they were growing in pure sand.

(4.) Its power of retarding the decomposition of animal and vegetable matter.

It will thus be perceived that the successful ploughing of *mattiyār* land must depend on the luck of a favourable season—not too wet and not too dry. For if it be too wet, the soil will clog the plough, which only traces furrows in it without turning up fresh soil; the extremely plastic character of the clay causing it simply to roll back to where it had been. If, again, it be too dry, it resists the plough with the obstinacy of brick, and its tillage becomes scarcely possible, and at any rate very costly. Owing to the density and obduracy of *mattiyār*, those plants thrive best which have the smallest and most fibrous roots, such as rice, wheat, gram, and peas; whilst plants with bulbous roots do not flourish on it. When it is covered with an uniform shallow sheet of water, during the rains, rice is usually grown. When it is irregular in surface, or is not always under water, or where the water lies too deep for rice, no *khartf* crops can be grown; but the land, if available in time, may be cropped with *rabi*." The worst description of *mattiyār* is known as *maiyaṛ* or *lḍbar*. It is a hard, inferior clay, mixed with *usar* and occurs always lower than the surrounding land, occupying often the natural drainage beds. It produces only the poorest rice and a scanty crop of barley. If the rains are too light, rice cannot be planted, and if they are too heavy the ground gets swamped. In the *rabi*, barley can only be sown when much water is not required. Mr. McConaghey conjectures that this "soil is a gradual formation from *usar*,

improved by clay, carried off from the high fields." In many respects it corresponds to the *jhábar* of Etáwa.

Where the alumina has been carried away by the action of the water, the silica left behind gives the *bhúr* soil, which is characterized (1) by the size and hardness of its particles and their want of affinity which renders the soil friable and porous; (2) its slender capacity for absorption, being able to retain only one-fourth its weight of water; (3) the rapidity with which it absorbs and gives off moisture; (4) its power of self-supply by capillary attraction of moisture from below, and (5) its facility for accelerating the decomposition of organic matter. *Bhúr* can be ploughed in all seasons with little labour and at a small cost, and it rapidly absorbs the rain-fall, allowing it to drain to the subsoil beneath. *Puth* is the name given to *bhúr* where it runs along in uneven ridges above the level of the surrounding country. In the sandy circles of parganah Kuráoli there is a peculiar soil resembling, but easily distinguished from *bhúr*, and which is known as *tikuriya*. It is harder than *bhúr* and of a redder colour. It occurs oftenest in *bhúr* tracts, but is also found in *dúmat*. Its characteristic qualities are its power of absorbing a great quantity of moisture without any injury to its productive power and the quickness with which it dries up. It has, on the other hand, the disadvantage of requiring more water, and where two waterings will suffice for *bhúr*, three will be required for *dúmat* and four for *tikuriya*. Although *bhúr* requires more water at the time it manages to retain it longer. The broad distinctions between *bhúr* and *mattiyár* are the facility with which the *mattiyár* retains and confines large supplies of moisture, while *bhúr* can only absorb a small portion of water and gives it off again readily. The former, on becoming saturated, prevents the downward passage of the water, while the latter allows it to descend too freely. Neither of them possesses the characteristics of really good soils. "Both are extremes—the one is compact and hard, the other loose and yielding; the one hoards its moisture and manure miserly, the other spends it thriftlessly." Consequently, the loamy soils, which form a mixture of both, are the more productive. *Dúmat*, as its name implies, comprises sand and clay in almost equal proportions, while in *piliya* the sand somewhat predominates. Both insensibly merge the one into the other, but the best *dúmat* can always be readily distinguished from the worst *piliya*. The former is generally "of a rich brownish colour, adhesive without tenacity, friable without looseness, slippery and greasy when wet and with a soapy feeling when dry, and cutting like a cheese when ploughed wet." The *piliya*, as its name shows, is of a yellowish colour. A mixture of *dúmat* and sand, found in Kuráoli, is called there *milona*, and the red sand underlying the loam of the water-shed between the Isan and the Káli is known as *kabsa*.

The artificial classification of soils, according to their position, is primarily into uplands (*bāngar*) and the lowlying alluvial strips along the river valleys known as *tarāi*. The latter includes the *kachār*, *bhagna*, and *tīr* of the Jumna basin. The cultivated area is again divided into wet and dry. In addition to these broad divisions, the division into *gauhān* or *bāra*, or lands lying close to the village site, which are well manured and highly cultivated; *manjha*, those more removed and partially manured; and *barha*, or outlying lands, is generally recognized in this district. The settlement Officers write:—"In marking off the *gauhān* lands it has been our practice generally to sink their purely natural differences, because, from the constant application of manure to them, their producing powers were nearly equalized. For assessment purposes it was necessary to subdivide the *gauhān* into two, three, and even sometimes four classes, in view of their varying fertility, dependent on more or less abundant supplies of manure, greater or less facilities for irrigation, higher or lower standards of cultivation, and to some extent on their differing natural qualities of soil. For the same reasons a like system of classification was sometimes adopted in the *manjha*, where it seemed called for. The two main points upon which the classification of the *barha* lands turned were (1) the natural soil differences; (2) the presence or absence of irrigation. In the eastern half of the district we amalgamated the *gauhān* and *manjha* and classified them as one under the name of 'home circle.' In the western half they have been retained distinct."

The character and quality of the local drainage exercise a considerable influence upon the quality and distribution of these soils.¹

The great soil tracts. The Isan, up to its junction with the Kāknadiya, flows slowly in a shallow bed, but, after that, the bed deepens, the current gets stronger, and the volume increases. Similarly, the Sengar, up to its junction with the Senhar, is a sluggish stream, but after receiving its tributary, it becomes a rapid river, flowing through a deep and well-defined bed. The Rind is always slow, shallow and winding, and the Sarsa varies very little in its course. Parallel to these rivers and with the same direction are the three great soil tracts: the northern sand tract between the Isan and the Kāli, the central loam tract between the Isan and Kāknadiya on the north; and the Sarsa on the south and the southern mixed tract between the Sarsa and the Jumna. From the thin strips of alluvial land which forms the bed of the Kāli, on the east of the district, the surface of the country rises rapidly to a line of barren sandy mounds and hollows. A portion of level country then intervenes for a short distance before the descent to the Isan is reached. The slope is gradual here, for the bed of the Isan at a distance of from four to six miles from the water-shed between

The sandy tract:

¹ From the report of Messrs. McConaghey and D. M. Smeaton.

the rivers is at a higher level than the bed of the Káli nadi, at a distance of two to three miles. The characteristics of this Káli-Isan duáb are the preponderance of sand in the soil, the scantiness of irrigation, and the consequent difficulties in seasons of drought. But it is not uniform in appearance or quality and contains much loam in the northern part. If a line be drawn from Bhongaon to the edge of the district beyond Akbarpur Auncha and another line from Kuráli to the same point, these lines, with the Grand Trunk road as their base, enclose a triangular tract in which loam with jhíls and *dhák* (*Butea frondosa*) jungle continually appear. There is land of a similar quality to the north-west side of this triangle and to the south of Bhongaon, but the triangle covers the greater portion of such land to the west of the Grand Trunk road. To the east of the road and between Kuráli and Bhongaon there is a distinct band of loam, about two miles in breadth. The drifting sand runs in two ridges along the banks of the Káli and the Isan, and continues along the Káknadiya from the point of bifurcation at Gopálpur. These ridges gradually intermingle with the plain between the river valleys, and as the distance between the rivers increase so the character of the soil improves. Thus, in the centre and western portions of the small parganah of Bewar and the portion of Bhongaon immediately to the south, where the Káli and the Isan approach each other more nearly than elsewhere, the sand ridges are extensive and the level plain between them is restricted in area and light in soil. On the other hand, between Kuráli and Bhongaon, where the distance between the two rivers is doubled, the intervening level plain spreads out, and, as noted above, contains considerable patches of loam.

The second or loam tract comprises the entire country between the Isan and the Sengar, and in many places across the Sengar to the Sarsa. The country intersected by the Rind is of the same character. In the south-east, the transition from sand to loam is somewhat gradual, a little mixed soil comprising the land where the sandy belt along the Isan mingles with the loam and further west intervenes, as is natural, in passing away from a stream with such defined banks as the Isan possesses in the lower part of its course. With this exception and the appearance of the mixed features of the southern tract along the upper course of the Sengar, there is little else beside loam and clay in this loamy tract, which comprises the southern halves of parganahs Kishni-Nabiganj and Bhongaon, the whole of Karhal, the northern corner of Barnáhal, the whole of Ghiror, the greater part of Mainpuri, the southern corner of Kuráli, the whole of Mustafabad, and a great slice of the northern portion of Shikohabad. This central region is the garden of the district, and stretches out, from east to west, in one unbroken plain of high cultivation; luxuriant crops and copious irrigation culminate in the Mustafabad parganah, in which every advantage, natural and artificial, are found combined in a remarkable manner. From the junction of the Sengar

with the Senhar, the firm loam, however, yields to a light soil, which here and there breaks out into sand-ridges, cuts into the surrounding country and widening as it goes on until, on nearing the Etáwa frontier, the gradually narrowing tongue of loam and *usar* disappears, and merges into the third or southern tract. The central and northern portions of the loamy tract are covered with jhils, and there is a considerable amount of junglo in the extreme south-west. Parganah Ghiror has great stretches of *usar* which, in the rains, become sheets of water. The water deepens in parganah Karhal, forming jhils and marshes, and further in the south-east of Bhongaou, Kishni-Nabiganj, and the extreme south-east of Karhal, there are groups of jhils many of which are always filled with water. It is here that the large *dhák* jungles are found.¹ The entire tract is singularly free from sand. In Mustafabad, however, one line of sand runs almost due north and south and can easily be traced from the borders of the Firozabad parganah through Mustafabad and Shikohabad until it merges in the Jumna ravines. It is considerably above the level of the surrounding country, rises rather abruptly from it, and the line of demarcation between its soil and the loam on either side is clearly marked. It appears to have no connection with the country through which it passes, differing in this respect from the sand-ridges on the Káli and Isan which gradually merge into the adjoining loam. A similar, though smaller, ridge adjoins it on the east. The soil to the north of Shikohabad resembles that of Mustafabad, and stiff loam and large *usar* plains abound. High *bhúr* tracts occur especially in belts running parallel to the Sengar and near its banks, and there the soil is poor and the surface is often uneven and raviny. The prevailing characteristic soil is, however, a light but rich yellow loam forming a kind of mean between pure loam and sand. It is much superior to sand and very little inferior to natural loam.

We next come to the tract of mixed soils lying between the Sarsa and the Jumna which comprises a mixture of sand and loam in a proportion not found elsewhere. The southern portion of this tract is distinguished from the northern by a firmer and more fertile soil, and a greater uniformity in the surface. It is again distinguished from the central tract by a greater admixture of sand, a smaller proportion of well-irrigation, a less high class of cultivation, and the absence of *usar* and marsh. As the Sarsa is approached from the north, *usar* almost entirely disappears and a uniform plain of high cultivation is reached. About two miles to the south of the Sarsa, the land becomes less fertile, *usar* is unknown, and there are few jhils of any size. Close to the town of Shikohabad the soil is the finest loam of a light colour (*ptrá*), more friable and easily worked than the

¹ See further the parganah notices under the alphabetical arrangement in the Gazetteer portion of this article.

loam proper and very fertile. Water is found at from 25 to 45 feet from the surface, but the substratum is firm and the spring is habitually reached. To the south of the Sarsa, the *pīra* tract is still lighter, irrigation grows scanty, the water-level sinks rapidly until the Jumna or ravine division is met, where it is found at from 80 to 100 feet below the surface. Here, owing to the depth at which water is found, the broken nature of the surface and the gritty character of the soil, cultivation is sparse and irrigation is almost impossible. To the south of the ravines, on the banks of the river, is found the valuable alluvial soil known as *kachār*, and a similarly fertile strip running through the ravines of Oráwar is known as *bhagna*. On the whole, therefore, the soil of the district is good with a predominance of loam. With the loam there is intermixed, as usual, a great proportion of *usar*, but not so much as in many other districts. The sandy tracts which stretch from the Ganges westward over the neighbouring districts of Etá and Farukhabad only run a short way into this district, and, on the other hand, it is separated, for the most part, from the broad belt of sand which runs along the Jumna. Moreover, throughout the district, irrigation from wells or canals is easily obtainable and is tolerably certain.

The only trace of the ten *kos* belt of jungle which once ran up through this district from Etáwa is to be found principally in the
 Waste land. loam tract. At Uresar, in the extreme north of pargana Mustafabad, there is a jungle of *dhák* covering some 300 pukka bighas; at Eka, a little further south, one with 450 bighas, and at Akbarpur Auncha, a long strip, more or less cut into by cultivation, and covering some thousands of bighas. In the neighbourhood of Rásemar, there is another large patch. Towards the south-east of the district, in the neighbourhood of Síman and Sanj, a considerable area still exists under *dhák* and extensive tracts are covered by the coarse grass known here as *gánra* or *sínkh*. About Pandri, due north of Sámán, there is much similar land, and again through the centre of the district remains of *dhák* jungles are frequent. The growth of these jungles was discouraged during the early period of our rule, as they offered a safe retreat to the bands of dakaits who then swarmed in the Duáb, and often, as a matter of administration, the Magistrate was compelled to cut these jungles down. Those that still remain are yearly encroached upon by the plough, except where some local superstition interferes. Mainpuri is, however, a well-wooded district and extensive groves of mango and *shísham* abound. The mango is particularly luxuriant and productive, and the *shísham* grows to perfection and supplies some valuable timber. The *babúl* grows in large clumps all over the *usar* plains, and is, indeed, the only tree which flourishes on them. Its cultivation has been encouraged of late years by the increase of moisture due to the canals and the great demand for wood both for fuel and carpentry purposes. The timber afforded by the *babúl* is hard and close-grained, and is in much demand for

indigo-chests, building purposes, fuel and charcoal. Its bark is used in tanning, and its gum in dyeing and in medicine, so that now it is not uncommon to see plantations wherever the surface of the *usar* receives more than its average share of moisture.

The streams already described form the drainage lines of the district, and

Drainage lines.

only where their drainage areas have been obstructed by the canal has it been found necessary to excavate artificial channels. Those constructed in connection with the canals are described hereafter. The general slope of the country is from north-west to south-east, but there are numerous inequalities caused by the greater or less elevation of the river beds. The slope of the central tract through which the Cawnpore

Lines connected with the Cawnpore branch canal. branch of the Ganges canal runs, from the extreme northern boundary to a point opposite Mainpuri city (35 miles), is 43·48 feet, or an average of 1·24 feet per mile, and the slope of the canal bed in this portion of its course is 15 inches per mile. Thence to the neighbourhood of Dingri and Rausa (35 miles), also on the canal, the fall is 39·15 feet, or an average of 1·11 foot per mile, and the slope of the canal bed is reduced from the 71st mile (6 miles below Mainpuri) to 12 inches per mile. A cross section taken from the Isan at the 41st mile of the Cawnpore branch of the canal from Nānu shows the bed of the Isan to be 4·7 feet below that of the Rind; at the 49th mile it is 7·65 feet; at the 57th mile, opposite Nuner, it is 9·7 feet, and at the 65th mile, opposite Mainpuri, it is 15·46 feet. At the 57th mile, the bed of the East Kāli Nadi is 24·5 feet below that of the Rind. The comparatively greater depression of the bed of the Isan continues as it advances in its course, so that at Tarya in parganah Kishni Nabiganj, near where it leaves the district, it is 16·68 feet below the Rind. Here, too, the character of the two rivers is shown by a section of their beds. That of the Rind is well defined, about seventy feet wide and with a bed depressed about ten feet below the level of the surrounding country, while the Isan runs in a wide, sandy depression, with its banks dotted over with sand-hills and a fair amount of alluvial soil in its *khādir*. These two rivers, taken together, form the main drainage arteries of the central tract and run together through the highest portion of the district. To the east of the Cawnpore branch of the canal, the drainage naturally falls into the Isan or is led into it by artificial channels. Between Mainpuri and Dhandaus, where the Farukhabad road crosses the Canal, this tendency is very distinctly indicated, and has, where the canal distributaries intervened, been provided for by the construction of syphons. Close to Dhandaus, the series of hollow depressions around the old fort of Hatpaon drained into the Rind and near Dhandaus, a well-defined crest of two nálas appears, one of which drains by Hasanpur into the Isan and the other runs south to the Rind. The canal now runs right through this tract, and the Hasanpur nála has been deepened to lead

off all the drainage to the east of the canal, while artificial cuts have been provided for the drainage on the west.

Turning now to the drainage lines connected with the Etáwa branch, the slope of the country from where this line enters the district to its 65th mile at Gangsi, in parganah Ghiror, is equal to 38·18 feet, or an average of 1·09 feet per mile, and from Gangsi to Bilanda, close to where the canal leaves the district, to an average of 0·998 feet per mile. During the first portion of its course the canal forms the western water-shed of the Rind, but from Gangsi southwards there is an important change in the level of the country leading to the development of a new series of drainage lines. As remarked by Colonel Cautley:—"In a general aspect, the country lying between the Ganges and the Jumna has a surface with varied slopes, diminishing as it approaches the junction of the two rivers at Allahabad. It is separated into series of well-defined and sudden changes of level, giving the profile the appearance of steppes, each of which is marked by its own peculiar drainage, and each of which defines, in a manner most unmistakable, the position of the water-shed." At the 49th mile, as the canal approaches Baragaon, the surface of the country, which has been continuing on a steady slope of about one foot per mile, abruptly takes up a level four feet lower and proceeds in advance on a slope similar to that it had when approaching this drop. From the 39th to the 49th mile of the Etáwa branch of the canal, or to within a mile of Baragaon, the fall is 9·02 feet, or 0·902 per mile. Between the 49th and 50th mile, where the Sháhjahánpur cut commences to the Rind, there is an abrupt fall of 4·06 feet, and between the 50th and 60th mile the fall is 12·84 feet, or 1·28 foot per mile. The latter slope is continued and has necessitated a reduction of the slope of the canal bed at the 54th mile from 15 to 12 inches per mile, which is carried on to the Jumna. The following table, compiled from cross-sections taken by Mr. Dodsworth, shows the high course maintained by the Rind over all rivers to the west of its course:—

Mile of Etáwa canal.					BELOW THE RIND.		
					Sengar.	Sarsa.	Jumna.
35th	mile, Aima,	...	...	...	5·35	...	76·75
40th	"	...	...	...	3·66	7·57	77·62
45th	" Fírozabad,	...	...	...	2·14	3·00	79·68
50th	" Jászána,	...	...	...	4·01	1·66	83·75
55th	" Nagla Daya,	...	...	...	7·33	2·16	83·40
60th	" Kalhor,	...	...	...	7·96	3·25	92·84
65th	" Gangsi,	...	...	...	12·63	4·45	94·56
70th	"	...	...	...	14·7	0·30	...

At the 72·5 mile of the canal, a second drop of two feet occurs in the general slope of the country, but this does not affect the canal bed. At the 75th mile, a section shows the bed of the Sengar to be 10·45 feet below that of the Rind, the bed of the Sarsa to be 1·5 feet, and the ravine heads near the Jumna to be 8·5 below it. At the 80th mile, on the border of the district, the bed of the Sengar rises to 9·68 below that of the Rind, the bed of the Sarsa falls to 3 feet, and the ravine heads near the Jumna rise to 9·82 feet.

On the extreme east of the district the embankments of the new Lower Ganges canal will form the water-shed between the Isan and the Káli Nadi. The water-shed approaches so near the Káli here that all the important drainage is towards the Isan. Thus, to the north, the jhils of Panwa, Rasemar, and Karimganj all drain towards the Káknadiya or the Isan; and to the south, the jhils of Airwa, Kináwar, Jot, Chiráwar, and Bhanwat also drain into the Isan. To the south of the central tract the drainage of parganah Karhal has been much affected by the canal. The Alneya has now to carry off a portion of the water which formerly belonged to the Sengar, and a project for widening it is under preparation. The Kankan and Ratbhánpur drainage which formerly joined it is now impeded by the Gangsi and Bansak rajbahas and has to find its way, as best it can, to the east and then south into the Etáwa district. The drainage area of the Puraha, though not obstructed by the canal, is so uniformly even and has such a slight slope that the slight depression containing the stream itself hardly deserves the name of river. It really consists of a chain of more or less still pools in this district and only runs as a stream in the rains. Lines of levels have recently been taken to discover whether the drainage of this tract can be effected and thus bring several thousand acres of good land under cultivation, but it is feared that the slope is too slight to admit of any improvement in this direction. The town of Sauj is only 12·24 above the bed of the Rind on the same parallel and 21·68 feet above that of the Sarsa. About two miles south-east of Sáji Hájjipur, in parganah Barnáhal, and to the west of the Etáwa branch, and between it and the right main rajbaha, is a line of drainage known as the Urthán system, from the village of that name in parganah Karhal. The jhils here drain naturally either direct into the Sengar or, flowing to the east, the drainage passes by the Utháni nála into the Sengar. Both these lines are crossed by the right main rajbaha, and the country around suffers severely from floods in years of excessive rain-fall. Schemes, however, are under consideration for the relief of this tract. To the west of the Sengar, the drainage is sufficiently provided for by the Sarsa and the slopes towards the ravines of the Jumna. With the exception of Saúrikh, there is no jhil here of any size and no marshes of any extent. The Káli and the Isan and their catchment basins all belong to the Ganges system and all other rivers to the Jumna. With the completion of the drainage outa

contemplated, and a full provision for the natural lines intercepted by the new canal, there will be little left to be desired in this respect for the district.

Both the Cawnpore and Etáwa branches of the Ganges canal flow through the district from north-west to south-east, and the lower Ganges canal will also pass through it. The Cawnpore branch¹ enters the district from Eta at Sawant Khera, in parganah Mustafabad, in the thirtieth mile of its course from Nánú, in the Aligarh district. At the point of entrance it is five miles from the Isan and comes into direct contact with the depressions of the Rind, which here flows from west to east, directly at right angles to its general course. From the bridge at Gadanpur, over which the Eta and Agra road passes, to the bridge at Singhpur, opposite the city of Mainpuri, or from the thirtieth to the sixty-fifth mile, the alignment of the canal continues on the same course, making a slight curve to the left on approaching Singhpur, to accommodate itself to the general alignment of the Rind, between which and the Isan it runs very centrally. The intersection of the canal with the Rind occurs in two places, the canal forming a chord, four miles in length, to an arc represented by that portion of the river's course which is cut off. A cut from a point near Sawant Khera by Uresar to the Rind carries off the water of the Rind to the west of the canal without crossing it, while the hollows to the east of the canal are connected by a cut with the Isan. This last cut is 4.07 miles in length, with a slope of bed equal to 1.38 foot per mile. From the Dháru bridge, where the canal a second time intersects the Rind, the line goes on without any obstruction to the drainage until it reaches the 41st mile. Both here and at the 44th mile, a portion of the drainage area of the Isan is intercepted and is led by a cut into the Rind. At the 49th mile, an outlet leads into the Isan from which the canal is distant 9,000 feet, and the slope from the sill of the escape to the bed of the river is 5.42 feet, or on an average 3.18 feet per mile. This escape has a waterway of thirty feet in five sluices of six feet each, and the channel has been excavated to a width of thirty feet, to allow it to drain off the superfluous moisture of the adjacent country. At Dhani-ka-nagla some further portions of the drainage area of the Isan, intercepted by the canal embankments, are provided for by a cut about a mile long into the Rind, and again, where the Rind drainage, near Nuner, has been obstructed by the canal, a cut has been made into the Isan. The width of the rectangular water-bearing channel which at Nánú was 80 feet was diminished by a gradual reduction of 4.12 inches per mile to 69 feet, at Sawant Khera, and between that point and Singhpur bridge, by a gradual reduction of 1.28 foot in every three miles to 54 feet. The berm, or towing-

path, has been retained at an uniform height above the bed of the canal of eight feet and above the water-level of two feet. This section of the canal possesses bridges well built of kunkur blocks at Gopálpur, Nanauli or Dháru, Kailai, Kharít, Mohkampur, Nagariyá, Pachawar, Kuráoli, Dannáhar, Rustampur, and Singhpur.

In the next section of the line, comprising the canal from the Singhpur bridge to its departure from the district at Dhakroi, the course bends a few degrees southward in order to avoid the sinuous windings of the Rind, to which on the whole line it runs closely. In the neighbourhood of Tarya, the canal takes a slight bend to the west and proceeds in that direction out of the district. The courses of the Isan and Rind throughout this section are very tortuous, although in a general way they maintain their parallelism towards each other. The drainage area of the Isan in some cases stretches nearly up to the Rind and has given its direction to the canal. The country hence to the border of the district is full of jhíls, hollows, and natural drainage lines. At Dharans, the Hasanpur nála has been cleared out to allow of the waters collecting there to flow into the Isan. A cut has also been made at Tarya, in length about a mile and a half and with a fall to the bed of the Isan of 20·94 feet, to form a canal escape. The width of the rectangular bed of the canal has on this section been reduced from 54 feet to 40 feet by a gradual decrement of 0·4 foot per mile. There are bridges at Patarhar, Bhanwat, Basáwanpur, Kasárh, Ranhar, Dhandaus, Tarya, and Fatehpur on the portion lying within this district. The Cawnpore branch throws off one large rajbaha to the left near Salehi, known as the Nagariya rajbaha, and another lower down at Ranhar, which passes through Binsarmau and joins another rajbaha given off near Tarya, in parganah Kishni. Other smaller channels are the Pachawar, on the right of the canal, and the Tarya on the left. Those proposed in connection with the new canal are the Dháru, Súrjapur, Dannáhar, and Mirzapur channels to the left, and the Hájiganj, Nagla Bári, Haveliya, Pargaon, Saugaon, and Mehgaon to the right of the canal.

The Etáwa branch of the Ganges canal runs parallel to the Cawnpore branch from Nánu to its 65th mile. During this course the greatest distance of these two branches from each other is $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles and their least distance is 4 miles. At the point of divergence, at Gangsi in parganah Ghiror, they are $4\frac{3}{4}$ miles apart. From Gangsi, the Etáwa branch changes its direction to the west. It runs between the Rind and the Sengar, and their duáb gradually diminishes in breadth from ten miles to the north of the district to five miles opposite Gangsi. The water-shed of the Sengar here, too, approaches close to the left bank of the Rind, and, as noted above, the eastern water-shed of the Rind is nearly coincident with the line taken by the Cawnpore branch, so that the two canals may be

Etáwa branch.

taken to represent the natural, as they are now in fact the real, boundaries of the drainage area of that river. Between the 30th mile of the canal and the 41st mile at Pendhat, it crosses the natural drainage lines in two places only. The first near the village of Katána, where a hollow of little importance connected with the Rind is crossed, and the second at Dewa, from which onwards as far as Pendhat, the canal line fringes a succession of shallow depressions which are connected with a large jhíl to the south of that village, and which is on the Sengar water-shed. A cross section from the Rind to the Sengar under the town of Mustafabad shows that the former river is 2·01 feet below the Mustafabad depression, 6·86 feet below the Pendhat hollow, and 10·83 feet below the surface of the ground over which the canal passes at the 55th mile. A line of drainage connected with the Sengar and which unites with a second line in the 56th mile, is crossed by the canal and is now led by a cut past Sháhjahánpur into the Rind. This cut drains the area of Baragaon, Kusiýári, Fateh Khán-ka-nagla, Sháhjahánpur, Faizpur, and Kalhor. Two miles lower down another line is crossed, and on the 61st mile again; both of these drainage lines are now connected with the Rind. At the 61st mile, the line of canal by sweeping round to the left escapes three considerable depressions near Bidhúna, which drain into the Sengar by a cut passing below the right main rajbaba. From Ghiror an outlet, consisting of a waterway of thirty feet, divided into five bays of six feet each and having a length of 4·2 miles, with an average fall of 2·9 feet per mile, leads to the Sengar at Khizrpur. The breadth of the rectangular bed of the canal at Gangsi is 50 feet, and the height to the berm, or towing-path, is eight feet or two feet above high-water level. There are bridges on this section at Sunari, Fatehpur, Katána, Nagla, Tiwari, Pendhat, Kána Kana, Patikhra, Baragaon, Kusiýári, Fateh Khán-ka-nagla, Ghiror, Jarári, and Jawapur, within the district.

From Gangsi to the southern boundary of the district the canal turns to the right, to avoid the heads of the Puraha or Phúra and the Ahneya streams which join the Rind in the Etáwa district. The Rind and the Sengar now gradually separate, the former taking an eastern and the latter a southern course, until a section at Airwa places the two rivers at a distance of 23 miles apart, when they again gradually approach, and at Phaphúnd, in the Etáwa district, are only 12 miles apart. The Ahneya and Puraha run between the Sengar and the Rind, and the canal runs between the Ahneya and the Sengar. From the 65th to the 68th mile, the canal proceeds on a curve having a radius equal to 3·787 miles, and continues on this course until it reaches the 68th mile. At the 80th mile, near Bilanda, on the borders of the district, a line of hollows connecting the head-waters of the Ahneya with those of the Sengar is crossed. The head of this drainage reaches the line of canal after having passed over two miles of country running parallel to the canal. At this point, therefore, the

canal embankments cut off at least two square miles of catchment which belong to the Barauli jhils in the Etáwa district. This difficulty has been got over by leading the drainage by Ráhin into the Ahneya, as described under the Etáwa district. There are no further difficulties to notice under this district in the matter of drainage lines. The bridges on this section of the line are those at Gangsi, Nátauli, Bojhiya, Nagla Bassa, Takhran, and Bilanda. The right main rajbaha runs parallel to the Etáwa branch and throws out numerous distributaries and connecting branches with its main canal. To the left are thrown off the Gangsi, Bansak, and Takhrau rajbahs, which run on into the Etáwa district.¹ The first has a total length of 50 miles, the second of 40 miles, and the third of 10½ miles. To the right are the Káua-kaua, Patikra, Kusyári, Ghiror, Jawapur, Bojhiya, Takhrau, and Bilanda feeders of the right main rajbaha. As a whole, the Etáwa branch runs through this district from the 30th to the 80th mile of its course from Nánu, and irrigates from the main channel, or its distributaries, portions of parganahs Mustafabad, Ghiror, Shikohabad, Barnáhal Karchal, Mainpuri, and Kishni. The Cawnpore branch runs from its 31st to its 91st mile from Nánu through this district, and irrigates portions of Mustafabad, Ghiror, Kuráli, Mainpuri, Bhongaon, and Kishni-Nabiganj.

The excavations for the Lower Ganges canal, in this district, were commenced in 1873 on the 64th to the 111th mile of its course from Narora, which falls within this district. The Lower Ganges canal. It will provide water for portions of parganahs Kuráli, Bhongaon, Bewar, and probably Alipur Patti, but as the details of the distributaries have not yet been decided upon, and the soil of Alipur Patti is different from that of the sandy parganahs adjoining it, there may be no necessity for extending irrigation to it. Otherwise the tract through which the canal will flow is the sandiest in the district, with the exception of one large stretch of loam, extending from the town of Kuráli to the town of Bhongaon. Here well capabilities are good, and it is suggested that no arrangements should be made for the distribution of canal water in this tract. For the same reason, it is probable that a scheme for a distributary from Sakit in the Eta district, to water the country between the Isan and the Káknadiya, will be abandoned. The Grand Trunk road, as far as Bewar, and the road thence to Kishni, may be taken as a rough guide to the intended course of the Lower Ganges canal. From a point in the Eta district, a supply branch will be given off to the Cawnpore branch at Gopálpur, in parganah Mustafabad, and thence on to the Etáwa branch. This supply branch will then form the main source of irrigation for the Etáwa line, the portion of which lying between the entrance of the supply branch and Nánu will either be abandoned or used only as a distributary channel. A still-water

¹ See, further, Gazetteer, II, 13, for the history of the canal as a whole.

branch will connect the canal with Farukhabad, and from the same point, near Nabiganj, a branch will be given off to Kanauj. The main canal will cross the Cawnpore branch at Tarya, in parganah Kishni-Nabiganj, about four miles from the boundary of the Cawnpore district, and arrangements will be made, by means of locks and regulators, both at Gopálpur and Tarya, to allow the whole supply at Gopálpur to be diverted into the Etáwa branch, and the supply at Tarya to be directed either into the Cawnpore branch or along the Lower Ganges line, as may be found desirable. The soils of the tracts through which the canals flow have already been described. *Usur* along the old canals and sand along the line taken by the new canal render the manufacture of bricks difficult, but the presence of block kunkur of excellent quality has amply compensated for this defect. The canals are not used as sources of water-power, and navigation takes place only along the Cawnpore branch, and is noted hereafter. With the completion of the new canal, water will have reached every parganah in the district, and the only tract where the existing canals supply no water is portions of Shikohabad, and there the well capabilities are excellent right up to the Jumna ravines.

The district throughout, especially in its central portion, is thickly studded with jhíls and marshes, but none of them are of any very great extent.¹ In the following list, only those containing a surface of water comprising more than one hundred pukka bighas after the *rabi* sowings have closed, and which are, therefore, so far unfit for cultivation will be noticed. The Káknadiya drains the marshes of Kuráli and of a portion of Mainpuri. In parganah Kuráli there are two fair-sized jhíls at Panwa, both narrow and long and connected with each other. They cover 316 pukka bighas in the cold weather with a depth of a few feet, and gradually lose much of their water during the hot weather. The connecting drain was made by the Raja of Kuráli, and the southern jhíl discharges itself by a cut into the Káknadiya. The jhíl of Rísemar, in the same parganah, has an area of 372 bighas. It is about one to two miles in length and about 400 yards in breadth, but dries up to a great extent after the rains. It is connected by the nála of the same name with the Káknadiya. Other jhíls, in this parganah, are Isai, Barkhera, Sarsa, and Basora. In parganah Mainpuri, the Karínganj jhíl is nearly a mile long by 300 yards in breadth. It covers an area of 137 bighas, but dries up very much in the hot weather. Other jhíls occur at Konkan, Manona, Thorwa, Kichauli, Dharmangadpur, and Barauli. The Airwa jhíl in parganah Bhongaon lies close to the Agra road with an area of about 100 bighas, and drains into the Isan. The Kináwar jhíl, to the east of the Grand Trunk road, has a surface amounting to 114 bighas covered with water until a late period in the hot season. Besides these two, there are jhíls

¹ From notes by Mr. J. L. Denpiston, C. S.

at Bhanwat, Asauli, Rui, Manchhana, Chitáin, Dalipur-Naráyani, Paundri, and Patna Tilua in this parganah. These lakes lie in the loam tract. To the south, in Kishni-Nabiganj, the jhíl of Jot lies in a sandy tract, and has an area of 363 bighas with a depth of twelve feet. Close to it and connected with it is the Chiráwar jhíl, with an area of 203 bighas, and in the same parganah other natural reservoirs of water exist at Sáman, a little to the east of Sauj with an area of 407 bighas, and a depth of 25 feet, at Pharenji, to the south-east of Sáman, and draining towards Basehat, and at Basehat, two or three miles east of Pharenji, and draining towards the Rind. The jhíl at Maholi Shamsherganj, in this parganah, is of less importance. In parganah Bewar there is a small jhíl at Paraunkha, and on the left bank of the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges canal, south-west of Mainpuri city, is a large, long, and narrow jhíl, covering some hundreds of bighas, and retaining its water all the year round. It drains by two cuts towards the Isan. In parganah Ghior there are jhíls at Pachawar, Nagla Panna, Faizpur, Bidona, Bigrai, Kairauli, and Gangsi, and in parganah Mustafabad, at Kusyári, Hatwant, Atrára, Kánakaua, Pendhat, Dewa, Surel, Uresar, and Kailai. On the right bank of the Etáwa branch of the Ganges canal, in the extreme north-east of parganah Barnáhal, there is a jhíl at Sáj-Hájipur, covering 125 bighas, and connected with the Urthán system of drainage. Other jhíls in this parganah are those at Chandrika, Keshopur, Pairar, and Nátauli. In parganah Karhal there are numerous lakes and marshes, the sources of the Ahneya, Puraha, and Ujhiáni streams. Amongst them, that at Deokali has an area of 109 bighas, and is very deep. One at Nagla Kondar, close by, is about the same size, but dries up very early in the cold weather. The Ona jhíl has an area of about 130 bighas and is connected with the Kondar jhíl, and both form a portion of the headlets of the Puraha. At Sauj, in the same parganah, there is a large jhíl covering some 260 bighas. It drains hence into the great Sáman jhíl in parganah Kishni. A few miles from Sauj is the Harer jhíl, connected with the Sauj one. This Harer reservoir is long and narrow, like most of the jhíls, but is also deep. Close to it is the Timrakh jhíl, which covers about 160 bighas, and always contains a good supply of water. Other jhíls, in this parganah, are those at Bhanti, Sárh, Rurua, Bansak, Harwai, Kirthna, Gambhíra, Aimanpur, and Karra. In the remainder of the district, there is a fair-sized jhíl covering some 100 bighas, and having a depth of eighteen feet of water in the rains at Saurikh, in parganah Shikohabad, and other smaller ones at Baijua, Rudeni, and Ukhrend, in the same parganah. All these jhíls enlarge their area very considerably in the rains, and few of them dry up altogether except in seasons of intense drought. Then they become mere ponds, and as they seldom possess springs, they are of little use when most needed. The areas given above are estimates of the superficial area of the water remaining at the end of the cold

weather, and are as fairly correct as the varying nature of the lakes will admit of.

The district is thoroughly well supplied with communications. The East Indian railway runs through the south-western corner: the navigable branch of the Ganges canal runs through the centre to Cawnpore: the Jumna, also navigable, touches the south-western frontier, and good metalled roads connect Mainpuri with all the neighbouring districts. The railway runs for about 23 miles through the district and has stations at Shikohabad and Bhadán, respectively 33 miles and 28 miles from Mainpuri city. The former station is the more important and is connected by metalled roads with Mainpuri, Etáwa, and Agra, and by partially metalled and raised and bridged roads with Etáwa, Mustafabad, and Batesar on the Jumna in the Agra district. The traffic returns are given hereafter under "trade." The most important metalled road in the district is the Grand Trunk road which

Roads.

divides at Bhongaon into the Agra and Dehli lines, the former of which passes through Mainpuri city. The Farukhabad and Etáwa road, which crosses the Grand Trunk road at Bewar and runs south through Kishni, is the principal line of traffic in the eastern portion of the district. A metalled road, branching off from the Grand Trunk road at Kuráli, passes close to Mainpuri city and completes direct communication with Etáwa. Of the unmetalled roads, the most important is that running from Kishni through Sauj, Karhal, and the important cattle-mart of Sarsaganj, to Shikohabad, and from both of the latter places direct communication is had with Agra, Mustafabad, Padham, Ghiror, Mainpuri, Etáwa, and the Jumna gháts. The road from Sarsaganj to Etáwa passes close to the Bhadán railway station, and that from the same place to Mainpuri accomodates much local traffic. The roads from Shikohabad and Sarsaganj to Batesar are of much use during the great horse-fair at the last place. Pharha, which sends much cotton by road to Cawnpore, is brought into the great net-work of roads by a short line to Mustafabad, and thence by the thriving little towns of Jasrána and Ghiror to Mainpuri and the Grand Trunk road. The character of the remaining roads may be gathered from the list given below and their position from the district map. During 1872-73, the cost of maintenance and repairs of roads and bridges was as follows:—Grand Trunk road, Rs. 12,000; Agra branch, Rs. 10,000; Farukhabad and Gwalíar Road, Rs. 5,100; other metalled roads, Rs. 8,000; unmetalled roads, Rs. 900, and bridges, Rs. 1,000, or a total of Rs. 37,000. A sum of Rs. 3,440 was also spent on buildings and in planting out trees. The income is met from an allotment from the one per cent. road cess and the ferry fund, which latter yielded Rs. 2,600 during the same year. The following statement shows the class and length within the district of the principal roads divided into first-class or raised, metalled, and bridged; second-class or

raised and bridged but unmetalled; third-class country unmade roads; and fourth-class mere village tracks: bridges having more than two arches are noted:—

First-class roads.

Road.	Total length of road in the district.		Mile on which bridges occur.	Number of arches.	Width of each opening.	Buildings, &c., on road-side and mile in which they occur.
	M.	Ft.			Ft.	
Etā to Shikohabad,	21	4,448	2	3	5	
			9	3	11, 12, 11	
			11	3	17, 19, 17	Near Jasrāna police-station.
			14	3	26	Canal chauki.
			18	5	7½	12th mile, encamping-ground.
			20	3	4	
Shikohabad to Rail,	2	2,820	21	3	28	
Ditto to Sarsaganj,	8	595	1	2	17	Munsifi police-station.
Agra to Bhongaon,	45	4,687	7	2	7	
			37 stone.	4	16	38th stone, encamping ground.
			40 "	5	38	Sengar, encamping-ground.
			...	4	16	
			52 "	3	8	
			55 "	2	32	Canal chauki, Ghiror.
			58 "	3	40	Encamping-ground, Bagrai.
			61 "	3	25	Canal chauki, police-station.
			71 "	2	30	Mainpuri post-office.
			72 "	1	4	Encamping ground.
Mainpuri to Karhal,	18	4,085	4 "	3	25	Arind bridge, canal chauki.
Ditto to Kurāoli,	12	2,770	4 "	3	3, 6, 3	
Grand Trunk road,	35	1,880	218 stone	3	6	
Ditto, ...	...	...	219 "	3	6	
Ditto, ...	...	...	225 "	3	4	
Ditto, ...	...	...	226 "	3	6	
Ditto, ...	...	...	227 "	3	6	Stone 221, encamping-ground and dāk bungalow.
Ditto, ...	...	...	233 "	3	6	
Ditto, ...	...	...	243 "	...	...
Fatehgarh to Gwalior, ...	20	1,221	32 "	3	46	Encamping-ground.
Ditto ...	...	...	36 "	3	25	Ditto.
Mainpuri station,	15	1,313	...	...	...

Second-class roads.

		Miles.			Miles.
Etā to Murtra, ...	...	1	Shikohabad and Batesar, ...	...	14
Mustafabad and Pharha, ...	...	7	Railway and Bhādān, ...	...	2½
Jasrāna and Baragaon, ...	...	2½	Sarsaganj and Etāwa, ...	...	13
Mustafabad and Ghiror, ...	...	18	Sarsaganj and Kishni, ...	...	37
Ghiror and Kurāoli, ...	...	18	Mainpuri and Bhanwat, ...	...	7
Sarsaganj and Arāon, ...	...	6½			
			Total, ...	...	126½

Third-class roads.

	Miles.		Miles.
Mustafabad and Pendhat, ...	3	Mainpuri and Sarsaganj, ...	24
Sarsaganj and Batesar, ...	11	Karhal and Ghiror, ...	14

Fourth-class roads.

Pendhat and Kalai, ...	5	Ghiror, Pacháwar, ...	6
Mustafabad, Kánakaun, ...	3	Jarara, Agru, ...	2
Shikohabad, Mustafabad, ...	14	Jawapur, Dannáhar, ...	5
Kusiyári, Pacháwar, ...	5		
		Total, ...	40

These last are mere cart-tracts unraised and unmetalled.

There is nothing peculiar in the climate of Mainpuri; there are no large ex-

Climate and meteorology. panses of sand and barren soil to render it excessively hot, and no large forests and swamps to give rise to malaria. Rain begins to fall in June, but the regular rains seldom set in until towards the close of that month and last until late in September. Only in very exceptional years, like 1867 and 1870, have they been known to continue on into October. The *maháwat*, or cold-weather rains, occur in December and January, and during this time the sky is dull and cloudy and fogs are of frequent occurrence, the weather is chilly and damp, and frost often injures the young crops. During March and April severe hailstorms often occur, levelling and destroying the crops through a wide belt of country and causing very great damage generally.

The average total rain-fall¹ for the ten years, 1860-61 to 1870-71, is given below :—

Period.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.
1st June to 30th September.	16·7	40·3	36·2	30·4	28·1	23·1	31·4	33·4	8·8	22·3	39·2
1st October to 31st January.	0·1	...	0·9	0·3	0·4	0·8	1·0	9·1	1·1	6·8	0·6
1st February to 31st May.	1·1	1·0	...	0·1	1·7	...	0·8	1·4	0·9	2·4	2·8
Total, ...	17·9	41·3	37·1	30·8	30·2	23·9	33·2	43·9	10·9	31·5	42·6

¹ The average rain-fall for the years 1860-61 to 1872-73 has been 32·1 inches.

The following table gives the total rain-fall at the principal stations of the district for the years 1844-45 to 1849-50, from returns existing among the records of the Board of Revenue :—

Name of stations.	1844-45.	1845-46.	1846-47.	1847-48.	1848-49.	1849-50.	Average.
Mainpuri, ...	20·77	17·30	18·35	14·83	27·41	25·56	20·70
Shikohabad,...	16·34	16·30	10·22	22·23	18·60	20·37	17·36
Sarsaganj, ...	15·41	27·75	20·37	21·24	23·09	28·68	22·79
Pharha, ...	22·13	30·50	20·73	22·77	15·79	27·13	23·13
Ghiror, ...	15·02	18·31	16·46	14·54	20·19	33·36	19·65
Karhal, ...	13·58	17·94	21·26	22·18	24·64	...	19·92
Kuráoli, ...	17·57	12·79	13·83	21·63	19·34	23·61	19·19
Sáman, ...	19·25	18·92	26·19	24·42	16·55	25·15	21·75
Kusmara, ...	32·37	20·42	27·10	23·54	20·10	24·39	24·65
Bhongaon, ...	20·82	20·66	29·42	18·34	19·09	27·17	22·58
Mustafabad,	18·48	19·47	16·35	20·97	8·41	28·66	18·72

These figures give a lower average than those for the years following the introduction of the canal, and, though imperfect, show that the annual rain-fall has not decreased in quantity.

PART II.

PRODUCTIONS OF THE DISTRICT.

THERE are few wild animals in the district and none in any way remarkable. Black buck occur in some numbers and nilgüi (*Portax pictus*) in the *dhák* jungles. Leopards and hyenas are found in the Jumna ravines, and wolves (*bheriya*, *charkh*) all through the district. Rewards are given for the destruction of female wolves, three rupees; male wolves, two rupees; female cubs, twelve annas; and male cubs, eight annas. The deaths recorded from snake-bites,¹ and the attacks of wild-animals have been as follows :—

Sex.	1869.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	Average.
Male, ...	4	20	23	15	16	18·5
Female, ...	5	17	32	22	26	24·2
Total, ...	9	37	55	37	42	42·7

Pigeons (*parewa*), water-fowl (*patlvi*), and quail (*bater*) are occasionally snared by Bahelias for sale, but the demand for these birds as food is

¹ I omit the returns of 1869 from the average as imperfect.

very small and is confined chiefly to the European inhabitants. Pea-fowls are numerous, but they are treated as sacred and are not injured by the people.

There are no peculiar breeds of domestic cattle in the district. Bullocks fit for ordinary agricultural work cost from Rs. 12 to Rs. 20 each. Good buffaloes from the Jumna ravines fetch from forty to sixty rupees, and the ordinary class from Rs. 20 to Rs. 40. In 1870, three stud bulls were imported from Hissár; two of them were a cross between a Nagor bull and a Mysore cow, and one was a cross between a Nagor bull and a Hariána cow. The bulls were of a small size, suited to the cattle of the country, and the experiment has hitherto been successful. Some efforts, too, have been made to improve the breed of horses. There are about six private stallions and four Government stallions in the district, but the better class of horses is not bred here, as the climate appears to be too dry and there is little pasture ground. Common country ponies of a small size sell at from Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 each and the larger ones at from Rs. 50 to Rs. 60. Sheep are numerous and are chiefly kept for their wool, but there is also a great and increasing demand for sheep for slaughter. Two Southdown and one Leicester ram were imported in 1870, but died soon after their arrival, and since then this important subject of sheep-farming has received little attention. Common sheep, at present, sell at from twelve annas to one rupee each, while those bred especially for the European market fetch two rupees each. The goats known both here and in the Etáwa district as the Jumnapári breed are much prized and fetch high prices; the ordinary goat costs from one rupee to three rupees per head. Camels are seldom bred in this district, the fair of Batesar across the Jumna in the Agra district being the great source of supply. The average price of an ordinary camel is about Rs. 80. Sarsaganj is the great cattle-market within this district and supplies all animals for agricultural purposes, bullocks, buffaloes, and cows to this and the neighbouring districts. From an estimate made in 1849-50 by Mr. Raikes, it would appear that there were then 619,000 head of cattle in the district, and in 1850-51 he calculated there were 9 elephants, 612 camels, 10,216 ponies and horses, 195,959 bullocks and buffaloes for plough purposes, 35,714 draught animals, 128,777 cows, 110,911 she-buffaloes, 12,160 asses, 93,566 sheep, 45,764 goats, and 10,000 swine. The returns of the years 1868-70 show 167,256 plough-cattle (22,224 buffaloes and 145,032 bullocks) and 236,349 head of other cattle, including sheep and goats. A table showing the number of ploughs and plough-cattle, and the average area cultivated by each plough in each parganah, is given hereafter.

The fish commonly found in the district are the *rohu*, *parhín*, *dighár*, *narain*, *sauli*, *bhadua*, *lánchi*, *sing*, *moya*, *chalwa*, *chát*, *jhínga*, *bhár*, *palwa*, *kataya*, *anwári*, and the *bám* or *genr*.

Fish.

Of these, the *rohu*, *parhn*, *sauli*, and *sing* are most commonly caught for food, and are sold at rates varying from one to two annas per ser. The best fishing is in the Káli, next comes the Isan and other streams. The rivers and tanks are often leased to Kahárs, who sometimes pay high prices for the privilege; thus, a portion of the Isan near Mainpuri city lets for as much as forty rupees. The mode of fishing and the appliances used differ in no way from those described under other districts. The sweep-net, hand-net, funnel-net (*hilka*), basket (*khoncha*), and dam (*band*) are all used, according to circumstances and locality. In the cold weather, rod-fishing for *parhn* and mullet is possible in the Isan and Káli, and fish weighing from half a pound to three pounds each are commonly caught. Natives care nothing for fish-preserving, and destroy the young fry in large numbers at the beginning of the hot weather by embanking the streams and placing a funnel-shaped net (*khaur*) opposite the place of exit into which the young fry fall. In the pools thus formed fish, too, are often caught by covering them with a basket, so that they can be taken out with the hand. All castes and religions, with the exception of Brahmans, Jains, and certain sections of the Baniya class, eat fish. During the rains, however, fish are held to be impure by most classes and are then seldom found in the native markets.

Vegetable kingdom. Crops. The following statement shows the area under each crop in each parganah, as ascertained at settlement and distributed according to season:—

Khariif.

Parganah.	Cotton.	Maize.	Rice.	Jowar.	Bajra.	Indigo.	Hemp.	Moth.	Others.	Total <i>khariif</i> .
Kuráli,	863	915	1,029	3,836	4,485	216	488	643	434	12,909
Mainpuri,	1,240	1,180	3,701	9,098	4,166	109	594	295	264	20,637
Ghiror,	3,181	313	2,892	9,362	921	286	62	17	120	17,154
Bewar,	464	1,020	91	1,742	5,566	109	101	1,898	545	11,536
Alipur Patti,	560	374	238	1,964	2,945	261	77	262	98	6,779
Karhal,	1,056	998	2,488	4,773	472	379	59	8	299	10,532
Barnáhal,	3,011	1,629	619	8,223	3,795	192	210	54	491	18,224
Kishni-Nabiganj,	1,641	2,289	552	7,059	2,992	723	30	916	591	16,793
Mustafabad,	16,672	2,024	2,681	32,068	5,071	1,811	91	260	721	61,399
Shikohabad,	16,789	1,008	1,406	27,238	26,373	528	113	1,016	559	75,030
Bhongaon,	3,424	4,306	2,764	15,134	17,242	755	463	3,392	1,377	48,857
Total,	48,901	16,056	18,461	120,497	74,028	5,369	2,288	8,761	5,489	2,99,850
Percentage,	8.05	2.64	3.03	19.81	12.17	0.88	0.38	1.44	0.91	49.31
Corrected percentage,	8.00	2.50	3.00	20.00	12.00	1.00	0.50	1.50	1.00	49.50

Rabi.

Parganah.	Wheat.	Barley.	Gram.	Gojari.	Opium.	Bejar.	Others.	Total rabi.	Sugar-cane.	Vegetables.	Grand total.
Kuráli, ...	5,614	4,494	403	2,264	27	1,739	340	14,881	579	493	28,862
Mainpuri, ...	10,338	7,173	669	3,595	178	3,136	1,097	26,168	2,135	1,361	50,301
Ghiror, ...	3,161	4,295	2,056	791	456	5,623	594	22,976	2,150	1,065	43,345
Bewar, ...	2,724	3,497	242	1,090	37	868	499	8,957	347	220	21,060
Alipur Patti, ...	2,142	1,872	272	820	15	545	495	6,161	427	177	13,544
Karhal, ...	7,525	4,209	789	806	272	6,287	1,095	20,923	1,856	371	33,742
Barnáhal, ...	6,238	2,414	815	747	383	6,041	500	17,138	1,441	549	37,352
Kishni-Nabiganj	6,024	4,461	624	1,880	563	2,667	1,784	18,003	1,461	481	36,738
Mustafabad, ...	23,525	7,568	1,388	2,968	37	14,692	1,594	51,772	1,995	1,359	1,65,265
Shikohabad, ..	18,575	6,329	2,088	1,461	132	21,574	643	50,802	1,591	841	1,28,264
Bhongaon, ...	16,622	14,131	1,082	5,308	373	3,316	3,703	44,535	3,541	1,325	98,258
Total, ...	108,488	60,443	10,428	21,730	2,473	66,483	12,326	2,82,376	17,523	8,242	6,07,991
Percentage,...	17.84	9.94	1.72	3.58	0.41	10.93	2.08	46.45	2.88	1.36	1.00
Corrected percentage.	19.50	11.00	2.00	4.00	0.50	13.00	2.00	52.00	3.00	1.50	1.06

In addition to the figures of the statement given above, the *dofasi* or two-crop area is returned at 7.39 per cent. : from this, however, the area under vegetables, or 1.36 per cent., must be deducted, leaving 6.03 per cent. to be shown under both *rabi* and *kharif* as two-cropped land, in order to get at the corrected percentage as shown in the second line and which represents the actual crop distribution.¹ The figures are fairly correct except in the case of indigo and maize, which were replaced by *rabi* crops before the field operations of the survey commenced. The percentage of *bajra* and *joar* are sure indications of the character of each parganah for *bajra* loves sand and *joar* flourishes in loam, so in this district we have these crops distributed thus :—

Loamy tract.	Percentage.		Sandy tract.	Percentage.	
	Joár.	Bájra.		Joár.	Bájra.
Mustafabad,	27	4	Bewar,	8	26
Ghiror,	21	2	Alipur Patti,	14	22
Karhal,	14	1	Kuráoli,	13	15

¹ The total cultivated area differs from that given in the next table by 535 acres, due to the increase or decrease of cultivation between the time of survey and the date when the table giving the statistics of area was compiled. The difference is thus distributed :—

Parganah.	Increase.	Parganah.	Increase.	Parganah.	Increase.	Parganah.	Decrease
	Acres.		Acres.		Acres.		Acres.
Kuráli, ...	79	Karhal, ...	25	Bewar, ...	39	Mustafabad,	60
Mainpuri, ..	194	Barnáhal, ...	16	Kishni, ...	39	Shikohabad,	92
Ghiror, ...	188	Alipur Patti,	15	Bhongaon,	92	Net increase,	535

Similarly, the proportion of the *kharij* to the *rabi* cultivation is governed by the facilities for irrigation. In Karhal, which is almost completely supplied by the canal, *rabi* cultivation rises to 69 per cent. of the whole area under the plough, whilst in Bewar, where there is no canal and a thirsty soil, the *rabi* sinks to 44 per cent. Similarly, the *dofasli* land, excluding vegetables, is 9 per cent. of the total cultivation in Karhal, while in Bewar it is only 4 per cent. The crop returns of the past settlement were collected during a year of great climatic disturbance and any comparison with them would be unprofitable.

The following statement compares the area of the parganahs as they now stand compiled from the village records of the past settlement with the area and its classification of the present records (F., former settlement and P. present settlement):—

Statistics of area.

Parganah.	Total area in acres.	UNASSESSABLE.		ASSESSABLE.					
		Revenue-free.	Barren waste.	Old waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivated.
Kurāoli, ... { F.,	48,467	231	17,200	4,002	9,144	...	11,474	6,326	17,800
... { P.,	48,947	...	16,268	3,858	423	457	15,549	13,892	28,941
Mainpuri, ... { F.,	104,368	265	53,769	2,531	8,367	...	27,904	11,542	39,446
... { P.,	108,010	...	43,199	11,944	1,141	1,231	37,460	18,035	50,495
Ghiror, ... { F.,	94,845	294	49,343	2,431	5,939	...	32,302	4,536	36,838
... { P.,	96,840	...	40,215	11,472	943	677	36,834	6,699	43,533
Karhal, ... { F.,	75,808	289	38,249	2,299	6,760	...	24,075	4,136	28,211
... { P.,	82,633	143	33,243	13,210	1,121	1,144	30,451	3,316	33,767
Barnāhal, ... { F.,	58,831	1,021	20,515	701	3,637	916	26,820	5,221	32,041
... { P.,	59,310	...	15,470	4,749	359	1,364	31,042	6,326	37,368
Alipur Patti, ... { F.,	19,499	102	4,821	1,442	3,700	...	4,866	4,668	9,434
... { P.,	19,558	...	3,115	2,136	181	567	5,012	5,547	13,559
Bewar, ... { F.,	27,702	357	4,628	3,014	2,412	...	5,291	12,000	17,291
... { P.,	28,029	...	2,361	2,266	1,255	1,048	9,775	11,324	21,099
Kishni, ... { F.,	72,854	217	33,286	2,918	6,412	1,159	19,193	9,669	28,862
... { P.,	72,870	...	24,361	8,365	1,257	2,110	26,927	9,830	36,757
Shikohabad, ... { F.,	188,767	2,692	55,513	4,050	8,208	1,225	87,674	29,405	117,079
... { P.,	187,588	1,288	49,281	6,074	1,142	2,629	81,757	46,415	128,172
Mustafabad, ... { F.,	196,549	1,321	74,991	4,319	6,377	...	95,870	14,571	110,441
... { P.,	205,441	...	68,800	15,516	1,874	2,787	101,591	14,874	116,465
Bhongaon, ... { F.,	181,102	802	75,128	10,076	18,769	...	44,456	31,881	76,337
... { P.,	177,027	...	52,285	18,316	3,272	4,804	63,978	34,372	98,350
Total, ... { F.,	1,088,792	7,691	426,623	37,783	79,705	3,300	379,925	133,855	513,780
... { P.,	1,086,253	1,436	347,600	96,906	12,968	18,818	443,376	165,150	608,526

The revenue-free area is now confined to the villages of Bhartar and Kalyānpur, opposite Batesar in the Shikohabad parganah, held by the chief of Bhādāwar and Dankarpur, in parganah Karhal held by Bādshāh Begam, widow of Altāf Husain, *alais* Naranji.¹ The barren area amounts to 32 per cent. of the

¹ It was originally released in perpetuity to Hakīm Nawāzish Ali Khān, who was succeeded by his daughter, and through her came to Altāf Husain.

whole, a singularly large proportion, due chiefly to the large tracts of *usar* and the extensive ravines along the Jumna. The barren includes the no inconsiderable area occupied by village sites, canals, jhils, roads, rivers, and the railway. The area under groves is very large and bears out the character that the district has for being well wooded. The great difference in the area recorded as old waste is due to the more accurate classification of soils at the recent settlement. The greater portion of it is of the poorest quality, but as its soil is capable of some cultivation it was found necessary to separate it from the waste utterly incapable of cultivation.

The increase in cultivation since last settlement has been 18·44 per cent., but a great portion of this is due to the reclamation of land which was entered as lately thrown out of cultivation at last settlement. The area under this latter head has fallen from 83,005 to 12,968 acres, but groves seem to have been included in the culturable waste at last settlement, so that the grove area must be taken from it before showing the progress made in bringing the recently abandoned fields under the plough. This great proportion of recent fallow was almost entirely due to the effects of the great famine of 1837-38, and it would seem to be improbable that cultivation has increased so little since then. Mr. Raikes estimated the cultivated area, in 1836-37, as 618,418 acres, and Mr. Edmonstone, in 1840, gave the cultivated area as 613,358 acres, showing only a loss of 5,060 acres as due to the famine. There is no doubt that he included much fallow land in the cultivated area and assessed it as such, and the opinion of the officers who revised the assessment, that the cultivation recorded by Mr. Edmonstone was exaggerated, gives good ground for the belief that the increase in cultivation since last settlement cannot be less than 20 per cent. Mr. Raikes, in his valuable memorandum on the state of the district in 1850-51, says that then the effects of the famine had entirely vanished, that the revised assessments had been accepted and worked well, the people had settled down quietly, and there had been several seasons of plenty. Taking the areas alone, common to his returns and the returns of the present settlement, or about nine-tenths of the present area, the district in 1850-51 had 497,100 acres of cultivation, against 553,056 acres in the same area in 1870, showing an increase of 11·8 per cent. in twenty years. 379,925 acres were irrigated at the past settlement, against 443,376 acres irrigated in 1870, the actual increase showing 16·7 per cent., but the proportion of irrigation to the total cultivation has apparently fallen from 73·95 to 72·86 per cent. It would, however, be safe to assume that irrigation has kept pace with cultivation especially as the canals have been introduced since 1860, and cannot in every case have merely supplanted irrigation from wells. Population has increased by between 25 and 30 per cent. and prices have risen considerably.

Irrigation takes place from jhils, tanks, rivers, wells, and canals. The amount of irrigation from the first three sources is limited and was sufficient for only 37,143 acres, or 8.5 per cent. of the irrigated area, during the year of measurement. The area irrigable from wells at any time and actually irrigated when necessary amounts to 303,578 acres, of which rather more than one-half is watered every year. From a number of measurements taken by Mr. McConaghey, it appears that the average area irrigated by each kind of well, in parganah Kurāoli, during the dry year 1868-69, was as follows:—

	Acres.
Pukka well, taking all kinds of soil, per <i>hac</i> or run,	... 4.925
Kuchcha well with spring in <i>dumat</i> soil, per run,	... 3.843
Kuchcha well fed by percolation in <i>bhur</i> soil, per run,	... 2.676
Kuchcha wells taken all round, ditto,	... 3.132
Dhenkli or lever wells, per <i>dhenkli</i> ,	... 1.138

It should be noted, however, that the soil in this parganah is sandy and dry, and the season, too, was one of drought. As a rule, pukka wells have three or four runs, and kuchcha wells have only one, and, in rare instances, two runs. The statistics of the last settlement show that over the district, as it then stood,¹ there were 11,186 pukka wells in use, with 27,471 runs. In 1848-49, over the same area there were only 9,170 wells with, 23,590 runs. The following statement shows the well statistics as recorded at the present measurement over an area of 1,086,253 acres:—

Statement of Wells at Settlement.

Parganah.	PUKKA.					KUCHCHA.				
	NUMBER.					NUMBER.				
	For irrigation.		Used for drinking purposes.		Number of runs.	Used for irrigation.		Used for drinking purposes.		Number of runs.
	In work.	Abandoned.	In work.	Abandoned.		In work.	Abandoned.	In work.	Abandoned.	
Ghiror, ...	1,159	29	48	2	2,673	921	34	28	...	1,134
Mainpuri, ...	1,006	167	425	...	2,252	2,631	...	...	...	3,281
Kurāoli, ...	264	78	91	...	690	2,371	...	...	...	2,901
Karhal, ...	243	35	102	2	586	412	30	31	3	474
Barnāhal, ...	140	3	15	1	238	4,715	72	66	...	5,281
Alipur Patti, ...	60	3	3	1	125	1,295	11	8	...	1,511
Bhongaon, ...	998	63	105	...	1,881	3,127	501	60	...	8,877
Bewar, ...	58	6	8	...	99	1,999	443	12	...	2,053
Kishni Nabiganj, ...	227	4	28	...	458	3,723	47	31	...	4,267
Mustafabad, ...	1,936	160	123	6	5,381	9,172	221	54	4	11,206
Shikohabad, ...	412	271	84	39	810	19,329	5,004	145	27	21,186
Total, ...	8,463	819	1,032	50	15,203	54,895	6,365	435	34	62,171

¹ Comprising 280,923 acres.

The figures given above show only 7,282 pukka wells in good repair. Irrigation has not decreased, yet the number of wells has evidently decreased and the tendency to replace masonry wells by earthen wells or by canal irrigation is manifest. The settlement Officers attribute this result to the new landholders not caring to invest their money in improvements and to the want of interest in the land on the part of the cultivators. "Before revenue and judicial sales were permitted, the hereditary tillers of the soil were seldom compelled to relinquish their paternal acres. Their general circumstances were undoubtedly worse than they are now. In seasons of drought and famine they suffered frightfully, but in seasons of plenty they had every inducement to invest their savings in improving their land and laying up a provision to meet future calamity. A masonry well was then, next to their land, the most valuable possession they had. It gave its return in increased produce and could not be touched by the rapacity of the underlings of Government." The water-level varies very much at different seasons. During the drought of 1868-69 very many wells were measured, and on testing the measurements some two or three years afterwards; the difference in level was found to be as much as ten to twelve feet. The depth throughout the uplands of the northern sand tract varies from 12 to 25 feet; in the central loam tract it lies from 10 to 30 feet from the surface, whilst in the southern mixed tract it varies from 30 feet to 100 feet in the raviny land bordering on the Jumna. In the alluvial soil along the Jumna and the Káli water is found at a depth of a few inches in some places and is seldom lower than eight feet from the surface.

The canals themselves have been described on a previous page. The area habitually watered by them covered some 102,060 acres in the year of drought, 1868-69. But about 5,000 acres of this total is derived from escape water which finds its way into the streams. Excluding the year 1868-69, the average area irrigated between 1866-67 and 1871-72 was 54,016 acres, 41,436 acres being *rabi* and 12,580 acres being *kharif*. The following statement compiled from the records of the Irrigation Department shows the annual irrigation in each parganah in the district:—

Year.	Mustafabad.	Kuráoli.	Mainpuri.	Ghóror.	Manchhanda.	Bhongaon.	Kishni.	Karhal.	Shikohabad.	Barnáhal.
1866-67.										
Kharif, ...	1,760	...	600	1,061	865	294	700	1,817	40	318
Rabi, ...	8,056	423	5,393	5,818	5,693	2,630	4,082	10,770	243	1,045
Total, ...	9,816	423	5,993	6,879	6,558	2,924	4,782	12,587	283	1,363

Year.	Mustafabad.	Kuriali.	Mainpuri.	Ghiror.	Manchhana.	Bhoggaon.	Kishni.	Karhal.	Shikohabad.	Barrāhal.
1867-68										
Kharif, ...	2,138	166	822	939	120	1,923	311	2,164	73	336
Rabi, ...	10,647	974	4,763	6,037	3,930	2,647	1,520	11,876	1,333	1,456
Total,...	12,785	1,140	5,585	7,026	4,050	4,570	1,831	14,040	1,408	1,791
1868-69.										
Kharif, ...	6,450	191	3,900	4,263	3,502	1,705	1,152	9,410	484	...
Rabi, ...	11,441	709	7,898	10,739	10,410	3,903	3,580	15,030	1,582	...
Total,...	17,871	900	11,798	15,002	13,912	5,608	4,732	24,510	2,066	...
1869-70.										
Kharif, ..	4,246	333	99	1,864	2,081	947	975	5,418	480	480
Rabi, ...	8,514	1,156	143	4,981	4,097	1,892	1,762	11,196	848	1,115
Total,...	12,760	1,489	242	6,845	6,178	2,839	2,737	16,614	1,328	1,595
1870-71.										
Kharif, ...	3,335	401	892	1,484	1,590	570	877	4,577	379	490
Rabi, ...	10,318	859	4,450	5,443	4,463	1,995	1,852	12,645	1,379	1,696
Total,...	13,653	1,260	5,342	6,931	6,453	2,565	2,729	17,222	1,768	2,186
1871-72.										
Kharif, ...	3,592	602	781	1,002	...	2,467	595	3,483	612	522
Rabi, ...	8,786	467	3,617	3,191	...	5,660	1,488	8,067	1,156	1,070
Total,...	12,378	1,069	4,398	4,193	...	8,127	2,023	11,550	1,768	1,592
1872-73.										
Kharif, ...	4,348	...	1,121	1,260	2,306	867	755	4,093	826	492
Rabi, ...	9,322	...	7,914	5,511	6,244	3,098	2,283	13,210	1,658	1,657
Total,...	13,670	...	9,035	6,771	8,550	3,965	2,988	17,312	2,484	2,149

December is the great month for *rabi* irrigation and May for the *kharif*. Mainpuri shows about the mean amount of canal irrigation for its area of all the districts watered by the Ganges canal and its branches. Over the central portion of the district the canal has raised the water-level considerably, and has affected the durability of kachcha wells most materially. It is now impossible to excavate earthen wells, owing to the over-saturation of the upper strata, in many places where formerly there was no difficulty. In some parts of the district where the canal had not penetrated, the people here, like those in Etāwa, complained that the spring-level had receded, but inquiry and a comparison with the records of the past settlement showed that the complaint was ill-founded.

The proportion of flow to lift irrigation in this district is very small.

Lift and flow irrigation. In Saháranpur and Muzaffarnagar the amount of lift irrigation is nominal; in Meerut, Bulandshahr,

and Aligarh it falls to an extreme degree below flow irrigation; in Etá, Muttra, and Etáwa it is much below flow; in Cawnpore it is still below flow; in Farukhabad it slightly exceeds flow irrigation; and in Mainpuri lift exceeds flow by 34 per cent.¹ The district has the mean amount of irrigation, but it is still considered to be healthy, although fever is prevalent in the rains and, of late years, more common than usual. The rivers here certainly afford better means for drainage and carrying off the escape water than in the districts to the north, and there is less water-logging of the soil. As to the influence of the canal in causing the production of *reh*, Mr. Willcocks writes as follows:—“Canals are also indirectly the cause of a great increase in the *reh* in this district. Cultivators take water across *reh* plains in shallow channels, where the irrigation is flush, and do not remove the saline efflorescence. This is very soluble and is carried by the water into the fields and deposited chiefly at the point of entering the field. In a few years' time *reh* begins to appear everywhere in the field, but especially where the channel enters. Well water would have done the same if it had been similarly treated, but wells are everywhere near the fields they are intended to irrigate, and hence their channel is always very short, while those taken from *rajbahas* may be over a quarter of a mile to a mile in length. There is a general belief among the people that canal water causes *usar*, and this is a fact when water is too lavishly spent. This can be remedied, and is being remedied wherever possible by decreasing and making *pukka* the heads of the irrigation channels. In parts where the soil is *usar* and does not effloresce, land is being reclaimed by water lying on it on the same principle that the parts flooded by all runs in this district are culturable even when the river or nadi is passing through an *usar* plain. The left bank of the canal at Takhrao is a fair example of this. In many cases canal irrigation is gradually making the soil less productive, as it induces the villagers to take two strong crops off the same field each year instead of one strong and one weak one.” On the other hand, there seems to be no doubt of the inherent superiority of many wells close to old village sites and *kheras* on account of the quantity of ammonia held in solution. Mr. McConaghey has found “fields at the foot of large *kheras* or villages paying higher rates and producing more luxuriant crops than ordinary *hár* land. This he attributes to the quantities of ammonia and various salts washed on to those fields during the rains from the *kheras*. ‘*Nona*’ clay, which is found on them abundantly, is well known to be a great fertilizer, and cultivators

¹ Some attribute this to the existence of cheap labour, others to the difficulty found in constructing flush channels in the loose, crumbly soil of the *usar* plains.

gather it from old village walls and *kheras*, and use it extensively mixed with manure. It is thrown in large quantities on tobacco and opium fields, and is considered better than ordinary manure for these products. For this reason, the water of wells near village sites and *kheras* is more sought after for tobacco and opium than canal water or water from ordinary wells. On the other hand, the natural soils or strata sometimes, on the contrary, impart properties the reverse of valuable to well water, e.g., the large *kharua* or bitter tract in Mustafabad, where the cultivators eagerly embrace any opportunity offered of availing themselves of canal irrigation, although the subsoil is good and firm, and wells are constructed at little expense, and last for years. For indigo alone, canal water is absolutely more beneficial than well water, as the cultivators can get so much more of it, and indigo is a very thirsty plant. It is only, however, in the case of pukka wells, or of wells by a village site, a good way from the canal or distributary, that there is any choice when once canal irrigation comes near the lands of a village. Of the popularity of the canal, however, on the whole there can be little question, even where the land is already completely irrigated from wells. There is no doubt that in any case the use of canal water saves labour and releases cattle for other work, and the supply is nearly always certain. The tendency to waste water in this district has frequently been remarked, and it would appear that the cultivators in Mainpuri are more reckless in this respect than those further north, and less careful in conducting the water across their fields so as to avoid over-saturation and waste."

The following statement is given as showing the class of crops for which water is taken from the canal :—

Crops.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	Crops.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Gardens, ...	1,217	1,054	870	952	Other pulses, ..	71	102	11	66
Sugar-cane, ...	3,772	3,899	3,086	4,198	Fodder, ...	..	4	..	..
Wheat, ...	23,250	30,219	18,887	24,800	Cotton, ...	1,552	592	250	290
Barley, ...	12,898	12,604	12,839	21,760	Other fibres, ...	526	169	153	245
Rice, ...	1,185	559	418	669	Indigo, ...	5,948	7,170	8,207	8,955
Maize, ...	1,379	213	21	181	Other dyes, ...	21	..	..	..
Other cereals, ...	2,925	1,498	985	1,602	Drugs, ...	561	545	817	1,100
Gram, ...	585	1,194	526	672	Oil-seeds, ...	..	..	..	..

The following statement shows the distribution of the irrigated area during the year of measurement :—

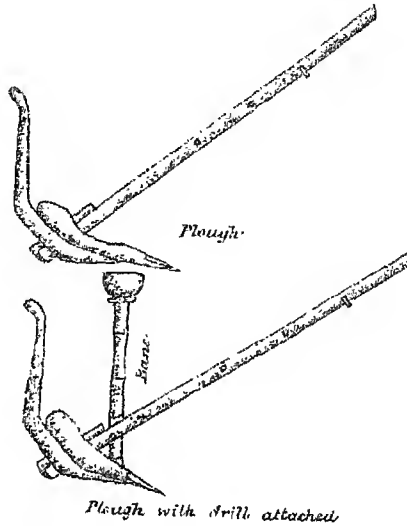
Parganah.	Irrigated from			Total.	Parganah.	Irrigated from			Total.
	Canals.	Wells.	Other sources.			Canals.	Wells.	Other sources.	
Kurāoli, ...	1,493	7,607	6,442	15,549	Bewar, ...	...	7,377	2,398	9,775
Mainpuri, ...	11,662	15,722	10,076	37,460	Kishni, ...	8,230	16,315	2,382	26,927
Ghiror, ...	12,454	21,685	2,695	36,834	Shikohabad, ...	2,600	78,045	1,112	81,757
Karhal, ...	23,399	3,196	3,856	30,451	Mustafabad, ...	22,000	77,821	1,770	1,01,591
Larohal, ...	5,773	26,452	817	31,042	Bhongaon, ...	16,449	42,590	4,389	63,428
Alipur Patti, ...	...	5,763	1,249	7,012	Total, ...	1,02,060	3,03,573	37,743	4,43,376

Continuing the agricultural vocabulary of the middle Duāb commenced in the Etā district, I shall here note the names given to the different implements used in husbandry. The *hal* or plough is made up of the following parts, which for comparison are given in the language of the Duāb and the North-West generally, Meerut, Mainpuri, and Benares and the eastern districts :—

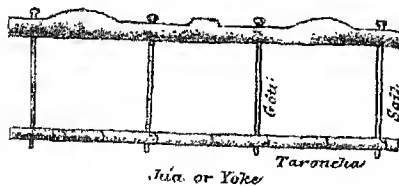
Duāb and North-West generally.	Meerut.	Mainpuri.	Benares and eastern districts.	Remarks.
Haras, ...	Haras, ...	Halas, ...	Haras, ...	Beam.
Hathāī, hatha, chiriya or muthiya.	...	...	Chandaull,	Handle or stilt.
Panāī or paranthā,	...	Parihāri, ...	Parāri, ...	Sole.
Phāro, elāu kūa, ...	...	Phāro, ...	...	Iron share.
Hal, lāgal, nagra, ...	Hal, ...	Kūr, ...	Har, ...	Body of the plough into which the <i>haras</i> and <i>panhāri</i> are fixed, and often used for the plough itself.
Ogī, ...	Banel, ...	Ghānghro, ...	Fāth, ...	Peg or wedge which fixes the <i>haras</i> to the <i>hal</i> .
Gandheli, ...	Do. ...	Parel, kilri, kilī.	...	Second wedge fixed behind the <i>hal</i> in the <i>halas</i> above the <i>ogī</i> .
Pachela, pachhila, phanna.	...	Pachhmānsa, pachhra.	Nareli, ...	Wedge which fixes the <i>panhāri</i> to the <i>hal</i> .
Khūra, banel, narhel.	Karhe, ...	Banel, ...	...	An indented part at the end of the beam to which the <i>jūa</i> is attached.
Nālah, ...	Nāri, ...	Nara, jogra, ...	...	Leathern thongs by which the yoke is attached to the beam.
Jūa, ...	Jūa, ...	Jūa, ...	Jūa, ...	Upper piece of yoke or yoke itself.
Tarnāchi, ...	Do., ...	Taroncha, tarnāchi, macheri.	...	Lower piece of yoke.
Sail, ...	Sail, ...	Sail, ...	...	Outer pin joining <i>jūa</i> to <i>tarnāchi</i> , inner pin of the same.
Gāta, ...	Unknown,	Gāta.	...	

Jota is the rope tied round the necks of oxen when yoked.

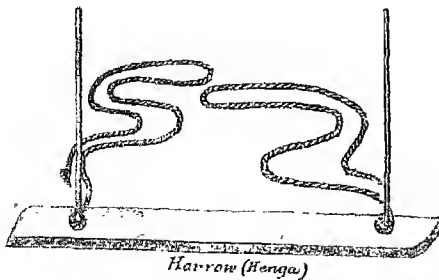
The following illustration shows the plough in ordinary use and one with the drill (*bdns*) attached:—



I also give the *jua* or yoke by which the bullocks are attached to the plough, and the *henga* or harrow.



Jua or Yoke

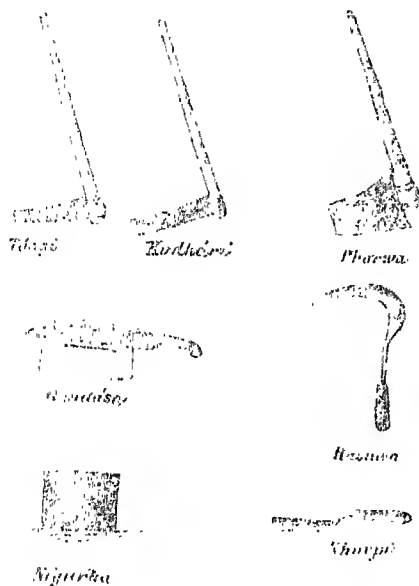


The *patela*, *sohdgu* or *suhdgu*, is a heavy roller also used for crushing clods in swampy land, and is usually made from a large log of *khajur*. The *khanera* is a broom made of twigs of cotton with which the sower distributes tobacco seed in the beds prepared for the purpose. The body of the plough is placed vertically in the ground, outside the village, at certain seasons, and

offerings are made to it to keep away disease from cattle and to neutralise the effects of an evil wind. This ceremony is known as *tutka*.

The following illustrations show the different minor implements used by agriculturists in the Duáb :—

The *pharwa* or *phdora*, or large hoe, is in common use everywhere. The

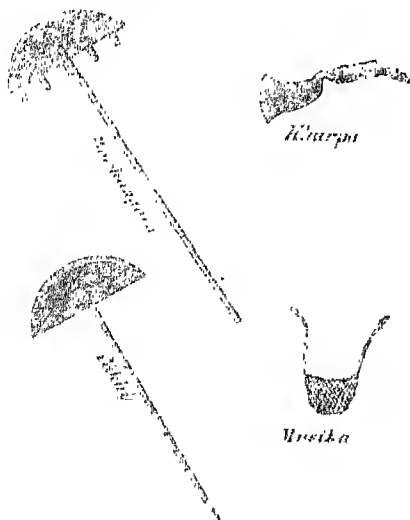


top of the iron portion where the handle is fixed is known as the *pári*, and the handle is called *bent*. The *kudra*, or pick, and the *kasi*, or small *phdora*, are not shown. The *kudhári*, an adze-shape dimplement, and the *tángi*, a kind of hatchet, are generally used. The *hasuwa* or *hansiya*, or sickle, is usually made of native steel (*khe-rahi*). The *gandása*, or as it is better known the *garánsi* or *garási*, is used for chopping sugar-cane and fodder. The *khurpi* is a small *khurpa* used for scraping grass and

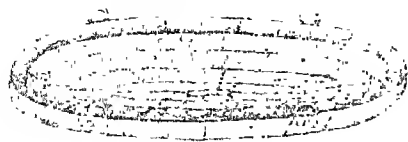
weeding. To tread out the corn is expressed by *gáhna*, and the place where it is trodden out is known as *pair*. The place where the sheaves are stacked is called *kaliyán* or *khaliyán*.

The *khurpa* is used for loosening the earth around young plants and for weeding. The *khatpaddari* is a kind of *khurpa* used in transplanting tobacco.

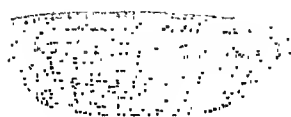
The *panchángura* or *pancha* is a sort of rake with five prongs used after sowing ; a smaller rake used for scattering and dispersing indigo-seed after sowing is called *pachguriya*. The *phardáhi*, used during irrigation for dividing a field into small beds is here called *pákhi*, and elsewhere *mánjha* and *karha*. The *mustka* or muzzle is known in Benares as *shonta*.



The square canvas bags in which tobacco is pressed are called *badri*, and with



Kardhi

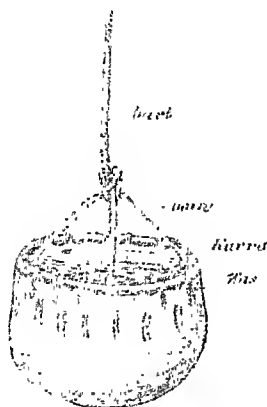


Basket for straining sugar

tobacco in them they look like bales of cotton. A large net-work sheet in which *bhása* or chaff is carried is known as *pánsi*. The *kardhi* is the broad, shallow pan in which sugar is boiled, and in the margin an illustration is given of the rude means used for straining the sugar in the process of manufacture.

Amongst the implements used in irrigation, the first to be noticed is the vessel by which the water is drawn to the surface. This is made of iron, pottery, or leather. The iron vessel is seldom used except for drawing water for culinary purposes, and the earthen

Implements used in irrigation.



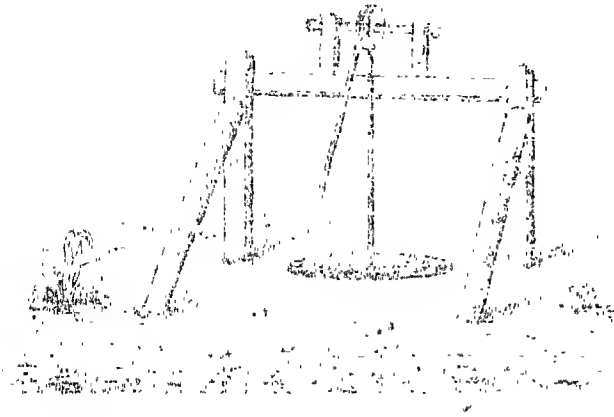
Pur or Mañ

vessels are chiefly used where the *dhenkli* or lever is worked, and then only for small gardens and the like. The large leathern bag used for drawing water is everywhere in common use, and is here called *pur* or *charsa*, and elsewhere *moí*.

The iron ring around the mouth of the *pur*, known as *mándal* in Meerut, is here called *kúndar*, *kír*, or *kurra*. The rope or string by which the *pur* is joined on to the *kurra* is called *kas* or *kasan*. The two semi-circular pieces of bent wood (usually *dhák*)

fastened, at their extremities, to the *kurra* are called *báin* or *báun*. Sometimes one is of wood and the other of iron. The two rings of iron attached to the *báin* are called *kauli* or *kúli* if made of twisted wood, and *kariya* or *pahunchi* if made

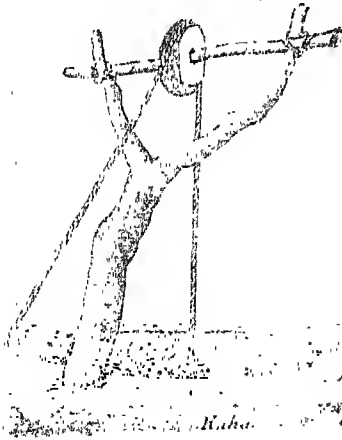
of iron, and the stick to which these are attached is known as the *bahora*. In the illustration the rings are not shown.¹ The rope by which the rings



are attached to the *bahora* is called *bandhani* or *bandhaniya*, and the well-rope itself is known as *bart*. The *pur* is seized by the *bain* by the man at the well, who throws the water into the *parchha*. The frame-work at the mouth of a well, called in Meerut *ardna*, is here called

mair. The upright posts are here called *marwa*; the cross-beam is known as *patiliya*; the pulley-posts are *guriya*; the axle on which the pulley runs is called *gandla* or *gandra* or *garandu*, and the pulley itself is known as *ghiri* or *charkhi*.²

Besides the arrangement noticed above, it sometimes happens that the trunk



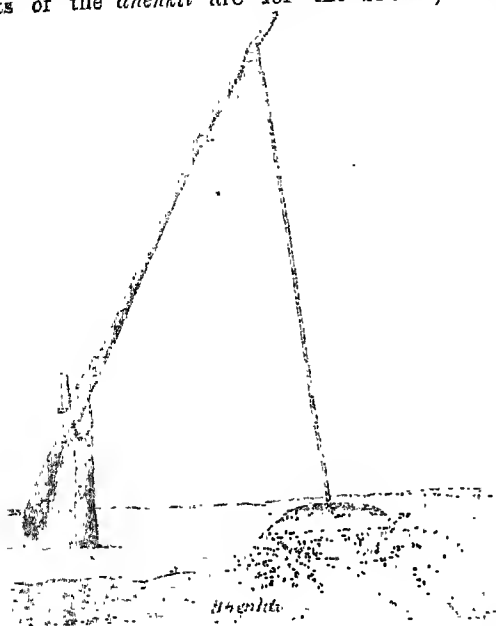
of a tree with two branches lopped short is used to form the supports of the *gandla* and *ghiri*. In this case the appliance is called a *kaur* or *kuhar*.

The place where the bullocks turn from the well is called *bahoro*, and the sloping pathway down which they descend to bring the *pur* to the surface is known here as *naichi*. The bullock-driver, called *kiliya* in Muzaffarnagar, is here termed *pairha*. The man at the well who empties the *pur*, called *charsiya* in Muzaffarnagar, is here termed *purha*

and *parchha* or *parchhawala*. *Dang* is the place where the *purha* stands, and *parchha* the place where the deposits the water. The man who distributes the water in the field, called *panmela* in Muzaffarnagar, is here called *panliya* or *pankata*.

¹ Where the rings are used, they are placed on a *bain* one on each side, near the juncture of the two pieces, and a piece of wood known as the *bahora* is then passed through them above, and to it the *bart* is attached. ² Compare these with the term used in Meerut and Muzaffarnagar, Gazetteer, III, 474.

The *dhenkli*, *dhakuli*, *dhukli*, or lever, is also used in raising water when near the surface. The village terms for the component parts of the *dhenkli* are for the bucket, *karwára*; rope, *barári*; post or

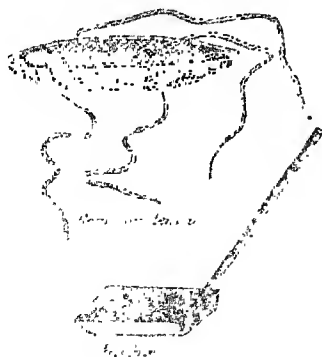


fulcrum, *jara*; the beam itself, *dhenkli*; clods of earth used to weigh down the short arm of the *dhenkli* are called *chakka* or *thúa*, and the peg by which they are sometimes fixed on the *dhenkli* is known as *khúnta*, while the point where the *dhenkli* works on the *jara* is called *maja*. In many places, the cultivators club together and have five or six *dhenklis* at work in the same place, at the same time; all the water goes into a common channel and one man distributes it, in order, to the several fields, thus not only saving labour, but also much loss

by absorption and evaporation. The *dhenkli* irrigates about two pukka bighas.

The *rahat* or Persian wheel is seldom used; where it occurs, the upright posts are called in different places, *khamb*, *sipdiya*, *marwao*, or *jera*. The pole connecting the upright posts is sometimes called *patali*, and sometimes *manjhi*. The leather bag used for throwing

Persian wheel.



water to a higher elevation is, in this district, called *paroha* or *dol*. When a basket made of bamboo shavings or other similar materials is used, it is called *lenri*. The *háttha* is used for shovelling water over a field.

The ropes of the *paroha* are called sometimes *naraira* and sometimes *joti*, and the place into which the water is thrown from the bag is called *nánda*.

The pukka or masonry well¹ is generally termed simply *kúa*, and the kuchecha or earthen well is known as *kúiya*. Pukka wells may be further subdivided into those built of kunkur

(*siliya*), either with lime mortar or with *gára* or mud; those built of brick either burned or sun-baked, and the *gánd* or *garh* well. Those built of kunkur are almost everlasting and are found in considerable numbers. The cost varies with the depth of the water from the surface, averaging from Rs. 150 to Rs. 350. The ordinary masonry well built of bricks also lasts a considerable period. The small *garh* well is formed of huge bricks of a semi-circular shape, four or five of which joined together form a circle, leaving an aperture barely sufficient to admit of the bucket being lowered and raised. Kumhars prepare the bricks and build the wells themselves. The water in these wells is never at a great distance from the surface. They cost from Rs. 25 to Rs. 50, and seldom last more than ten or twelve years. Another distinction in wells is that, unless the spring be reached, no pukka well can be dug, nor can one with a wooden lining be used. Taking the wells where the *sot* is reached, a *nanga* well is simply a circular excavation unprotected in any way, and can only be made in the best and most firm sub-soils, where they often last 20 to 30 years. A *bira* well is where the water-bearing stratum is supported by a rope-like lining formed of coils of twigs pegged down layer upon layer; a *budhjár* well (the *ajár* of Muzaffarnagar) substitutes a cylindrical frame interwoven with twigs of *jáo*, *arhar* or cotton for the coils of twigs; a *kothi* well, also called a *garauri* or *gardwari*, consists of a circular lining of stakes, on which planks (*takhta*) are nailed and are firmly fastened together by iron clamps; lastly, the pukka well subdivided as above. To enable the well-sinker, to reach the *mota* or stratum containing the spring, a frame called *rakh* is made which is undermined as it sinks down, and at last remains firmly fixed in the *mota*. Above it is the *jákan* or wooden cylinder on which the *gola* or masonry lining of the well rests. The *rakh* frequently extends outside the *gola* for about eighteen inches, and so protects it from the action of the water itself and the ingress of water coming in between the *mota* and the stratum above, while the space between the two is filled up with kunkur, *san* fibre, and *gúr* firmly rammed in. Where a wooden *gola* is used it is attached to the *rakh* by wooden pegs. A section of a well in Ghiror exhibited the following strata:—*usar* or *khet* for five *hátis*; common soil mixed with kunkur and known as *machan* or *gilgila*, one *hát*; *barua* or sandy soil somewhat moist, five *hátis*, often divided into *barua*, *kála barua*, and *chilka*; *parua*, five *hátis*; *khet* again, five *hátis*; *kas* or *barua*, one *hát*, and then comes the *mota* from three to ten *hátis*, usually sand and water. In this is the *sot*, which is a hole bored down by means of a

¹ For many of these notes I am indebted to Mr. M. A. McConaghey, C. S., who placed his inspection books at my disposal.

spear or crowbar into the water-bearing stratum, from which the water rushes up from below in a continuous jet, sufficient to keep the well full even when continually worked. The *benda* is a wooden *kothli* or *gola* put into the place into which the spear is driven. In pukka wells and in some kuchcha wells a frame-work of wood is attached, to enable one man to work two buckets with separate sets of bullocks (*dopaira*). Such wells are called *mair*, but a kuchcha well must have a good sub-soil to enable one man to work two sets in this way. The *thal* is a substratum of moist sand which occurs between two layers of *ghara* or hard earth. It varies in thickness very much, and in some places has never been worked through.

Kuchcha wells are of two kinds, the *choha* and the *garoa*. The *choha* consists of a small hole, four or five feet in depth, which is excavated for a temporary purpose, such as watering cattle, when the water is very near the surface. These wells are seldom used for irrigation and last only about a year. The ordinary kuchcha well is called *garoa*. It is chiefly made where the spring cannot be reached, and is hence, for the most part, a mere percolation well. The soil, in such cases, has a substratum of sand or of a pasty clay, called *khet ka matti*. In the former case, kuchcha wells can be dug, but the supply is very scanty and is suitable for *dhenklis*, but not for bullocks. In the latter case, kuchcha wells cannot stand, as the soil comes away with the water; there is no foundation, and the *bira*, or lining of coils of twigs, cannot be used. Where the *sot*, or spring, is reached all kinds of wells can be dug. The substratum may consist of (a) a hard white clay (*pota*); (b) a layer of this clay and the *khet ka matti*; (c) or the same and then sand. In the two last cases the *bira*, or lining of coils of twigs, becomes necessary, but in the first it is usually dispensed with. Where sand occurs the *bira* is made from stalks of *bajra*, *madar*, and other such light material, but in pasty soil, a stronger lining made from twigs of *arhar*, cotton and indigo becomes necessary. The portion of the *bira* lying between the water-level in the rains and the ordinary level or *chua*¹ must be renewed every year, but the portion permanently under water need be replaced only every three or four years. Where this portion, however, consists of loose soil, no renewal can take place and a new well must be made, but where wells have a substratum of hard clay and last for from ten to twelve years, the lower portion of the *bira* can be renewed. A common example of a section of a kuchcha well shows a stratum of *machan* or kunkury soil; then a layer of loose sandy soil, always falling in, after which comes a *budhjar* lining from the rain-level to the ordinary level, and then a common *bira* lining as far as the well is sunk. The lower portion gradually falls in and the clay or sand is carried away in suspension in the water as it is drawn out until the *bira* is undermined and falls in, and a

¹ Place where the earth begins to become moist.

new well has to be dug. An ordinary kuchcha well will irrigate about 800 square yards in a day. In some cases the *mota* is so far below the surface that the owner must be content with the supply from percolation only, which often, however, is sufficient to keep a pair of bullocks in work. Many percolation wells, especially in the sandy portions of the district, get exhausted so quickly, and are besides so unstable, that the cultivator must resort to the *dhenkli* apparatus wherever the depth of water from the surface permits of its use. Fortunately its use is possible in most places where it is wanted. The best kuchcha wells occur in the south-west of the district, in pargana Shikohabad, where the soil is firm and the water lies at an average depth of forty feet from the surface. To the east of the district however, where the water-level rises to ten or fifteen feet from the surface, the soil is so unfavorable to the construction of wells that they require constant renewal. In the central tract many have been destroyed by percolation from the canals. The term '*bil*' is applied to large circular excavations from which the water is thrown out by *lenras* or baskets.

Kharif or rain-crops are here known as *say'ri*; *rabi* or spring-crops, if unirrigated, as *sahiriya*, and if irrigated, as *bharai*, while *dofusli* crops are called *dosare*. For the *kharif* the land is ploughed usually three or four times, and the *rabi* ten to fifteen times. In *bhur* soil, *bajra* and *moth* mixed with *rausa*, or *bajra* mixed with *ming*, are sown in the *kharif*, and in *dumat* soil, *jodr* mixed with *urd* and *rausa*. *Arhar* is sown with all *kharif* crops in good land; but if sown in *bhur*, the crop is easily injured by hoar-frost, and will require watering to save it; it is cut in *Baisakh* and *Chait*. *San* is sown, in *bhur* and *tikuriha*, in *Asarh* and is cut in *Kuar* with *khurpis*. It is grown chiefly by *Kahars*, and no *rabi* crop is sown after it, as it is too late for cereals, which are sown in *Karttik*, and the cultivator dislikes to deteriorate his land by growing such exhausting crops as *jira* and *chaina*, but there is a good *kharif* in the following year. Cotton is sown in *Asarh* before all other *kharif* crops, except maize, which is usually sown before the rain falls, and is cut in the beginning of *Kuar*. *Jira*, *chaina*, *marua*, and *dhan* are supposed to exhaust a field; *bajra*, which is sown towards the end of *Asarh* and is cut in the beginning of *Karttik*, and *jodr*, sown at the same time and cut in the beginning of *Aghan*, make it less productive, but in a slight degree, and manure re-invigorates it. Barley does not spoil the soil for *kharif* crops, but wheat injures it and renders manure necessary. Cane is good for wheat in the following year, but no *kharif* can be sown after it. *Chaina* can follow cane, but it is not generally sown, owing to its deteriorating influence on the soil. Both the white and red varieties of gram and *masur* also are sown in the end of *Bhadon* and the beginning of *Kuar*. Taking a single field, the following rotation has been observed :—1275 *fash*, cotton was sown in

Asárh; 1276, sugar-cane sown in Phálgun and cut down in 1277; in 1278 wheat was sown Kárttik and was cut down in Chait, and in the following Asárh cotton was sown in *hár* lands. The usual rotation is one year *rabi* crops and in the next *kharif*. In *gauháni* lands maize, sown in Asárh, is followed by wheat or barley in Kárttik and *joár*, sown at the end of Asárh, may be followed by barley in the *rabi* if the land be manured. *Dhán*, *marua*, *samán*, *urd*, *múng*, *til*, and *sarson* are sown in Asárh, and in Aghan *tardí* land is cultivated with wheat, barley, and *jíra*. Land intended for cotton and maize requires two to five ploughings; for *joár* and *bájra* one to five ploughings. *Bhúr* soil is easily ploughed, and as a rule, the more the soil is pulverised and mixed, the less expense there will be for weeding. Indeed, such are the advantages derived from continuous ploughing, that if the soil be ploughed for the *kharif*, in Phálgun and Chait, no manure will be necessary except for sugar-cane. An average pair of bullocks will plough about one pukka bigha in a day, and, as a rule, there are 18 to 20 kuchcha bighas of *rabi* and 10 to 12 of *kharif*, with four bighas for *dofasli* crops, kept in cultivation by one plough. One pukka ser of *joár* and about half a ser of *bájra* is sown per kuchcha bigha. For *moth*, *rausa*, *urd*, *múng*, *chaina*, *kuri*, and cotton, the seed amounts to one pukka ser for the same area; for maize and indigo, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $2\frac{1}{2}$ sors; for *til*, one *chatták*; for *sarson* and *dua*, $\frac{1}{2}$ ser; for *san*, 4 sers, and for potatoes, 60 to 80 sers. *Joár* and *bájra* seed are sometimes merely scattered over the ground and afterwards ploughed in. The word *bona* expresses the sowing of crops in both the *kharif* and *rabi*, and *munri* the cutting of crops.

As a rule, crops sown in *mattiyár* soil require four waterings; in first class *dúmat*, three; in second class *dúmat*, two; in *bhúr*, one Number of waterings. or two, and in *ptra* and *tikuriha*, five. A red hard earth known as *girua* is unfit for irrigation. It does not absorb water, which only lies upon it and stagnates, and altogether it is a bad, worthless soil. *Bhúr* gets too cold from much rain, and excessive irrigation causes it to lose its force. *Tikuriha*, on the other hand, cannot have too much water. In dry seasons, it is not fit for cultivation and does not retain moisture sufficient to enable the seed to germinate, whilst *bhúr* retains water for a long time, and the more there is the greater the moisture. First class *dúmat* retains moisture longer than any other soil, while *usar* resembles *girua* in its unfitness for irrigation. Wheat, according to the variety and the soil, requires from three to six waterings, and barley requires one watering less than wheat. Gram sometimes gets one watering in *mattiyár*, but, as a rule, none is given. Between the time of sowing sugar-cane and the rains, the crop requires eight to ten waterings, and after the rains and before cutting, one, two or three more, according as the rains are early or late. Opium gets eight to ten waterings and is a favourite and profitable crop with Káchhis and Lodhas.

Manure is highly prized and is always used where procurable. Cow-dung, however, owing to the absence of forests, is made up into cakes called *uplas* and is used as fuel, and there are no appliances for the storing of manure so as to preserve its quality. Such as it is, about 100 baskets (*daliya*), each containing about one-quarter hundred-weight of manure, are required for one kuchcha bigha of wheat; 50 to 100 for barley where it can be spared; 80 to 100 for cotton; 100 to 150 for sugar-cane; 30 to 60 for *joár*, and 80 to 100 for maize. The effect of an application of manure lasts for two years, and if a large quantity has been given for three years, certain crops, also by the dropping of their leaves, afford a leaf-manure to the soil. Thus hemp leaves the soil manured for three years, and cotton, indigo, and tobacco for one year. Good wheat is produced after these crops without any further manuring; but cane requires manure after them all. *Marua* impoverishes the land for a second crop, and tobacco must have one basket of manure and one of clay saturated with ammonia and phosphates (*nuna matti*) for each bed (*kheria*) *Jira*, which is sown early in Pús and is cut at the end of Chait, requires little manure, but must have a large quantity of *nuna clay*. Indigo requires little manure. After wheat, the land must be manured before sowing the *khariif* crop. It has been estimated that each adult inhabitant of a village represents manure for four biswas, and each head of cattle manure for twenty-eight biswas.

Mr. McConaghey's estimate of the produce per acre, based on numerous inquiries and experiments extending over the period of settlement operations, is as follows:—Wheat in irrigated *gauhán*, 1,600 lbs per acre; in irrigated *manjha*, 1,400 lbs, and in irrigated *barha*, 1,100lbs; barley in the same classes of irrigated land gives 1,600lbs, 1,400lbs, and 1,200lbs. respectively, and in unirrigated land about half that amount; *joár* in home land gives 800lbs. per acre, and in outlying lands 550lbs; *bájra* in home lands gives 600lbs per acre, and in outlying land 420lbs, while cotton gives 92lbs of the cleaned fibre per acre. This last is a very high average and is 50lbs in excess of the general average of these provinces.¹ Ghiror, Mainpuri, and Karhal produce the best rice; Mustafabad and Shikohabad the most cotton, and Karhal and Ghiror the best sugar-cane. *Jira* yields about 20 sers per kuchcha bigha and sells at about four sers pukka per rupee, *joár* yields about two maunds per kuchcha bigha (one-fifth of an acre); *bájra*, three-fourths of a maund, and *moth* or *masína*, a maund to a maund and a half. The actual weight of rice

¹ The cotton outturn for 1874 was as follows:—

	Acres under crop.	Outturn in lbs.	Average per acre of clean cotton.
Panjab,	711 312	45,953,940	70 0
N.-W. Provinces,	1086,691	51,447,271	47·3

Ranging in these provinces from 63·3lbs, in the Agra division to 19lbs in the Allahabad division.

cut and threshed from three average plots, each measuring half an acre, showed for first specimen 6 maunds 20 sers; for the second, 5 maunds 30 sers, and for the third, 5 maunds 9 sers, or an average of 5 maunds 33 sers per bigha jaribi. In addition, about half a maund of *bhūsa* or chaff and about seven maunds of straw were produced. The seed sown is about $7\frac{1}{2}$ sers per bigha jaribi.

Taking *manjha* land, the cost of wheat cultivation has been estimated by Mr.

Denniston as follows:—ploughing ten times one acre, Rs. 2-3; well-irrigation, from a kuchcha well, three times, Rs. 7-14, or canal irrigation, Rs. 4-2, including pay of labourers; reaping, 13 annas; other labour, Rs. 2-5; rent, Rs. 4-6, and seed, Rs. 3-2, or a total of Rs. 16-15 to Rs. 20-11 per acre according to the kind of irrigation used. Produce per acre, say 17 maunds, which at 25 sers per rupee is worth Rs. 27-3; 20 maunds of straw at four maunds per rupee, Rs. 5; and *sarson* or mustard, grown around the field, about Rs. 4, or a total of Rs. 36-3, leaving a profit on well irrigation of about Rs. 16 per acre—far too high an estimate in my opinion. The preparations of wheat are numerous:—*nānkhatāi* is flour made up with ghi and milk; *khūrma*, *laddū-modak*, *laddūmogad*, *jalābi*, *khūja*, *sohan-halā* are sweetmeats; other preparations are *khajurāi*, *gojha*, *samāin*, *māth* or *mathri*, *samosa*, *bāti*, *pītau*, *pūri*, *seo-laddū*, *gona* or *murki*, *pāo-roti*, *mālpūri*, *pūranpūri*, *lochāi*, *khasta*, *mohan-bhog*, *khamīra*, *sāda roti*, *kachauri-tharri*, *mālpūka*, *gulgula*, and *lapsi*. Though the wheat crop, as a rule, is made up of different varieties in the same field, owing to the seed supplied by those who lend grain being mixed, there are several well established varieties commonly grown in this district, viz.:—*sua mariya*, the reddish-awnless variety; *sua tikrari*, the reddish-awned variety; *safed mariya*, white and awnless; *safed tikrari*, white and awned; the awned and awnless varieties of *katiya* or red wheat proper and *sambariya*. The first two have a white grain; they require three waterings, yield most produce, and sell about one ser in the rupee higher than the remainder. Next in value and similar to them come the second two: the *safed mariya* especially gives a large produce, but requires plenty of water (four or five waterings) and is chiefly grown by Lodhas and Kachhis. The *katiya* is the hardiest of all, and gives the highest produce, but is only third in value, and both grain and flour are reddish. The *sambariya* has a grain longer than the ordinary wheat and is more common in Bāh Panāhat, on the right bank of the Jumna. Wheat enters into several of the mixed crops which form such an important part of the *rabi* cultivation. Wheat and barley mixed are called *gojāi*; wheat and gram, *gochuna* or *gechanna*; wheat, barley and peas, *chamar-gōjāi*; barley and gram, *bejar* or *bejhar*; barley and peas, *bejhar*; wheat, barley, peas, and gram, *tarua*, and gram and peas, *channa matar*. About 10 sers pukka, or $12\frac{1}{2}$ sers of the standard weight, of wheat are sown per kuchcha bigha in *gauhāni* land, and $7\frac{1}{2}$ sers pukka, or 10 sers standard, in *barha* and *mānjha*. $7\frac{1}{2}$ sers pukka of barley and gram are sown everywhere.

Some of the varieties of rice grown here are as follows:—*náha* or *dhankur*, a bearded white variety, producing grain outside the sheath, like wheat; *sáthi* or *dhán*, an unbearded dark coloured variety, producing the grain inside the leaves; *kai*, a bearded dark-coloured rice which flowers outside and yields a dark and coarse grain like *sáthi*; *pusai*, a wild rice, bearded like barley and flowering outside like *náha*; *lehi*, also a wild variety which yields a small yellow grain and is bearded; and *sondha* or *sonra*, which is like *dhán*, but is coarser and has a stronger stalk: it yields a yellow grain twice as thick and large as common rice and flowers outside the leaves: it is sown in beds and is then planted out, and will give ten to twelve pukka maunds per bigha. Both the white variety (*náha*) and the dark varieties (*dhán* and *kai*) are sown in fields and are not transplanted. Rice requires about $2\frac{1}{2}$ pukka sers of seed to the kuchcha bigha, three of which make one pukka bigha.

Sugar-cane is planted from the middle of Mágh to the 18th of Baisákh (*akhtíj*), usually after cotton or barley, and never after *joár*, *bája*, *moth*, opium, *jira*, or *chaina*. It, sometimes, succeeds wheat and hemp, if the land be rich, and is followed by wheat. The cane stored for seed is prepared by cutting off the head (*ág*) containing the leaves, and the portion remaining (*painra*) contains three or four buds. Five of these canes make one *painja*, and 21 *painja* make one *phándi*. From 4 to $4\frac{1}{2}$ *phándis* for seed cost one rupee. A *phándi* for pressing purposes contains 200 canes, and four *phándis* of red cane and three of white cane produce one *nánd*, or about nine *gharás* of *ras* or juice. One *nánd* yields about ten to eleven sers of *gúr* known as a *phuka* and there are about 16 to 20 *phukas* per bigha kuchcha. Another mode of reckoning makes $3\frac{1}{2}$ *bhog* or pukka maunds of *ras* to the *nánd*, and 60 or 70 *bhog* to the kuchcha bigha. On the whole, the produce varies from 20 to 30 maunds of *gúr* per acre. A kuchcha bigha (one-fifth of an acre) of the best cane has been known to yield a *gaun*, or six maunds, whilst five maunds may be considered to be a fair average outturn. The cane is cut from the 11th sudi Kárttik to the *akhtíj* of Baisákh.

There are two varieties of tobacco, the *katki* and the *dhakka* or *lakra*. The former is sown in Asárh or Sáwan in beds, and is transplanted a month afterwards in Bhádon or Sáwan, and is cut in Mágh or Phálgun. The second is sown in Bhádon, is transplanted in Kuár or Mágh, and is cut in Chait and Baisákh.

Opium is of two kinds, that with the white flower and that with the red. The former is the better of the two and yields the most produce (*kandhwa*). It is sown in Kuár and the beginning of Kárttik, and is frequently watered and gets a large quantity of manure. When about five to six inches high, *nuna matti* is applied and half a basket of

manure (one stone weight) is given to each *kheriya* or bed, measuring ten feet by seven feet. Then the crop is irrigated twice and weeded once, and half a basket of *nuna matti* ($1\frac{1}{2}$ stone weight) is applied. This operation is repeated again in a week or ten days, and after some time the crop is weeded and water is put on lightly to about one-half the amount given to wheat. The pods are first sliced in Chait by an instrument resembling a comb, and the opium is collected during that month. The seed is sold to the oil-pressers at a rate a little less than that obtained for *sarson* or mustard-oil. The cultivation is carried on usually under a system of advances by which the cultivator receives one rupee per kuchcha bigha in Sāwan, and two annas in the rupee of his last year's earnings which is held back until the opium has passed the examiners. A kuchcha bigha produces three sers of marketable opium in a favourable year, for which the cultivator receives five rupees per ser at the opium godown.

The district is not subject to floods, though in some places, owing to obstructed drainage, small tracts are often submerged, especially in parganahs Karhal and Barnāhal. Locusts appear at times, and the small white worms known as *mādo* and *sūri* occasionally damage the rain-crops. Another worm, named *mako*, appears with the east wind in the *kharif*. Frost in December and hail-storms in March and April often destroy the crops in whole tracts of country. The district, in common with the rest of the Duāb, has often suffered from long and severe droughts, some account of which has already been given.¹ Through the absence of irrigation, the district suffered from the famine of 1803-4, and was also visited by hail-storms. There were several seasons of drought between 1813 and 1837. In 1837-38 the district suffered very severely. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, after visiting Farukhabad, reported as follows:—"Mainpuri was in a somewhat worse state. The parganahs which the road traversed were barren and parched,

1837-38.

the crops in the ground stunted and light, and no appearance of any *kharif* having been reaped, but towards and in Sirhpura (now in the Eta district) the cultivated area seemed much improved." Captain Wroughton, the surveyor, writes of his visit during the preceding November (1837) to Eta, Sakfi, Sirhpura, Kurāoli, Shikohabad, and Ghiror, and says that in ordinary seasons a cultivator with one plough tills 40 bighas,² of which one-half is irrigable. In 1837, only four-fifths of the irrigable area was cultivated, and none of the dry area. The Baniyas, as usual, assisted the cultivators with seed, but when they saw the unfavourable nature of the season, refused to advance grain for subsistence until the new crops were ready. The consequences of this may readily be imagined—"the cultivators neglected their sowings, which perished, and multitudes of them

¹ Gazetteer, II., 32.

² Of 918 square yards to the bigha, each bigha being 52·16 per cent. of an acre.

fled to other parts of the country where report led them to contemplate a more promising state of affairs." Kuráli was by no means in so favourable a state as Eta, the soil being chiefly *bhúr* or sand. The irrigation extent was much under previous years, and fodder was procurable with the greatest difficulty. One-half of Mustafabad was in a passable state,—that is, there was about 25 per cent. increase in the wet cultivation beyond previous years. The other half, to the south-west, was in a deplorable state, and from a rapid view of its condition, Captain Wroughton estimated that it could not have had more than one-quarter the ordinary extent of wet cultivation. In both Mustafabad and Shikohabad there was no dry cultivation whatever, and fodder in the shape of grass was not procurable. Numbers of cattle perished from want of food and want of water, for the depth of water from the surface in the country towards the Jumna rendered the raising of it in sufficient quantities so laborious as to make it impracticable. In Ghiror there was an increase in the wet area of fully 25 per cent., but there was no dry tillage. Captain Wroughton writes:—"Though the cattle have, generally speaking, not died, the hot wind will certainly put them out, for even in working now their limbs bend under the shadow of a carcase. Grass is to be had, but is still extremely hard to procure, and when obtained, if I may say so, contains as much nutriment as rejected rope-yarns, and is beyond the masticating powers of any animal that I am acquainted with, save and except a hungry Duáb bullock." The effects of this famine was seen not only in untilled fields, in the loss of men and cattle and the deterioration of the working power of the survivors, but also in the violent changes which took place in the constitution of the existing social body. As will be seen, hereafter, very many of the transfers of land which subsequently took place owed their origin to the indebtedness caused by the famine and the usurious interest charged by the Baniyas for seed and the necessities of life, and it was many years before the district recovered from the check then given to its prosperity. The remissions of revenue on the two years amounted to Rs. 72,931, and the net balance at the close of 1246 *fasli* (1838-39 A.D.) amounted to Rs. 4,09,804 on the district as it then stood.

Again in 1860-61 famine visited the district, but the officers were now prepared to deal with it, and, as a relief work, the Shikoh-
 1860-61 and 1868-69. abad road was taken in hand and gave daily employment to 4,000 persons while the distress lasted. A sum of Rs. 30,874 (including Rs. 2,350 from local subscriptions) was placed at the disposal of the local committee, and of this Rs. 29,665 were expended in relieving a daily average of 4,605, or a total of 690,713. This does not include the sums spent on relief works, the Rs. 20,113 advanced to the cultivators for seed and cattle, the greater portion of which was never recovered, nor the portions of the balances of the land revenue (Rs. 1,06,421) which were subsequently remitted. The district

suffered little during the drought of 1868-69. During August, 1868, the collector anticipated that his district would be the centre of an enormous famine tract, but did not venture on an opinion as to what the depth of distress might reach. But the rain-fall in September came in time to save the district from ruin, and the eventual out-turn of the spring crops was estimated at about three-fourths of the average. Prices were kept up here in April, 1869, by the export of large supplies of grain towards Central India. The following table shows the prices ruling in the last week of the month during the season of scarcity:—

Prices during the season of scarcity.¹

Month.	Wheat.		Barley.		Bājra.		Jodr.		Common rice.		Gram.	
	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.	S.	C.
February, 1869,	...	13 4	15 8		13 0		13 0		9 0		12 8	
March	...	13 4	19 8		...		...		10 0		14 4	
April	...	14 8	17 8		...		...		10 0		14 6	
May	...	15 0	19 4		...		...		11 1		13 14	
June	...	13 13	16 4		...		...		11 0		13 1	
July	...	12 14	15 14		...		...		9 12		12 7	
August	...	12 1	15 3		13 0		13 0		9 9		11 7	
September	...	12 0	16 0		11 0		12 0		9 12		10 0	
October	...	10 9	15 1		17 8		20 0		10 0		10 5	
November	...	10 12	16 15		18 13		20 13		10 6		10 13	
December	...	9 10	16 10		17 14		18 14		11 7		10 4	
January 1870,	...	9 1	16 0		18 2		21 0		11 10		9 7	
February	...	9 8	19 5		21 8		21 3		12 0		9 6	
March	...	12 4	24 15		23 4		23 6		11 12		12 0	
Average,	...	12 0	16 3		17 0		17 11		10 3		11 12	

A glance at the map will show that the communications in this district are sufficient to protect it in time of drought. Metalled roads pierce the boundary on all sides, the railway and a navigable canal run through it, and the Jumna borders it on the south-west. This, with the great extension of irrigation, must remove the fear of any great distress in seasons of drought.

Amongst the weeds noxious to crops, special prominence must be given to the *baisurdi*, which infects portions of parganah Mustafabad. It stretches in an irregular broad belt from the north-west corner of the parganah to the south-east, and is almost invariably concurrent with brackish water. Three theories have been started with regard to it: first, that the water has been rendered bad by the presence of the roots of the weed which stretch a remarkable distance below the surface to the spring-leaves, which is often over thirty feet: second, that the growth of the weed is induced by the presence of the bad water; and third, that both the water and the plant are products of the soil where they occur. The weed is sometimes found in villages where the well water is sweet, but such cases are isolated and exceptional, and the general rule obtains that brackish water and *baisurdi* are

¹ The average prices of wheat in 1860-61 was in August, 1860, 15 sers; September, 11½; October, 11½; November, 12½; December, 12½; January, 1861, 11½; February, 11½; March, 12½; April, 13½; May, 15½; June, 16½; and in July, 16½ sers.

conterminous in their area. Although the people say that the brackish water has been always present, and that the weed has grown up only in the last quarter of a century, Mr. McConaghey is of opinion that *baisurdi* has always been present, and that its further extension is not to be dreaded. In 1868-69, Mr. Wright gave much attention to the subject and suggested the first two theories, but did not come to any conclusion respecting which was the most worthy of adoption. He remarks "that the intelligent peasant adheres to the assertion that the water has all along been brackish, and that the weed has only made its appearance since the last 20 or 25 years." "Its presence," he adds, "must have been very limited at the last settlement, for it is not noticed by Mr. Edmonstone in his reports, whilst it now forms a feature that cannot be overlooked." He therefore argues that the growth of the weed is of late date, and most probably on account of the general co-existence of it with bitter water. On the other hand, he urges in favour of the first theory that in all the villages in which the weed is at present most prevalent, the quality of the water was recorded by the surveyor in 1839 as "sweet" and "good," whilst now it is almost invariably brackish. He, hence, suggests that its nature may have been changed within the last 30 years, most presumably by the weed, which undoubtedly extends its roots down to the spring level. These roots on being steeped in pure water quickly transform its character to that of the water found in the brackish wells.

Mr. McConaghey shows that the records of the survey are untrustworthy in this respect, for he found that the reports on individual villages made by Mr. Dick in 1846 establish beyond doubt the fact that the area covered by both water and weed was beyond doubt the same then as now, and from this argues that both are of old existence in this part of the district. Specimens of the weed and water were sent to Dr. Macnamara of Calcutta in 1871, who thus

Dr. Macnamara's opinion. reported on them :—" Mr. McConaghey puts forward two theories as to the connection of the weed and bad water : first, that the weed spoils the water, and second, that the bad water supports the growth of the weed. The first theory may, I think, be altogether put aside : the weed could spoil the water only if portions of it were allowed to rot in the well. The fact that a piece of the plant placed in water quickly spoils it is no evidence for the truth of the theory in question ; many, in fact almost all, fresh succulent vegetable tissues would have a like effect. As regards the second theory, I am inclined to look upon the bad water and the plants as products of the soil ; both take from the soil ; neither add anything that is new to it. Then there is the fact mentioned by Mr. McConaghey that the plant does grow in the neighbourhood of sweet-water wells. But how are the sweet-water wells distinguished ? A native's notions of the constitution of a water are very crude ; probably sweet, salt, oily, and rank-bad waters only differ at most in the proportion in which the same dissolved matters are present in these so-called varieties.

Probably the direction inquiry should take would be as to the nature of the soil in which the weed flourishes; but in the first instance inquiry would have to be made as to the limits of the growth of the weed, how far these limits may depend upon other than physical causes? And, again, as to whether any physical causes, apart from the nature of the soil, are present to such a degree that they might influence the habit of the plant. These and other points, which would doubtless suggest themselves to a scientific inquirer on the spot, would have to be settled before undertaking the laborious work of the chemical analysis of the soil of different parts of the neighbouring country, and of the plant itself. I do not think such an inquiry could be undertaken unless upon the spot, and the work involved in it would demand for at least two or three months the whole time of a good chemist."

Mr. McConaghey, with reference to this report, writes as follows:—
 Mr. McConaghey's opinion. "That the weed and water are connected with each other I am not prepared positively to dispute, but the more I think on the question, the more I am inclined to favour Dr. Macnamara's supposition that they are both products of the soil, both taking from it, and neither adding any thing that is new to it. The idea that the weed could possibly influence the spring water seems to me untenable; and that it can exist without bitter water is abundantly proved from its occurrence in some villages where the water is sweet, and from its luxuriant growth along canals and rajbahs. These exceptional instances militate with great force against the second theory, and are, in my opinion, sufficient to upset it. Of all the theories brought forward, Dr. Macnamara's is the most plausible, and the one which I would unhesitatingly adopt. In confirmation of it I give the two following examples. Immediately on a change of soil from *dūmat* to *bhūr* in these south-west villages, I have invariably remarked that the growth of *baisurāi* suddenly disappears and the well water becomes sweet. Also in low-lying *tardī* land *baisurāi* is not found, nor do the wells dug there furnish brackish water. Here also a change in soil affects both water and weed equally."

"The plant comes to maturity and flowers in May and June. It reaches a height of 18 or 20 inches, grows densely and luxuriantly, and clothes the then arid plains with a verdure not at all unpleasing to the eye. With the rains the leaves and stems wither and die away, but the roots, which extend down to the spring level, retain their vital power, and throw up shoots again in the spring, when the *rabi* crops begin to show above the surface of the ground. If the young *baisurāi* plants are removed as they appear, the crops gain the ascendancy and their produce is not materially injured, but if weeding is not carefully attended to during the first month or two, they get choked up with *baisurāi* and become stunted and sickly in consequence. Plants, such as *arhar*, castor-oil, and cotton, which throw their roots deeply into the soil, will not grow luxuriantly in land infested with this weed, but ordinary cereals, such as wheat and

barley, with roots extending only a few inches below the surface, thrive as well there as elsewhere, all other circumstances being equal."

The district is fairly wooded and there are some good groves of *shishām* and mango. In parganah Ghiror are the remains of the large *dhāk* jungle which formerly ran in a belt ten *kos* wide through the whole of Etāwa, Mainpuri, Eta, Aligarh, and Bulandshahr. Portions of this jungle are leased to Bahelias and others at about eight bighas for the rupee, for gathering gum. Incisions are made in the bark of the *dhāk* in the cold weather, and in thirty-six hours the gum exudes and hardens. It is then scraped off by a *khūrpa*, and to clear it of fragments of bark and dirt it is beaten on a dry hard piece of ground with *mugris* or mallets, and then again on an *ugli* or round stone platform with *mīsals* or wooden pestles. The outturn per bigha is often as much as twenty sers during the season. The Bahelias sell the gum to Baniyas at from Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per maund, according to quality, and the latter retail the gum for indigo manufacture at from Rs. 4 to Rs. 6 per maund. Another jungle product is *gandar* or *ganra*, the high grass used for thatching, ropes, and mats, which often leases for from one to three rupees per bigha. The lower pointed leaves are known as *patal* and are used for thatching; the leaves close to the stalk are called *múnj* and are used in rope-making; the flower stalks without the *múnj* are called *sirki*, and with it are known as *senta*. The former is used for ceilings and, instead of a tarpaulin, for carts, and the latter is made into coils and placed on the rafters of houses to prevent clay from falling through.

Saltpetre, both crude and refined, is exported in considerable quantities. In the manufacture of crude saltpetre¹ there are two processes, the *jariya* or artificial heat process, and the *aliya* or solar-heat process. In both of these processes it is necessary to make the brine first, and for this purpose a shallow trough (*kariya*) is excavated in some mound or artificial eminence raised a few feet above the level of the surrounding country. The trough is usually from 18 inches to 2 feet broad, 7 to 10 feet long, and from 18 inches to 2 feet in depth. The bottom is lined with several rows of bricks, on which are laid twigs of cotton or stalks of *arhar*, and over these a layer of grass, so as to form a rough kind of filter, while the

interstices left between the bricks allow the brine to flow. About twelve maunds of earth impregnated with saltpetre are then thrown in loosely and covered by about from fifty to sixty *gharas* of water for 8 to 12 hours, when it is allowed to run off into a reservoir (*kanda*), and yields about 25 to 30 *gharas* of brine. In the *jariya* process the brine is then boiled for about six or seven hours in a bowl-shaped boiler of iron (*karāhi*) to crystallizing point. As soon as a drop of the liquid will solidify on a leaf, the fire is damped and the solution is removed to

¹ From a note by Mr. C. M. Smith of the Customs Department.

earthen vessels known as *nānds*, where, on cooling, the crystals form and yield about one-half the weight of saltpetre. The liquor left in the *nānds* on the removal of the crude saltpetre is known as *tor*, and may be used for extracting alimentary salt, or be sprinkled again over the *kariya*. About four maunds of wood or five maunds of leaves are required as fuel for one operation, and the permission to gather and use the wood or leaves is usually included in each lease. The leases vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 100, but the average for the circle, including the Etāwa and Mainpuri districts, is Rs. 16 to Rs. 18 per factory.

The *aliya* process allows the brine to flow into a large, shallow vat of masonry known as a *kyāri*. The vat is about six inches

Solar-heat process.

deep, and there are usually two or three in each factory, placed on different levels to allow of the brine flowing from one to the other until the saltpetre forms. This process occupies about two days in favourable weather, and can only be followed in the driest and hottest weather. The same quantity of saltpetre and twice the amount of alimentary salt is produced. To refine the saltpetre some thirty *gharas* of water are boiled in a large iron vessel, and to this are added some five maunds of crude saltpetre, and the solution

Refineries.

is allowed to boil for two hours. It is then drawn off into a large wooden trough or succession of troughs, and when the sediment falls to the bottom, the clear solution is drained off and allowed to cool. The operation takes from three to five days and gives about two maunds of refined saltpetre. The boiling is generally continued until five vats are filled, when the crystals are removed from the first vat, and the remaining *tor* or mother liquor is again worked up with four maunds of crude saltpetre and some water, so as to prevent the liquor from becoming too thick for crystallization. The alimentary salt produced pays duty at Rs. 3 per maund and sells for Rs. 4 per maund. The cost of manufacture varies in every parganah, as well as the cost of the lease of the right to remove nitrous earth. As a rule, a crude factory can yield fifteen sers of crude saltpetre a day, or about a maund every three days during the working season, worth Rs. 3-8-0. Against this must be charged wages of licensee and labourer for three days, at two annas a day, 12 annas; fuel, $7\frac{1}{2}$ annas; lease, 3 annas; hire of boiler, 3 annas, or Re. 1-9-6 per maund. For seven maunds of refined saltpetre valued at Rs. 47-4-0, or Rs. 6-12-0 per maund, the charges are for three labourers, 6 annas; fuel, Re. 1-4; hire of boiler, $1\frac{1}{4}$ annas; lease, 4 annas; and value of $9\frac{1}{4}$ maunds of crude saltpetre, Rs. 32-2-0, or a total of Rs. 35-1-3, leaving Rs. 12-2-9, profit on the operations, out of which the license, amounting to Rs. 50 per annum, must be paid.

Another refining process known as *ras-galdai* is thus conducted. A certain

Ras-galdai.

quantity of crude brine is boiled to crystallizing point, and when incandescent, two or three maunds of raw material are added, and the boiling is continued for an hour longer. The solution is

then removed to the vats as before, and when the sediment has fallen to the bottom, the supernatant liquor is retransferred to the boiler, and mixed with a portion of the *tor* or mother-liquor, is again boiled for two hours. The salt then precipitates, and after its removal the solution is deposited in vats, and crystallization takes place. This process gives the superior saltpetre known as *ek bára*, and also a considerable quantity of good alimentary salt. There are several hundreds of crude factorics, but only a few refineries, in the district. The *rasi* factories number about one hundred. Each refinery employs six to ten workmen: *khári* works, three labourers, and the license and crude saltpetre factories, two men. A crude factory with one boiler can turn out eleven maunds per mensem, or in the seven working months about 80 maunds of crude material, worth on an average about three rupees per maund.

There is no stone in the district, and when required it is brought from Agra.

Building materials. Kunkur both for road-making, lime-burning, and in blocks for building, is abundant and of good quality.

Block-kunkur costs for quarrying, one rupee per 100 cubic feet; for carriage, eight annas per 100 cubic feet per mile, and for dressing, two rupees for the same quantity. Bricks measuring 12" \times 6" \times 3," including *pila* bricks, cost Rs. 650 per lakh, and lime burned with cow-dung about Rs. 10 per 100 cubic feet. Fair masonry, whether with block kunkur or with bricks, can be executed for from Rs. 13 to Rs. 16 per 100 cubic feet. *Sál* timber, from Cawnpore, fetches Rs. 3-8 per cubic foot. Both *sili* (block) and *bichwa* kunkur can be stacked on the road at an average of Rs. 2-8 per 100 cubic feet. The former is not so hard as good *bichwa*, but with light traffic will endure longer and makes a smoother road. Metalling a road twelve feet wide with kunkur spread to nine inches and rammed down to six inches, costs, on an average, Rs. 1,188 per mile. The actual average expenditure for making and repairs of the principal roads has been as follows:—Grand Trunk road, construction, Rs. 3,063 per mile and repairs Rs. 120 per mile per annum; district metalled roads, Rs. 2,000 per mile for construction and Rs. 60 per mile for annual repairs; second-class roads, Rs. 360 per mile for construction and Rs. 10 per mile for maintenance; and unbridged and unraised roads, Rs. 53 per mile for construction and Rs. 5 per mile for the annual repairs.

PART III.

INHABITANTS OF THE DISTRICT.

THE enumeration of 1847 for this district is merely an estimate. The process followed was counting every *darcáza* or entrance-door as the basis. Then ten villages were carefully selected in each parganah, and in these every individual, old and young, was counted. On the results of these inquiries were founded two separate averages

for the agricultural and non-agricultural classes, and these averages applied to all the houses in the parganah gave its total population. The result was very imperfect, and omitting the parganahs under the Deputy Collector of Patiáli now comprised in the Eta district,¹ may be noted as follows:—Out of a total population of 479,599 souls, 452,345 were Hindús, and of these 333,170 were agriculturists and 119,175 followed avocations unconnected with the cultivation of the soil; 27,254 were Musalmáns, and of these 7,730 were agriculturists and 19,524 were non-agriculturists; giving altogether an agricultural population of 340,900 souls, or 71 per cent. of the total population. The population was divided, according to castes, into those who were generally employed in agricultural pursuits and those not so employed. In the former class were properly included the Abír, Aheriya, Bhangí, Brahman, Barhai, Chamár, Dhának, Ját, Káchhi, Kahár, Kirár, Lodha, Nau-Muslim, Nunera, and Rajpút castes. The latter class comprised the remainder of the population. The village returns are too imperfect for reproduction. A census taken by Mr. Raikes, in 1850, was a fairly complete enumeration and gives a total population of 566,085 souls.

The census of 1853 shows better results; much more care was bestowed upon it, and it gives the returns of an actual enumeration. The substance of the results may be given in

Census of 1853.
the following form, again excluding the Eta parganahs² :—

Parganah.	Hindús.		Musalmáns and others.		Total.		Percentage of non-agriculturists.	Agricultural families.	Assessable area.	Number of acres to each family.	Population per square mile.
	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.	Agriculturists.	Non-agriculturists.					
Mainpuri, ...	26,818	18,126	726	3,993	27,544	22,119	44	5,798	30,081	5.18	593
Sau, ...	22,116	5,971	245	416	29,361	6,397	18	6,076	30,928	5.08	309
Ghiror, ...	42,202	8,187	948	705	43,150	8,892	17	9,081	45,896	5.03	351
Kuráli, ...	20,880	7,269	472	1,305	21,352	8,514	28	4,495	31,422	6.99	407
Bhongaon, ...	82,045	16,019	782	3,877	82,827	19,896	19	17,416	104,084	5.97	373
Bewar, ...	12,170	2,419	44	323	12,214	2,742	18	2,571	21,456	8.34	344
Kishni-Nabiganj.	29,235	8,887	417	999	29,652	9,886	25	6,242	34,945	5.59	382
Alipur Patti,	10,371	2,268	170	236	10,541	2,504	11	2,219	14,915	6.72	429
Karhal, ...	25,253	6,524	836	1,243	26,039	7,767	23	5,492	26,925	4.90	374
Mustafabad,	108,277	21,388	4,645	3,690	112,922	25,078	18	23,787	118,198	4.96	436
Shikohabad,	83,770	29,845	2,801	3,224	86,571	38,069	30	18,225	113,174	6.20	494
Total, ..	470,137	126,843	12,086	25,021	482,223	151,864	24	101,405	571,802	5.47	414

¹ Including these parganahs, the total population comprised 639,809 souls, of whom 599,989 were Hindús and 39,820 were Musalmáns.

² Including the Eta parganahs, the population numbered 832,714 souls, of whom 781,081 were Hindús (619,659 agriculturists) and 51,633 were Musalmáns (20,093 agriculturists).

Including the Eta parganahs, the district percentage of agriculturists to the total population is recorded as 77 per cent., and fairly represented the actual proportion of the population dependent upon agriculture for their support. The same census shows five towns having more than 5,000 inhabitants—Bhongaon with 6,516; Karhal with 5,494; Akbarpur with 6,423; Padham with 5,549; Sonai with 6,049: and two possessing more than 10,000 inhabitants—Shikohabad with 11,909 and Mainpuri, including Muhkamganj, the jail and the military lines, with 20,921, giving a purely urban population of 62,861 souls. The entire population numbered 634,037 souls, of whom 596,980 were Hindús and 37,107 were Musalmáns, and giving an increase of 12 per cent. over Mr. Raikes' enumeration in 1850.

Taking first the classification into agriculturists and non-agriculturists, the census of 1865 shows a total population of 700,220 souls distributed as follows:—

Class.	AGRICULTURAL.					NON-AGRICULTURAL.					Grand Total.
	Males.		Females.		Total.	Males.		Females.		Total.	
	Adults.	Boys.	Adults.	Girls.		Adults.	Boys.	Adults.	Girls.		
Hindús, ...	152,653	94,652	127,885	61,520	436,710	78,731	45,301	69,014	32,846	225,892	662,602
Musalmáns	3,488	1,893	2,914	1,311	9,606	9,199	5,968	8,412	4,433	28,012	37,618
and others.											
Total, ...	156,141	96,545	130,799	62,831	446,316	87,930	51,269	77,426	37,279	253,904	700,220

These figures exclude 67 Hindús and 21 Musalmáns employed on the railway and 58 Europeans and 11 Eurasians employed elsewhere. The total population gives 420 to the square mile. The changes already noted as having taken place in 1857-58 must be remembered in comparing the totals of 1865 with those of previous years. The number of inhabited villages is given at 1,352, of which 431 had less than 200 inhabitants; 454 had between 200 and 500; 319 had between 500 and 1,000; 114 had between 1,000 and 2,000, and 30 had between 2,000 and 5,000. The only towns containing more than 5,000 inhabitants were Karhal, Bhongaon, Muhammadabad, and Mainpuri. The difference in area between 1853 and 1865 amounts to a decrease of 226,412 acres, including the parganahs transferred to Eta. There was an increase of 100,182 acres due to errors of accounts (9,591 acres), transfers from Etáwa (83,607 acres), and transfers from Farukhabad (6,984 acres), and a decrease of 326,594 acres due to errors of account (14,659 acres), and transfers to Eta (3,11,935 acres): or omitting the transfers to Eta there has been a net increase in area of 85,523 acres. The agricultural population still shows 63·7 per cent. of the

total population, and the difference between it and 1853 is apparently duo to a more strict classification. Both were careful enumerations, and the mutiny of 1857 and drought of 1860-61 may both be fairly charged with keeping the ratio of increase at a low figure.

The census of 1872 gives the number of inhabitants at 765,783 souls, or 452 to the square mile, and distributes them according to occupation as follows :—

Religion.	Land-owners.		Agriculturists		Non-agriculturists		Total.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Hindūs, ...	21,995	16,584	235,191	182,252	147,936	120,705	405,122	319,541
Muhammādans, ...	264	243	3,172	2,567	18,322	16,397	21,768	19,207
Christians, ...	1	1	...	...	74	79	75	80
Total, ...	22,260	16,828	238,363	184,819	166,332	137,181	426,955	338,828

These are the final figures of the census report, but the details give, under Christians, 129; Europeans, 7; Americans, 3; Eurasians, and 85 Native Christians, or a total of 224 souls, instead of 155 as given above.¹ The same report shows 3,750 villages or townships, giving an average of 2.2 villages to each square mile and 204 inhabitants to each village. The classification of these villages shows 2,559 with less than 200 inhabitants; 891 with between 200 and 500 inhabitants; 248 with between 500 and 1,000; 48 with from 1,000 to 3,000, and four above 5,000, *viz.*, Mainpuri, Shikohabad, Bhongaon, and Karhal. The following statement gives the parganah details of 1872 :—

Parganah.	HINDŪS.				MUHAMMADANS AND OTHERS NOT HINDU.				Total.	
	Up to 15 years.		Adults.		Up to 15 years.		Adults.		Male.	Female.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Mainpuri, ...	16,806	12,420	26,327	22,594	969	867	1,794	1,636	45,896	37,517
Kurāoli, ...	7,326	5,275	10,494	8,975	392	338	606	555	18,818	15,143
Mustafabad, ...	32,661	24,217	49,252	40,216	2,021	1,645	2,815	2,649	86,749	68,727
Shikohabad, ...	28,619	20,640	46,110	37,616	2,056	1,820	3,648	3,360	80,433	63,436
Barnāhal, ...	8,854	6,606	14,144	11,188	384	305	594	518	23,976	18,617
Karhal, ...	9,675	7,299	15,252	11,492	511	477	845	706	26,283	19,974
Alipur Patti, ...	3,286	25,48	4,744	4,206	118	67	162	155	8,260	6,976
Bewar, ...	3,925	2,784	6,041	4,679	120	96	230	165	10,316	7,724
Kishni-Nabiganj, ...	10,310	7,899	15,627	12,907	345	261	594	474	27,016	21,541
Bhongaon, ...	25,178	19,881	37,935	31,304	922	805	1,473	1,422	65,508	53,412
Ghiror, ...	12,891	9,582	19,515	15,213	521	382	773	584	33,700	25,761
Total, ...	159,481	119,151	245,641	200,390	8,359	7,063	13,474	12,224	426,955	338,828

¹ The general abstract gives a total population of 765,845 souls, and excluding the seven Americans this is correct with the details.

The number of Hindu males was 405,122, or 55·9 per cent. of the entire Hindu population; Hindu females number 319,541, or 44·1 per cent.; Musalmán and other males, 21,753, or 53·2 per cent. of the total Musalmán population, and Musalmán and other females, 19,207, or 46·8 per cent. The percentage of Hindús on the total population is 94·6, and of Musalmáns and others is 5·4, or one Musalmán to every nineteen Hindús. The percentage of males on the total population is 55·8, and of females is 44·2; the divisional percentage showing 54·6 for males and 45·4 for females. The district has changed its boundaries since 1850, but as nearly as can be estimated, the population has increased since then by 24 per cent.

Statistics relating to infirmities were first collected in 1872. They show that in that year amongst the total population of the district there were 36 insane persons (9 females), or 0·4 per 10,000 of the population; 33 idiots (11 females), or 0·4 per 10,000 of the inhabitants of every creed and sex; 148 were deaf and dumb (46 females), or 1·9 per 10,000; 1,141 were blind (515 females), or 14·8 per 10,000 of the population; and there were 94 lepers (8 females), or 1·2 in every 10,000.

Statistics of age were also recorded for the first time during 1872. The following table gives the numbers of Hindús and Musalmáns according to sex at different ages, with the percentage on the total population of the same religion. The columns referring to the total population include the inhabitants of all creeds, but preserve the sex distinction:—

Age.	Hindús.				Musalmáns.				Total population.			
	Males.	Percentage on total Hindús.	Females.	Percentage on total Hindús.	Males.	Percentage on total Musalmáns.	Females.	Percentage on total Musalmáns.	Males.	Percentage on total population.	Females.	Percentage on total population.
Up to 1 year, ...	17,566	4·3	15,721	4·9	917	4·2	841	4·3	18,493	4·3	16,567	4·8
Between 1 and 6,...	58,131	14·3	49,067	15·3	2,951	13·5	2,917	15·1	61,097	14·3	51,998	15·3
" 6 " 12,...	60,304	14·8	39,460	12·3	3,247	14·8	2,345	12·2	63,560	14·8	41,824	12·3
" 12 " 20,...	76,264	18·8	60,979	19·0	4,011	18·4	3,604	18·7	80,279	18·8	64,695	19·1
" 20 " 30,...	73,399	18·1	62,472	19·5	4,206	19·3	3,890	20·2	77,620	18·1	66,383	19·5
" 30 " 40,...	53,924	13·3	41,817	13·0	2,907	13·3	2,453	12·7	56,845	13·3	44,276	13·0
" 40 " 50,...	35,745	8·8	27,385	8·5	1,927	8·8	1,710	8·9	37,678	8·8	29,099	8·4
" 50 " 60,...	20,111	4·9	15,216	5·0	1,031	4·7	967	5·0	21,144	4·9	15,183	4·7
Above 60, ...	9,678	2·3	7,424	2·3	558	2·5	480	2·4	10,289	2·3	7,904	2·3

The proportion of Hindu males between 10 and 13 to the total population is 6·2; of Hindu females, 4·8; of Musalmán males, 6·1; and of Musalmán females, 4·7. Taking the ages between 10 and 20, the proportion of Hindu males to the total

population is 23·5 ; of Hindu females, 22·7 ; of Musalmán males, 23·3 ; and of Musalmán females, 22·3. Taking the quinquennial terms of age up to 15, viz., 0 to 5, 5 to 10, and 10 to 15, the proportions of both sexes to the total population is 16·8, 12·0, and 9·5 per cent. respectively ; whilst taking the females only, the percentages are 17·8, 11·2, and 8·3 : in the first period slightly in excess of the males, and in the other two considerably below them.

The whole population was divided, for the purposes of the census of 1872, into six great classes, each of which had several subdivisions, and included all the male adults engaged in the occupations it represents. The first or professional class embraces all Government servants, soldiers, and persons following the learned professions, literature, the arts and sciences, and numbered 2,332 male adults (not less than fifteen years of age), amongst whom were included 965 purohīts or family-priests, 580 pandits, 72 *baidis* or physicians, 79 singers, &c. The second class numbered 24,557 members, and comprised all males engaged in domestic service as cooks, washermen, sweepers, water-carriers, and the like. The third class represents commerce, and numbered 12,661, amongst whom were all persons who buy or sell, keep or lend money and goods of various kinds, as money-lenders (1,244), shop-keepers (5,878), bankers (17), and all persons engaged in the conveyance of men, animals and goods, as pack-carriers, ekka-drivers, porters, &c. The fourth class includes persons possessing or working the land as proprietors (14,213), cultivators (148,904), ploughmen, gardeners, and nut-growers, and every one engaged about animals, as shopherds, graziers, &c.; they numbered 164,921 male adults. The fifth class, containing 30,418 members, includes all persons engaged in industrial occupations, the arts and mechanics, in the manufacture of textile fabrics and dress, or articles of food and drink, as well as dealers in animal, vegetable, and mineral substances. The sixth class contained 33,951 males, including labourers and others (29,448), persons of independent means (7), and persons supported by the community and of no specified occupation. Altogether there were 268,840 males classified by occupation in this district, and if we take the fourth class and add to it one-half the labourers, the population directly dependant upon agriculture amounts to 66 per cent. of the whole. Many of those, however, who are entered as pursuing industrial and mechanical occupations are more or less dependant upon the cultivation of the soil for their livelihood, and the agricultural population cannot fairly be set down at less than two-thirds of the whole. There are but four towns possessing a population exceeding 5,000 souls, and their total population amounts to only 43,091. In all these towns a portion of the inhabitants live by cultivation only, and Mainpuri and Shikohabad may be said to include the great bulk of the purely non-agricultural inhabitants. Taking the census returns as they stand, the agricultural population comprises 456,022

Hindús (198,836 females) and 6,246 Musalmáns (2,810 females), giving 59·5 per cent. of Hindu agriculturists on the total population and 0·8 per cent. of Musalmáns. Of the total number of all creeds, 39,088 are entered as land-owners (507 Musalmáns) and 423,182 as cultivators (5,739 Musalmáns). Each male agriculturist is estimated to have 2·82 persons dependant upon him and to hold 3·7 acres, so that, roughly speaking, he has four acres of land and three persons to support from it. In every parganah except the less favoured one of Bewar the number of persons to the cultivated square mile exceeds 700 and the district average is 805. Mainpuri is therefore fully populated, containing as it does four persons to every three acres under the plough, and the quantity and character of the culturable waste is not such as to leave much room for any great extension of cultivation, so that here as in other districts of the middle Duáb an organised system of emigration must sooner or later become a political and administrative necessity.

Distributing the Hindu population, numbering 724,663 souls (319,541 females) amongst the four great classes, we have
Castes in 1872. 67,072 Brahmans (29,044 females); 60,155 Rajpúts (24,894 females); 15,058 Baniyas (6,832 females); and the great mass of the people is included in the fourth class, which gave 582,378 souls, of whom 258,771 were females. Amongst the Brahmans, Kanaujiyas num-

ber 51,192 souls (21,975 females) and Gaurs only 482; the remainder comprises members of the Guj-ráti, Gautam, Jotishi, Kashmíri, Mahárást, Márwári, Sarasút, Sanádh, and Tilang sub-divisions, while 14,603 are entered as unspecified. Brahmans, as landholders, have increased their possessions from 14·03 per cent. of the total area at the last settlement to 18·12 per cent. at the present settlement. The chief of the Kanaujiyas, Chaudhri Jaichand of Bishangarh, in the Farukhabad district, is one of the most influential land-owners in this district. The Sanádhis are the descendants of the old Chaudhris of Dehli (Deoli), and are still owners of considerably property in parganahs Barnáhal and Bhongaon, and are yearly acquiring more. They have two divisions: the first comprises 16 *gotras*, of which the Sándil, Gautam, Vasisht, and Bháradhvaj are the principal, and the second contains 3½ *gotras*. They came here with the Ráthors from sambhal to Khúr, and thence by Rámpur to Bhongaon. The Lahria Brahmans of Karhal, though not entered under that name in the census returns, are old residents of the district. They acknowledge Chaudhri Raghubír Singh of Karhal as their chief, and are hereditary owners of tappa Karhal, and are still in possession of about one-half of the present parganah. Some account of the Gaurs has been given under the Meerut district, and of the Kanaujiyas under Etáwa, and here it will be only necessary to notice the Sárasvat, Sárasút or Sarsútiya, Maithil, and Utkal divisions of the great Gaur tribe. The sub-divisions

of the *Sárasvat* tribe are nine in number:—*Báwanjáti Sárasvat*, *Ashtbans Sárasvat*, *Shatbans Sárasvat*, *Panjájáti Sárasvat*, *Bárahí*, *Bhunjáhe*, *Kashmíri*, *Dogare*, and *Súradhvaj*.

Sárasvat tribe.

The name is clearly derived from the tract of country once occupied by them and watered by the *Sárasvati* river in the *Panjáb*, to the west of *Dehli*. Though the river has now dried up, its course can be traced and has given rise to many legends. It is the same as the sacred stream which is supposed to unite with the *Jumna* and *Ganges* at *Allahabad*, and gives its importance to *Tribeni*, the scene of their junction and one of the holiest *prayágas* in *India*. The titles of the principal *gotras* of the *Báwanjáti*, or sub-division of 52 *gotras*, are the *Angal*, *Súdan*, *Tehri*, *Bijara*, *Ránde*, *Merha*, and *Mustúl*. The *gotras* of the *Ashtbans* division are the *Angirás*, *Parásur*, *Suvarniya*, *Kasyáp*, *Bháraddhvaj*, and *Gautam*; of the *Panjájáti*, are the *Bhúrgav*, *Vatsa*, *Gautam*, *Parásur*, and *Somastambh*; and of the *Bárahí*, are the *Upamanyu*, *Vasisht*, *Kishnátri*, *Garg*, *Kausik*, *Sándil*, *Monas*, *Angirás*, *Kasyáp*, and *Bháraddhvaj*. Each of these *gotras* has a title such as *Tiwári*, *Páthak*, *Máliye*, *Súrad*, *Nárad*, *Chitrkotiya*, &c. The *bhels*, or divisions of the *Maithil Brahmins*, are the *Maitlil*, *Sárátri*, *Joga*, and *Changola*. This tribe derives its name from *Mithila*, or *Tirhút*, and is found throughout the *Benares* division, and in small communities throughout the whole of the north-eastern districts. The principal *gotras* are the *Suvarniya*, *Vatsa*, *Kasyáp*, *Sándil*, *Garg*, *Bháraddhvaj*, *Gautam*, *Parásur*, *Vyághrapadhiya*, *Jamadagni*, and *Kátiyáyana*. The *Nagwár* clan of *Maithils* is of the *Vatsa gotra*, and bear the title of *Thákur*; similarly the *Dadari* clan is of the *Suvarniya gotra* and bears the title of *Misr*.

Maithil tribe.

Of the *Utkal* tribe there are four divisions, the *Dakshini Sreni*, *Tájpur Sreni*, *Punyári Sreni*, and *Utkal Sreni*. These are *Brahmins* of *Orissa*, and scattered communities of them are found all over these provinces. They are less particular in the observances of the *Pauránik* ritual than the other divisions, and are less thought of as *Brahmins*. They form a comparatively unimportant section of the *Brahmanical* community in the north-west, and have removed here chiefly in recent times. Amongst the minor *Brahmanical* tribes mention must be made of the *Mathúriyas* of *Mainpuri* town, who came here with the *Chauháns*, and the *Bháts* and *Bhaddauris*, the last of whom subsist by begging and are in low repute.

Utkal tribe.

The *Mathúriya* *Chaubes* say that their ancestors *Kamalakar* and *Bikramajít* were *Chaudhris* of *Muttra* in the time of *Ala-ud-dín Ghorí*. They quarrelled with the *Musalmán Kázi* and killed him, and were obliged to fly the country. *Kamalakar* went to the south and *Bikramajít* to the east. The latter was pursued, and at *Ráya*, six miles from *Muttra*, a battle was fought in which *Bikramajít's* four sons were killed. The

Mathúriya *Chaubes*.

survivors continued their flight to Pharauli, in parganah Sahāwar-Karsāna, in the Eta district, which was then covered with jungle, and there the wife of one of the slain sons became a *sati*. Bikramajit crossed the Ganges, but again returned to where his daughter-in-law sacrificed herself; and early one morning went to sleep under a tree. After a time the sun became excessively hot, and to save Bikramajit from a sun-stroke, a *mārsiya* snake came forth and spread its hood so as to protect his head. When Bikramajit awoke the snake was still there, and considering the circumstance auspicious, founded a village and called it Phannauli, since corrupted to Pharauli. The village is now a flourishing one, and has sent many colonies into other districts. Bikramajit's descendants added much to their property through service with the neighbouring Rajas and as traders. One of the Pharauli Chaubes was a mansabdār of 500 horse in Aurangzeb's reign, and for many years they have taken to arms as a profession. Many of them took service with the Chauhān Raja of Mainpuri, and are still an important element of the population in Mainpuri itself and other villages belonging to the Raja.

The census returns show 26,854 Chauhān Rajpūts, 7,538 members of the

Rajpūts.	Kirārclan, 4,415 Bais, 2,598 Rāthors, 2,469 Gaharwārs,
	2,173 Tomars, 1,925 Dhākaras, 1,596 Tanks, and 1,400

Bhadauriyas. These are the characteristic clans of the Thākūr population. Amongst the remaining clans having less than one thousand members each, the following may be noticed :—Badgūjar, Bāchhal, Baghel, Bangar, Bhāla Sultan, Chandel, Chandrabansi, Dikshit, Dor, Gahlot, Gautam, Jaiswār, Janghāra, Jādubansi, Katehriya, Kachhwāha, Nikumbh, Nirmal, Panwār, Parihār, Pundir, Raghubansi, Raikwār, Rāna, Sikarwār, Surajbansi, Solankhi, Sombansi, Sengar, and Ujam.¹ The Kirārs are found in parganah Shikohabad, where they hold 35 villages, and in Mustafabad, where they have 3 villages. They claim descent

Kirārs.	from the Muttra Jādavas, and say that their ancestor
	Kunwar Pāl took possession of Kirārwa (now Karera),

where they settled and were named after it. Their genealogical tree begins with Vasudeva or Basdeo, and mentions Kunwar Pāl or Karauli Pāl and two of his near descendants, Chhatar Pāl, who settled in Ukhrend, and Puran Pāl, who occupied Chhatarauli about 1445 *san*. (1388 A.D.) Bhagwant Singh of Muhammadpur-Labhana was the most noted member of this clan and attained to considerable distinction in the last century. There are two large Bais colonies, one of which owns 44 villages in Bewar, 4 in Kishni-Nabiganj, and a few in Bhongaon; and another in the north-east of Shikohabad, where they hold 15 villages, and in the south of

Bais.

¹ For the Badgūjars, see Gazetteer, II., 59; Bhāla Sultan, *ibid*, 69; Chandel, *ibid*, I., 522; Dor, *ibid*, II., 84; III., 158; Gahlot, *ibid*, II., 394; Kachhwāha, *ibid*, IV., 277, and Pundir, *ibid*, II., 180.

Barnáhal, where they own 16 villages. They claim to be true Tilokchandi Bais who emigrated from Dundia khera in Baiswára, and occupied this portion of the country as early as the fifteenth century. Their principal *gotras* are the Bhá-raddhvaj and the Garg, the former of which has the greatest numbers. The Bewar Bais say that their ancestor, Zálím Singh, received in reward for services in Sirhind the whole of Bewar, then comprising some sixty villages. He was also known as Jalál Khán, and his family, now represented by Táli Singh of Rámpur, exercised considerable influence until the rise of the Bangash Nawábs of Farukhabad. Zálím Singh had three sons: Khushál Singh, Madan Singh, and Amar Singh. Khushál had two sons: Manohar and Lachman. Manohar was followed by Kamúl and Kamúl was succeeded by Abdatt. The last had three sons: Amán Singh, Khamán Singh, and Thaman Singh. Amán Singh had four sons: Sítal, Shiubaksh, Dirgpál, and Karan; and Karan had two sons, Rudr and Mangli, whilst Thaman Singh's sons were Antu and Táli; the latter now resides in Rámpur. Dehli or Deoli, the chief town of the Barnáhal colony, is mentioned by Yahya bin Ahmad as the scene of an expedition undertaken by Khizr Khán in 1420 A.D., who destroyed the village, then "the strongest place in the possession of the infidels." Ganga Singh of Deoli, whose property was confiscated for rebellion in 1857, is the acknowledged head of the Barnáhal colony. The origin of this colony is thus accounted for:—In the reign of Alamgír, Kunwar Sen of Baiswára took service with the Dehli emperor, and at that time Deoli was in the jurisdiction of the Chauhán Raja of Etáwa and was held by Ahírs. The Ahír leaders, Chánda and Bánda, appear to have made themselves obnoxious to the Chauhán governor, especially by building a great tower in Deoli, on the top of which they fired a great beacon whenever they found it necessary to summon their caste-fellows to arms. The Chauhán Raja saw this signal one evening and was so vexed that there should be such irreconcilable subjects in his district that he at once consulted with his *bhaiyáá* as to how he should get rid of the Ahírs. His Ráni recommended the employment of her Bais kinsmen, then at Dehli, with the consent of the emperor, and accordingly messengers were despatched to Dehli. The emperor's permission was received and Kunwar Sen and his followers were invited to come to Mainpuri and displace the Ahírs. The Bais arrived in considerable force, and after several sharp engagements either killed or drove out the Ahírs, and in reward for their services received the land around Deoli. The Bais have always been noted for their turbulence and recusancy in the payment of the Government revenue, and it was probably from them or the Ahírs whom they displaced that Akbar met with the opposition in his expedition against Paraunkh, in parganah Bewar, which is noticed under the history of the district.

The Ráthors are descended from an inferior branch of the Kanauj family known as the Dhír Sáh *sákha*, and formerly owned a *chaurasi* (or group of 84 villages) in Kuráli, Bhongaon, Mainpuri, and the neighbouring parganahs of the Eta district. The Raja of Kuráli is the head of the clan here, but acknowledges fealty to the chief of Rámpur, in the Eta district (see page 68). The title of Chaudhri is hereditary in this family, but in 1868 the present head was advanced to the dignity of Raja. The Tomars are scattered over the district and do not occur in compact bodies with definite historical associations. They say that they came from beyond the Chambal.

The Dhákara or Dhákra Rajpúts are chiefly found in parganahs Barnáhal, Mustafabad, and Kishni. Their possessions in the three last-named parganahs comprise only some six villages. "In the north-east of Karhal," write the settlement Officers, "they own nine-tenths of the small village of Nasirpur, and this insignificant estate is the only remnant of what tradition tells us was once a large property spreading over the south-east of the old parganah of Sauj. Indeed, in our own time the Dhákaras laid claim to this territory. In Shikohabad they have still a settlement of nine villages, of which Bhadán is by far the largest and most important, being the residence of the local chief, Thákur Arjun Singh. The Dhákaras seem to have come from Ajmer early in the sixteenth century. They gained a firm footing in that line of country now traversed by the East Indian Railway from Etáwa to Barhan in Jalesar. We find them notorious in the beginning of the eighteenth century for their lawless depredations, and we learn from the letters of Izad Baksh that in the neighbourhood of Agra they gave the imperial officers much trouble, and rendered the communications between that city and Etáwa insecure. Their chief stronghold then was Balampur, in the Chandwár parganah, whence they issued in bands and harassed the country far and wide up to the very walls of Agra. Their lawless conduct brought about its own punishment, for before the close of the century we find that they had greatly diminished in numbers, and that their possessions had dwindled down to a few scattered villages."

Of the Tanks they write that "they originally settled in a cluster of 12½ villages, called the '*sárhebarah gaon*,' around Kosma, in the Ghiror parganah, which up to the present day remains the chief seat of the clan. They now possess 16½ villages grouped round Kosma, most of them forming part of their original settlement. They say they are Jádubansis, and claim kinship with the Jádava princes of Jaisalmer and Karauli. In former times they were noted for their predatory habits, and even now the character of the heads of the clan is not above suspicion. During the reign of Akbar, the Kosma men, headed by the two sons of their

late chief, attacked and plundered some imperial stores passing through the district, and as a punishment for this daring robbery, one of the brothers was carried off to the capital and there compelled to embrace the Muhammadan faith. This accounts for the singular division even now existing of the Kosma family and property into two sections, 'Kosma Musalmin and Kosma Hinúd.' It is a curious fact that Jafar Khán, the head of the Muhammadan section, is, equally with Guláb Singh, the head of the Hindu branch, looked up to by the whole Tank community, and his joint headship is fully recognised by every member in all matters affecting the internal economy of the clan. The customs of the Muhammadan brotherhood still partake greatly of a Hindu character. At the ceremonies attendant on births, marriages, deaths, and at *pancháyats* amongst the Hindu brotherhood, Jafar Khán is always summoned and takes a prominent part."

The Gaurs say that they came from Katchir, and that the daughter of one of their leaders married the son of the Raja, and the clan obtained thereby eight Abír villages. The Abírs, however, say that they took from the Gaurs five out of twelve villages originally belonging to Chirárs, and which had been appropriated by the Gaurs. Aisai Khás, the principal Gaur village, comprised twelve hamlets, divided into three *thoks* or *pattis*, viz., Aisai Tikait patti, the *tiku* or principal patti; Aisai Mánjh patti, the middle patti and Aisai Pach patti, the last formed patti. The Bhadauriyas are chiefly met with in parganah Shikohabad, adjoining the country of Bhadáwar, and acknowledge the Ráo of Naugaon as the head of their clan. They hold the villages of Kalyánpur and Bhartar, in the Jumna *behar* opposite Batesar, free of revenue. The Báchhals are found in small numbers in Bhongaon and Bewar. The Raghubansis hold a part of the large village of Kalhor in parganah Ghiror, and portions of a few neighbouring estates. The Badgújars own Mai, on the Jumna, in Shikohabad, and three other villages, and the Gahlots are scattered over the south and west of the district. The Raja of Awa Misa, in the Agra district, is the principal landed proprietor of the Jádón clan. Kachhwáhas from across the Chambal hold $2\frac{1}{4}$ villages in parganah Mainpuri and shares in two villages in Alipur Patti. They say that they came here in consequence of a marriage with a member of the Chauhán family of Mainpuri, and the head of their clan resides at Deopura, close to the city. The Baghela Raja of Tirwa, in the Farukhabad district, owns villages in every parganah except Ghiror, Karhal, Kuráli, and Mustafabad, and is connected with the Solankhi clan. The Katyás, Kots, Káthis, Matas, Kanhpuriyas, Karchulis, and Bhála Sultáns occur in small numbers in villages scattered all over the district.

The Chauháns are the most important Thákur tribe in this and the neighbouring districts of Eta and Etáwa. In Mainpuri they number 26,854 souls, or 44.64 per cent. of the entire

Chauháns.

Rajpút population ; in Eta they number 14,918, or 28·6 per cent., and in Etáwa 10,984, or 25·8 per cent. Chauháns are also found in the following districts, but do not possess the same influence or reputation as their brethren in the middle Duáb :—

Saháranpur, ...	6,769	Bareilly, ...	9,950
Muzaffarnagar, ...	4,998	Sháhjahánpur, ...	8,555
Meerut, ...	17,207	Muttra, ...	4,442
Bulandshahr, ...	9,910	Agra, ...	11,691
Aligarh, ...	15,408	Farukhabad, ...	5,179
Bijnaur, ...	53,306	Jalaun, ...	4,741
Moradabad, ...	31,460	Cawnpore, ...	9,566
Budaun, ...	6,813		

The figures for the northern districts of the Meerut division and the adjacent districts of Rohilkhand are vitiated by the want of distinction between the Chauháns proper and a race also known as Chauháns or Khági Chauháns, who are somewhat similar to the Gújars in their character, practices, and origin. The Chauháns proper, though all derived from the same stock, trace their origin to two separate movements; the one immediately following the capture of Dehli by Muhammad Sám in 1193 A.D., and the other from Nímrána, some two centuries later. The colonies that settled in the middle Duáb all refer their origin to this latter movement, and from this circumstance assume a precedence over the other members of the same clan which appears to be generally acknowledged throughout these Provinces.

The Chauhán is one of the four great Agnikula or 'fire-born' tribes of the Origin of the fire-born Rajpúts, and belongs to the solar line and the Bach tribes. *gotra*. The other Agnikulas are the Pramár, Parihár, and Chalukya or Solankhi, all belonging to the lunar line. The origin of these tribes was in this wise :—"In very early times, long anterior to the age of Vikramáditya, the Brahmans were persecuted by the demons, and notwithstanding the sanctity of mount Abu, their sacrifices were rendered impure and the gods were deprived of their proper share. The Brahmans changed the place of sacrifice,¹ but the demons raised storms which darkened the air and filled it with clouds of sand, showering ordure, blood, bones and flesh with every impurity on their rites," so that their efforts were all in vain. They persevered however, and rekindling the sacred fire, assembled around the Agnikund and prayed for aid to Mahádeo. Then "from the fire-fountain a figure issued forth, but he had not a warrior's mien. The Brahmans placed him as a guardian of the gate, and thence his name Prithi-ka-dwára (Prithihára, Parihára). A

¹ Tod's Rajasthan, I., 85 ; II., 407 : Beames' Elliot, I, 62. Cunningham and local tradition are the principal authorities for this notice. The Mainpuri bards say that the sages Kasyap, Bháradhvaj, Visvamitra and Vasisht made the great sacrifice and each in order are the patrons of the Parihár, Pramár, Solankhi, and Chauhán clans.

second issued forth, and being formed in the palm (*chalu*) of the hand was named Chalukya (or Solankhi). A third appeared and was named Pramára (the first striker). He had the blessing of the Rikhs, and with the others went against the demons, but they did not prevail. Again Vasishta, seated on the lotus, prepared incantations; again he called the gods to aid, and as he poured forth the libation a figure arose, lofty in stature, of elevated front, with hair like jet, eyes rolling, breast expanded, fierce, terrific, clad in armour, quiver filled, and bow in one hand and a brand in the other, quadriform (*chaturanga*), whence his name Cháuhán (Cháhumán). Vasishta prayed that his hope might be at length fulfilled, so the Chauhán was despatched against the demons. Sákti-devi, on her lion, armed with the trident, descended and bestowed her blessing on the Chauhán, and as Asapurna or Kalka promised always to hear his prayer. He went against the demons, their leaders he slew. The rest fled, nor halted till they reached the depths of hell. Anhal slew the demons; the Brahmas were made happy, and of his race was Prithvirája." The genealogical tree of the Chauháns, according to Tod, gives thirty-nine princes from Anhal to Prithiráj.

Tod enumerates twenty-four branches of the great Chauhán stock:—Chauhán, Hára, Khíchi, Sonigarra, Deora, Pabia, Sanchora, Goelwál, Bhadauriya, Nirbhán, Maláni, Purbiya, Súra, Madraicha, Sankraicha, Baráicha, Balaicha, Passaira, Chhachhaira, Rosia, Chánda, Nikumbha, Bháwar, and Bankat. Sir H. M. Elliot says that the Chauháns "have many sub-divisions, such as the Khíchi, Nárbán, Nikumb, Thúo, Bhadauriya, Bachgoti, Rajkumár, Hára, Bilkhariya, Chiráiya, Bandhal-goti, &c. These are not all honoured with mention in the annals of Rajasthan, where, however, twenty-four *sákha* are enumerated, most of which are not at all known in our provinces." From a note given me by the Raja of Partábner I obtain the following list of *als* of the Chauhán stock as recognized in these Provinces. The origin of these *als* was in this wise. Lákhsani had twenty-seven wives, of whom four were chief, viz.,—

- (1.) Chatrangdeo, Pamárin, the daughter of Hardúl, Raja of Dhára-nagar.
- (2.) Har Kunwar, Tomarin, the daughter of Garmahr, Raja of Dehli.
- (3.) Ditto, Unáonin, the daughter of Fathpál, Raja of Muttra.
- (4.) Indar Kunwar, Baisnin, the daughter of Sálbáhan, Raja of Khe-rak.

These four wives had five sons, from whom the five first *als* were named, and the remaining twenty-three wives had nineteen sons, the founders of the remaining *als*. The following list gives the names of the sons, the *als* founded by them, and the places where they settled:—

Als of the Chauháns.

Name of founder.	Al.	Place where settled.
1. Bijarāj,	Bijai,	Gírnár.
2. Báhaldeo, ... ..	...	"
3. Habamba,	Hára,	Báudi.
4. Kherāj,	Khíchi,	Gágraun.
5. Bhadr,	Bhadauriya,	Bhadáwar.
6. Rabdat,	Siyáhiya,	Riwáti.
7. Khamán Rái,	Khera,	Khamyána.
8. Bhojrāj,	Bhahu,	Chauhángari.
9. Maharái,	Kamodari,	Mandáwar.
10. Chhachand,	Kanji,	Chaubára.
11. Deorai,	Deoraya,	Derrín.
12. Balab,	Kopla,	Kopalkot.
13. Narsingh,	Náhariya,	Partána.
14. Balráo,	Báli,	Chutána.
15. Begrāj,	Bágora, Banáphar,	Garhnál.
16. Gangdeo,	Golbál,	Garhgál.
17. Garrāj,	Gal,	Galakohar.
18. Shiurāj,	Burha,	Barmsar.
19. Jiurāj,	Chaleya,	Chaulána.
20. Padamsen,	Puya,	Pawána.
21. Aldeo,	Auel,	Chúgalpur.
22. Birjraj,	Dhandera,	Dhanderkhand.
23. Deorāj,	Deora,	Sarwahi.
24. Shiunangjū,	Shiunagara,	Chánaur.

The Partábner branch is derived from the first *al*. The Raja of Partábner says that neither the Nikumbh, Bhargaiyan, nor the Bilkhariya clans belong to the Chauhán stock, and the result of local enquiries that I have made regarding this statement of Elliot's is as follows:—The Bhargaiyan Rajpúts of Fathbhánpur, in parganáh Máhul of the Azamgarh district, belong to the Bháradhvaj *gotra*, and say that they came from Bhargáon in the Basti district, and have no connection with the Chauháns. The Nikumbhs of Pardaha, in parganáh Muhammadabad of the same district, are of the Vasisht *gotra*, and similarly deny having any connections with the Chauháns, though Elliot and others record these clans as branches. From enquiries made in Gorakhpur it would appear that the Háras of the 'Batus' sub-division, resident in Sakáru, Belwa, and

Biskohar, have no traditions regarding their origin which would connect them in any way with the Chauháns. Strangely enough, they say that their present name was given them by the Emperor of Dehli. There are no Nikumbhs now in Gorakhpur and only a few in Basti, and the Gorakhpur Bachgotis of the Batus sub-division are the same as those in Jaunpur. Both the Rajkumárs and Bachgotis of Jaunpur claim to be of the Chauhán stock. The local tradition regarding their origin is as follows:—There was a great *rishi*, by name Bach, who performed a great sacrifice (*yug*), for which he was blessed by a son who had four arms, Chatarbhuj or Gbahumán. He had two sons, Khoras Rái and Bariár Singh. Khoras Rái was the Raja of Chandrakona, in the east, and Bariár Singh ruled in Sambhal, in the Moradabad district, in the west. The latter had four sons—Asal, Ghughi, Ghatam, and Ráj. Of these, Asal succeeded his father, the two next emigrated, and the last established himself in Oudh, Jaunpur, Azamgarh, and Basti. After some time, Ráj invaded Sambhal, but a treaty was made by which he retained possession of the countries he had acquired by force of arms, and his clan became separate under the name of Ráj-kumár. The Ráj-kumárs intermarry with Bais, Kausiks, Kachhwáhas, Gargbansis, Chandels, and Raghubansis, and, like the Chauháns of Mainpuri, are much addicted to the practice of female infanticide. Indeed, it was amongst them that it was first discovered by Mr. Jonathan Duncan in 1796 A.D. Another story runs that, in order to save themselves after the capture of Dehli and the defeat of Prithiráj, the Jaunpur branch denied that they were Chauháns, and called themselves Ráj-kumárs. They eat and drink with Chauháns, but do not intermarry with them. The Jaunpur Rajwárs of the Bach *gotra* also claim descent from the branch of the Chauháns that settled in Sambhal, and say that Ghatam was their ancestor. The Nikumbhs of Jaunpur, like those of Azamgarh, are of the Vasisht *gotra* and claim no connection with the Chauháns; they intermarry with Chandels, Gahlots, and Pawárs. The Bachgotis of Jaunpur claim descent from Asal, the head of the Sambhal branch of the Chauháns. In Karúkat parganah alone of the whole Benares division is there any tradition connecting the Nikumbhs with the Chauháns. There it is said that the Nikumbhs were Chauháns whose ancestor married a woman of the aboriginal tribes, and so committed a bad act, '*ni-kam*,' and hence the name. In the present unsatisfactory state of caste-lore in these provinces, all that can be said is that the Chauhán settlements of the middle Duáb must be taken to be a movement entirely separate from the general dispersion of the Chauhán followers of Prithiráj immediately on his defeat at Dehli, and the colonies planted by the tribes connected with his clan previous to the Musalmán invasion.

Elliot refers to the controversy regarding the modern origin of the race which Tod identifies with the Takshaks, a Skythian tribe, but this question is beyond the scope of this brief
 Prithiráj and his descendants.

notice. Dehli was conquered from the Tomar, Anang Pál, III, by Vísala Deva, a Chauhán prince, about the middle of the twelfth century. "But although Vísala thus became the actual lord of Dehli, it is almost certain¹ that Anang Pál was left in possession of his ancient kingdom as a tributary of the Chauhán, while Someswara, the son of Vísala, received Anang Pál's daughter in marriage. The issue of this union, the famous Prithiráj or Rái Pithora, became the adopted son of the Tomar king and was formally acknowledged as heir to the throne of Dehli." In the genealogical lists are found the names of Cháhara Deva and Nága Deva (or Jaga Deva) between Someswara and Prithiráj, and Cunningham makes them tributary Rajas of Dehli under Prithiráj as lord paramount. Tod makes Cháhara Deva, brother of Prithiráj, and Nága Deva may have been another relative. Vijayaráj, son of Cháharadeo, succeeded Prithiráj by adoption; from him came Lákhsani, who, according to Tod, had twenty-one sons, seven of whom were legitimate, the others illegitimate. From Lákhan Singh or Lákhsani there were twenty-nine generations to Bijai Singh, the chieftain of Nímrána in Elliot's time. According to Elliot, it was Sangat, son of Lákhsani that had the twenty-one sons. "Of these, the youngest succeeded to the throne in consequence of an agreement to that effect made by Sangat in his old age, when he married a bride of the Tuár clan and of the house of Jíla Pátan. The issue of this marriage was Láh and Laure. Láh became Ráo of Mandáwar and is now reckoned the head of the clan. Laure became Raja of Nímrána and receives investiture from the Ráo, who marks his superiority by fixing on the *tilak* with his great toe instead of his hand: hence the saying quoted by Elliot² :—

"Lák Mandáwar baithiyo áthon mangalwár,

Jo jo baít sanchare, so so gire már."

"Dwell ever, great Láh, at Mandáwar as head,

Whoever attacks thee, let him fall dead."

From the sons of Lákhsani or Sangat, whichever of the two it may be, came the great houses that overspread the entire Duáb. The Chauháns who accompanied Prithiráj himself to Dehli also founded many colonies who remained in possession during the Musalmán occupation. Many of them embraced Islám to save their lands, while those who were powerful enough turned out the Meos or any other tribe that were too weak to oppose them, and thus provided for themselves. The Chauháns of Khair, in the Aligarh district, claim descent from one of Raja Sangat's sons. To the north of Saháranpur they have become Musalmáns, and say they are a portion of the original colonies planted by Prithiráj, but in the middle Duáb they all declare that they have come from Nímrána, and hold themselves aloof from other Chauháns, as being lineal representatives of the royal line.

¹ Cunningham, I., 155.

² I., 65.

Nimrána. We know that Prithináj was taken prisoner in 1193 A.D., and if we add to that date the sum of the reigns to the accession of Partáp Rudr, or 169½ years, we get the date 1363 A.D., and the third list also gives the date 1420 S., or 1363 A.D. This Partáp Rudr can be no other than the Rái Partáp who, in the reign of Bahlol Lodi (1450 to 1488 A.D.), was the chief zamíndár in Mainpuri, and held Bhongaon, Patiáli, and Kampil.¹ Rái Partáp was alive in 1483 A.D., and was already powerful chief in 1450 A.D., which would give him a rule lasting for over 33 years against the 28 years of the list. The mention of Narsingh Deo as the son of Rái Partáp, both in the lists and in the chronicles, leaves no doubt that the same person is intended. It is possible, however, that "Rái Partáp" may be used by the Musalmán writers as the title of the ruler of Bhongaon for the time being, from the name of the best known chief of the family. Narsingh Deo was assassinated by Daryá Khán Lodi about 1454 A.D., and if he had, as the lists show, ruled for fifteen years, his accession would have taken place in 1439 A.D., and that of his father in 1411 A.D., and that of his grand-father, Ranbírbbhán, in 1372 A.D., still leaving a discrepancy of 48 years between the local chronicles and the Persian histories.

Ranbírbbhán, under the name Bír Bahán, was mukaddam of Bhongaon in 1390, and is the first of the house who is mentioned
Mainpuri Chauhans. by the Musalmán historians. According to local tradition, it was Deo Brahm, grand-father of Ranbírbbhán, who led the first colony² into these parts, and settled in a village about a mile to the east of Bhongaon. This village was afterwards enlarged and protected by a fort during the rule of Partáp Rudr, and is still known as Partáppur. Jagat Singh or Jagatman, the eighth in descent from Partáp Rudr, removed to Muhábatpur or Jagatnagar, which now forms the western suburb of Bhongaon. Another story runs that Partáp was the first immigrant, and that he received half an anna in the rupee, known as a *taka*, on all the collections, and that this gave him an income of Rs. 6,000 a year. He founded Partábpur, which remained the head-quarters of the family until the time of Dhar-mangad. All accounts agree that after Partáp, the next great chief was Jagatman. The Bhongaon Káyaths, Chaudhri Dhyán Dís and his brother, the kánúngo of the parganah, obtained for Jagatman the transfer of a number of villages held by Chirárs and Mewátis, who had long been a source of anxiety to the local governors, from their lawless habits and their continued refusal to pay up the revenue. The Chirárs refused to give possession of their villages, and Jagatman applied to the Káyaths for assistance. The Chauháns and the Káyaths joined their forces and attacked the Chirárs, who had assembled with their wives and children to worship Gobardhani Devi at Jamaura, and

¹ See *postea* under *History*.

² Udai Bahm by the Eta and Eláwa tradition.

slaughtered them without distinction of age or sex. This occurred on the first of Chait (*pariva badi Chait*). Another story runs that Jagatman found great difficulty in managing the villages occupied by the Chirárs, and one day walking out towards Bhongaon saw a fight between a sheep and a wolf on an old *khera* near Bhongaon, in which the sheep was victorious. After consulting the astrologers he built Jagatnagar on the *khera*, and taking counsel with the Káyaths how to increase his power and possessions, it was agreed upon that the latter should by stratagem expel the Chirárs and receive half their villages in reward. The Chirárs were invited to a feast, and the combined Chauháns and Káyath forces attacked them, when they had well drunk, and slaughtered all the males: they then secured all the pregnant women and the children, and barbarously murdered them also in cold blood. Hence the name *chughal-már*, or tale-bearer, given to the Bhongaon Káyaths to the present day. There can be no doubt but that the Chauháns greatly added to their possessions in the time of Jagatman by the destruction of the Chirárs, and that they were supported in this proceeding by the authorities of the time. There were 565 villages, one-half of which came to the Chauháns and one-half to the Chaudhris; the odd village of Jamaura, the scene of the murder, was equally divided between them, and here to the present day Káyaths own one-half and the Raja owns one-half.

Jagatman retired from Jagatnagar to Asauli, where he built another fort, and subsequently occupied Mainpuri, and assumed the title of Raja, which had never before been borne by his family. A city soon sprung up under the protection of the fort, and Chaubes flocked to it from Muttra, Káyaths from Bhongaon, Sarangis from Karimganj and Kuráoli, Mális, Mewátis, and the usual urban population. "No historical facts worthy of notice are recorded of the family till the time of Dalíp Singh, the fifth in descent from Jagatman, who in an encounter with Bhuri Khán, an officer of the Farukhabad Nawáb, was defeated, taken prisoner, and slain. His widows, on hearing of his disaster and death, committed *sati*, which act of self-sacrifice is commemorated to the present day by yearly rites performed in a monumental building erected to perpetuate the memory of the dead. Jaswant Singh, successor to Dalíp Singh, seems to have revived the prestige of the family, for we find him in 1749 A.D. busy in extending the city and founding Mukkamganj, now the most populous and commercial quarter of the town. The name 'Mukkamganj' was given in honour of his childless brother, Mubkam Singh. With Sultán Singh, Jaswant Singh's successor, the direct line of descent was broken, for he died childless, and a collateral relative, Dalel Singh, was summoned from Angotha, in the Mainpuri parganah, to assume the headship of the clan. He was the reigning Raja at the accession of British rule, and dying in 1829, was succeeded by Raja Ganga Singh. During the life-time of Raja Ganga Singh a complete

change came over the fortunes of the house. A protracted inquiry during the progress of settlement operations made by Mr. Edmonstone resulted in the Raja being stripped of the management of upwards of 200 villages, which had from old time been regarded as part of the territorial possessions of the family. The compensation given him in recognition of his talukadári rights was a fixed percentage on the assets of each village. In 1849, on the death of Ganga Singh, Narpát Singh succeeded to the headship of the clan. After a brief tenure of two years he also died. A dispute arose respecting the right of succession which was eventually decided in favour of Tej Singh, to the exclusion of his uncle, Bhawáni Singh, who appealed to the Privy Council from the order of exclusion. Whilst the appeal was pending the mutiny broke out. Tej Singh rebelled, the *rāj* was confiscated by Government, and ultimately bestowed on Bhawáni Singh, whose son, Rāja Ram Partáp Singh, is the present incumbent."

Turning to the great Chauhán house of Rajor in the Eta district, we have a separate set of traditions which may throw some light on the Chauhán history. According to an account furnished me by the Raja of Rajor, Prithirāj, grandson of Dattak Deo, was succeeded in 514 H. (1120 A.D.) by Rini or Rabi Mal, who reigned 14 years 5 months and 7 days and was succeeded by

	Y.	M.	D.
Durjan, son of Rini Mal,	... 11	4	14
Udai Mal, son of above,	... 13	7	2
Jai Mal or Jodh Mal, son of above,	... 36	0	27
Sákha Deo or Rái Pithora, Raja of Hansi, (killed by Kutb-ud-din, 602H. = 1205 A.D.).	Khandi Ráo, co-Raja, (killed 602H. = 1205 A.D.).		
Bhojrāj, son of above, went to Nímrána.			
Bijairāj.			
Awadh Rán Deo.			
Lákhán Singh.	Brahm Deo.		
Sangat Deo had two wives and twenty-one sons.	Sudhram Deo.		
	Ráo Chandrasen, founder of Chandwár.		

From the chief wife of Sangat Deo came Dhírarāj, and from the second wife came Láhaji, Punarji, and others. Disputes arose between the children of the two wives: Láh or Láhaji remained at Nímrána and Dhírarāj emigrated to Bírám, in the Eta district. Two younger brothers of Dhírarāj went to Kumaun, and one of these afterwards became Raja of Srinagar in Garhwál; one went to Dátaktoli; three went to Nepál, where they founded the principalities of Tanham, Saliyána, and Palpathal; four went to Panjawára; two to the Kálapahár, where they founded the chieftainries of Sukkar and Sukkari,

elsewhere called Sonkra and Sonkri; one, Sahesh Malji, went to Barár, one to Naichanak, one became Ráo of Nada, one became Ráo of Burara, and six died. Elliot gives a somewhat similar account of the dispersion of the elder sons of Sangat. He writes :—"Two are said to have established principalities in the hills, one of which is now represented by the influential lords of Jamu; two went to Sonkra Sonkri; one went to Khair; five to Pachwára; from one the Shiurám Júts are descended; from another the Khoro Ahírs, and from another, it is said, the vagabond Bhauriyas (see MUZAFFARNAGAR DISTRICT). Sahesh Mal and Harsaran remained in the neighbourhood of Nímrána. Bígla Raja, the grandson of the former, established the name of Bígfoto, the latter that of Dhundhoti. The country of the descendants of Láh is known as Ráth. All the Chaubáns of this neighbourhood are known by the name of Alanot (Anhalot)." The initial date given by the Raja for Prithiráj's decease, presuming that the great Chaubán of Dehli is intended, is so incorrect that no reliance can be placed upon his chronology.

Dhiraráj accompanied by Jaichand and Gorákh Rao¹, occupied the country around Bilráam. "Tughlik Sháh, son of Fath Khán and grandson of Fíroz Sháh, destroyed Chandwár, on which Raja Samant Sen, the son of Raja Chandra Sen, went to Chandrakot." Tughlik Sháh reigned from September, 1388, to February, 1389, but no mention is made of any expedition towards Chandwár.² It would, however, appear that the Hindús of the Duáb espoused the cause of Sultán Muhammad, who made Jalesar his head-quarters, and after the battle of Kunduli (1389 A.D.), in which Abubakr was victorious, they may have received some punishment at the hand of the conqueror. Dhiraráj was succeeded in Bilráam by Káshiráj, whose son was Indurráj, and his son was Bikrama Deo. Sákit Deo, son of Bikrama Deo, founded Sakít, and having driven out the Dor Rajpúts, took Rajor from the Brahmans and built a fort there also. Bálbír, son of Abhi Ráo, grandson of Sárang Ráo, the son of Gorákh Ráo, left for Etáwa and settled in Partábner, according to the Rajor tradition, and the descendants of Jaichand went to Múrahra. To continue the descent of the main line, Sákit Deo was succeeded by Benipál, who was followed by Bhupál Deo. The last had two sons: Yaháni Sahái, from whom the present house of Rajor is descended, and Udai Parm or Udai Brahm, who went to Bhongaon and became Raja of Mainpuri. Another tradition makes the Eta Chaubáns come to Bilráam through Sambhal, in the Moradabad district, and that Prithiráj had seven sons, three of whom devoted themselves to a religious life, and the remaining four—Asal, Ghúghe, Ghátam, and Ráj—settled in Sambhal. This account is similar to that given by the Jaunpur Ráj Kumárs, and to one given by Sarfaráz Khán, who was formerly

¹ The genealogy of Gorákh Ráo is given *ante*, p. 62

² Elliot, V., 40.

a Rāj Kumār, but with his family was converted to Islām, and now bears the quasi caste-affix of Khānzādah. The Jaunpur tradition is, however, improved upon in some places in Eta, and the fate of the seven sons of Prithirāj is thus detailed :—Sākat Deo founded Bilrām, a second went to Partāpner, a third to Bhongaon, a fourth to Rāpri-Chand, a fifth to Sumera Bais, a sixth to Khair-Chandaus in the Aligarh district, and the seventh, Tarsanpāl, was the ancestor of Bilrām Singh, the founder of Bilrām and of the Musalmān Chauhāns of Bilrām. The most that can be gathered from these contradictory statements is the general acknowledgment they contain of a community of origin between the Rohilkhand and Duāb Chauhāns, and the very indistinct character of the memories that survive regarding the history of individual houses, and which only by great concession can be said to contain even the germs of anything deserving the name of history. The Rajor and other branches of the Chauhān family settled in Eta are noticed in the account of the leading families of that district. According to the account of the origin of the Bhongaon and Etāwa branches of the Chauhān stock, as given by the Raja of Rajor, Udai Brahm, grand-father of Partāp Rndr, would be eighth in descent from Sāngat Deo and eighteenth from Prithirāj; and by placing the emigration of Udai Brahm about the middle of the fourteenth century, we have eighteen generations for 150 years by the Eta chronicles, a number more than sufficient to supply the gap already noticed.

I next come to the Etāwa traditions. These begin with Raja Mānik Rāi, who ruled in Girmār, and thence extending his possessions to Amrāoti, finally settled in Sāmbhar. His family remained in Sāmbhar for 29 generations, and his successors were as follows :—

2. Sākand.	12. Prithirāj,	22. Mal Singh.
3. Budhrāj.	13. Hardeo.	23. Kirat Singh.
4. Kabbās.	14. Karan Singh.	24. Syām Singh.
5. Bichhatar.	15. Jūlkaran.	25. Bijai Singh.
6. Goel.	16. Ahibaran.	26. Chandra Deo.
7. Bach.	17. Nabrang.	27. Chachak Deo.
8. Prithirāj.	18. Nardeo.	28. Bīr Singh.
9. Partāb Singh.	19. Bāsdeo.	29. Bal Singh.
10. Nar Singh.	20. Mānik Deo.	30. Ajai pāl.
11. Mānik Deo.	21. Malyagīr.	31. Bāsdeo.

Of Prithirāj (No. 12) it is said that he extended his dominions towards the Dākshin, and of Bāsdeo (No. 19) that he founded the city of Jalaun near Sāmbhar. Mānik Deo (No. 20) was a devout worshipper of the goddess Dēvi, and in reward obtained possession of the salt mines at Sāmbhar. Ajai pāl (No. 30) removed the seat of government to Ajmer, which he called after his own name. He is noted in Chauhān annals for the great tank that he built in Ajmer, and for the great extent of his dominion, from Ajmer to Kumaon. He was succeeded by his son Bāsdeo, and he by Prithirāj, whose son Anangpāl still further increased the Chauhān territory and built the fort of Tārāgarh. Then came Anrūd Pāl, Gadu

Pál, Kaudn Pál, Bhairon Pál, Amr Gang, and Somesar Deo, whose son was the great Prithiráj, the conqueror of Dhanpál, the Jálón Raja of Samad Sikhar, of Parmál the Chandel Raja of Mahoba, and of Jaichand, the Ráthor Raja of Kanauj. Local tradition is precise in its account of the great hero. He was born¹ on the 13th, of the dark half of Káur in 1115 *samt* (=1058 A.D.) He married Sánjukata, the daughter of the Ráthor chief, and six times defeated attempts made by the Tomar leaders, Gauri Lál and Sitári Lál, to recover Dehli. In the seventh attack, the Tomars, aided by the Muslimáns, defeated Prithiráj, who died in 1154 *san*. Karan Singh, a son of Prithiráj, went to Indúl and built a fort there and was succeeded by Hamír Singh, the founder of Rantanbhor in 1204 *san*. He was followed by Udham Ráo, who built the fort of Manrín Maráwar. This prince had six wives, and by them eighteen sons. Chief amongst these, says the Partápner chronicler, was Sumer Sáh, and so great was his fame that the Dehli emperor gave him permission to expel the Meos from what now constitutes the districts of Cawnpore, Etáwa, Mainpuri, Eta, and Farukhabad.

Sumer Sáh was successful and altogether annexed or founded 1,162 villages. In 1253 *san*. he settled in Etáwa, and three years afterwards built the fort. He brought with him a great number of his friends and

Sumer Sáh.

relations, and amongst them was his younger brother, Brahm Deo, who had two sons: Deo Brahm, the founder of the Rajor family, and Rudr Partáp, the founder of the Bhonggaon family. Another brother, Ajairájchand, settled in Chandaus, afterwards called Chandwár, and others of his brethren proceeded to Nepál, Orissa, and other countries. He was succeeded by his son Jai Singh, and regarding him and his successors, whatever information I have been able to collect is given under the Etáwa district. Each house makes the other a younger branch, but from all these stories it may safely be gathered that the Chauháns occupied the middle Duáb in force towards the close of the fourteenth century. In the first place, the local genealogy must be corrected by adding to the date given for the death of Prithiráj (1154=1097 A.D.) the difference between it and the real date (1193 A.D.), or 96 years; and allowance must also be made for the generations between Prithiráj and Lákhansi omitted in the genealogy, and by this means we arrive at the middle of the fourteenth century for Sumer Sáh, who was either a son or grandson of Sákát Deo, and may be identified with the Rái Sarwar who lived from 1392 to 1421. Raubirbhan, father of Partáb Rudr, and great-grandson of Sákát Deo, was alive at Bhonggaon in 1392 and had a reign of 40 years; and Bir Singh Deo, the Tomar Rái of Gwalior, who was a cotemporary and friend of the Chauháns

¹ I give the story exactly as related to me by the bard of the Partápuer family, but it is clear that these dates can in no way be relied upon. Prithiraj died, as already noted, in 1193 A.D.

and Ráthors of the middle Duáb, lived from 1375 to 1400 A.D. From all these facts it may be safely gathered that the Chauháns occupied the portion of the Eta, Etáwa, and Mainpuri districts now held by them early in the fourteenth century, and that the Chauhán chieftainries of Chandwár, Mainpuri, Rajor, and Partábner could not have been firmly established much earlier than the middle of that century, but towards the end they were the acknowledged rulers of the land and long remained independent.

The greater portion of the Baniyas (7,433) belong to the Jaina sect, some account of whom has been given under the Mu-zaffarnagar district. The principal divisions are the Agarwál (2,503), Máhur (1,328), and Ajúdhiyabásis (1,263). Other divisions, represented in this district are the Bárahaini, Bohra, Bandarwár, Dhusar, Dasa, Ghoi, Khandelwál, Maheshwári, Márwári, Awadhiya, Pallewál, Parwál, and Rastaugi. The Agarwáls are of the Jaina sect. The Bohras, as elsewhere explained, are Pallewál Brahmans who have devoted themselves to trade and usury. They came here from Márwár, and now possess several villages. Lohiya Saraugis are numerous in Mainpuri itself. The Rastaugis have three divisions, none of which have *hukka-páni* with the others: the Amethiya, Indrapatiya, and Mauhariya. The Bárahainis come from Agroha, the home of the Agarwáls. Altogether the Baniya community is smaller and of less importance in this district than in most others of these provinces.

The great bulk of the population is comprised amongst "the other castes" of the census returns, and the following list shows their names in alphabetical order and their numbers:—

Alír, ...	123,358	Ját, ...	1,305	Mochi, ...	195
Bahella, ...	1,725	Jotshi, ...	192	Nat, ...	610
Banjára, ...	564	Káchhi, ...	72,898	Nunera, ...	2,227
Bánsphor, ...	7	Kahár, ...	25,273	Pási, ...	8
Barhai, ...	15,533	Kamángar, ...	11	Patwa, ...	244
Bári, ...	1,109	Kanjar, ...	115	Riwári, ...	76
Beldar, ...	7	Káyath, ...	9,524	Sikh, ...	9
Bharbhúnja, ...	5,306	Khákrob, ...	8,848	Sonár, ...	4,592
Bhát, ...	97	Khatik, ...	1,953	Tamoli, ...	1,044
Chak, ...	280	Khatttri, ...	388	Tawáif, ...	8
Chamár, ...	108,193	Kisán, ...	670	Teli, ...	12,127
Chobdár, ...	72	Koli, ...	17,160	Thathera, ...	123
Darzi, ...	3,952	Kumkar, ...	10,659	Bairági, ...	617
Dhanak, ...	13,591	Kurmi, ...	1,270	Fakir, ...	16
Dhobi, ...	11,811	Lakhara, ...	158	Gosháin, ...	969
Dhuna, ...	1,298	Lodha, ...	53,658	Jogi, ...	1,362
Gadaria, ...	28,047	Lohár, ...	3,642	Tiagji, ...	35
Ghosi, ...	5,227	Mahájan, ...	17,446	Karnátak, ...	9
Gújar, ...	149	Mimár, ...	66		
Hajjám, ...	15,717	Máli, ...	1,297		
Halwái, ...	385	Malláh, ...	21		
				Total, ...	5,82,378

The Ahírs, in number and influence, form the characteristic element of the agricultural community. Including Ghosis (chiefly Musalmáns), they number 128,585 souls, or 16·8 per

Ahírs.

cent. of the entire population. They belong to the Nāndbans division and comprise the following ¹ *gotras* in the district :—

Phátak.	Dunr.	Rawat.	Bhadosiya.
Nigana.	Kamariya.	Lehgaya.	Malgoraya.
Jaiwariya or Jarwariya.	Karaiya.	Angirah.	Gaindua or Gudua.
Dhumar.	Sondele.	Bhargade.	Ghosi.

Amongst these, the Phátaks claim the highest rank. Mr. Growse makes them Rajpúts and gives the following account of them :— “There was a Raja of Chitor, of the Sisodhiya line of Rajpúts, commonly designated the Kaurá Rána. His capital was attacked by the Emperor of Dehli, and of the twelve gates (*phátak*) of the city, there was one, and one only, that held out to the end. When the invaders had retired, the Raja, to commemorate the signal bravery

shown by the guard of the twelfth gate, issued a Settlement in Samuhán.

decree that they and their descendants should ever thereafter be distinguished by the name of Phátak. They profess to be actually descended from this Rána by a *dola* marriage with the daughter of Diggál, Raja of Mahában, an Ahír, and they are accordingly reckoned among the Ahírs. From this marriage two sons were born, Bijai Singh and Hansráj; the former abandoned his native district, and with a disorderly band of followers roamed the country till he came to Samuhán, then in the hands of the Mowátis, whom he dispossessed, and there established himself about the year 1106 *sambat*. The lands in the occupation of their descendants are still called the Samuhán *chaurási*. The family of Hansráj, the second son, settled at Khat Khara, in the vicinity of Dehli.” The settlement Officers write :— “Spreading from Samuhán, the Phátaks gradually established themselves along the banks of the Jumna, and from their strongholds in these inaccessible regions invaded the territory to the north, whence driving out the aborigines, they appropriated to themselves nearly all that portion of the Shikohabad parganah lying between the Sarsa and the Jumna. The lawless pursuits which drove the early Phátaks to take refuge in the ravines of the Jumna are still followed by their descendants, who, although they cannot now rob and plunder in their ancient fashion with impunity, still are a source of great anxiety to the district authorities, and are thorough recusants in paying the land revenue. About the middle of the century, their career of crime and violence received a sudden check by the execution of Kánsuya, one of their principal robber leaders. This villain conspired with his brother Kalyán and others to murder Mr. Unwin, the Magistrate of Mainpuri, in revenge for the energetic measures of repression he had adopted. Having learnt that their intended victim was about to pay an official visit to their part of the country, the two brothers resolved to waylay him on the high road and cut him to pieces. It happened, however, that Mr. Unwin

¹ From a note by Mr. F. Growse : to these may be added Siwar, Barauthi, and Kanhar.

gave up his *doli* to an officer, Captain Alcock, who was hastening back to rejoin his regiment before the expiry of his leave, and who started at the same time Mr. Unwin had intended. Kánsuya and his brother in ambush waited for the arrival of the *doli* between Bharaul and Ghiror, when fancying the traveller was the Magistrate of Mainpuri, they rushed out and despatched the unfortunate substitute before they perceived that he was the wrong man. At the trial, Kalyán, Kánsuya's brother, turned king's evidence, and Kánsuya was convicted. His execution has exerted a salutary influence on the rest of his brotherhood. Strange to say, during the mutiny, under the influence of Rabím-ud-dín Khán, tahsildár of Mustafabad, the Phátaks remained for the most part loyal to the Government, and aided the Bharaul Ahírs in resisting the rebel Raja Tej Singh. They still persist in the crime of female infanticide, a practice which they have inherited from their Thákúrs ancestors. The Phátaks are not numerous anywhere in the district except south of the Sarsa. They, along with the other fifteen 'gots' of their tribe, hold nearly one-third of the Shikohabad parganah, where the Ahír population is one-fourth of the whole, by far outnumbering any other caste. Of the remaining ten parganahs the Ahírs are numerically superior in six, in three, they are one of the principal classes, and only in one, Alipur Patti, are they poorly represented. They own about one-fifth of Mustafabad and fully one-eighth of Barnáhal, where they formerly held Deoli under their chiefs Chánda and Bánda. In the remaining eight parganahs their possessions are comparatively small, but their property over the whole district amounts to one-eighth of the total area. The chief Ahír families in the district are those of Bharaul, Garha, Oráwar, and Harganpur in Shikohabad; Kondar, Pilakhtar, and Pendhat in Mustafabad; Kailáspur in Barnáhal, and Gopálpur and Balampur in Kuráli. The Ahírs of Balampur came to Eta from Mainpuri and obtained twelve villages there and in Mainpuri, viz.,—Datpur, Amapur, and Wailamai in Eta, and Gopálpur, Balampur, Dulapur, Hírapur, Nadi-ki-Nagla, Mai, Kunjpur, Nándpur, and Ghani in Mainpuri.

The Káchhis are excellent cultivators and claim descent from Kachhwáha Thákúrs by a slave-girl. They are numerous here and comprise 9·52 per cent. of the total population, and too numerous in other districts to allow of any credit being attached to the tradition current concerning their origin. They say that they are the same with the Kisáns and Kunbís of other districts. They own a few villages in Mainpuri, Bhongaon, and Kishni-Nabiganj, but altogether only 0·02 per cent. of the total area. Like the Lodhas, they are more successful as cultivators than as landowners. The Lodhas are found in every parganah and comprise seven per cent. of the total population. Their possessions are largest in Mustafabad and Bhongaon, but

Káchhis.

Lodhas.

they also hold land in Shikohabad, Kishni, Barnáhal, and Mainpuri. In 1840, they owned 2·38 per cent. of the whole area, and now have only 1·34 per cent. The Chamárs form the bulk of the labouring population and only own one-quarter

Chamárs.

of a village as proprietors. The greater portion of the low artisan class, such as shoemakers, bricklayers, coolies and masons belong to this caste. They comprise 13·4 per cent. of the entire population. Chobdár is the name given to the few Chirárs who are still found in the district. Their destruction by the Chauháns has already

Chirárs.

been noticed, and, strange to say, several of those who still remain are chobdárs or javelin-men of the Rajas of Mainpuri, and hence their new name. They were in possession of the country from Patiáli to Etáwa when the Chauháns came, and say that they were Gahlots, but they are not recognized as Thákars by any Kshatriya clan, and their manners and customs resemble in every respect the lower classes of Hindús. The earthen vessels found so often in many *kheras* or mounds are said to have belonged to the Chirárs. Mr. Growse says that they are landholders in Mánikpur, Kuráli, and Jeonti, and are found in small numbers in Bhongaon, Sáhíbganj, Farukhabad, Chhibramau, and Budaon. The Sonárs of Bhongaon, too, claim a Rajpút origin and say that they settled there from Kanauj some 1,500 years ago. The Teli or oil-presser caste of Bhongaon, usually considered as one of the lowest of all castes, say that they were originally Ráthors of Kanauj.

The family of Kánji Mal, hereditary kánúngo of parganah Rápri, under the Kánúngoos of Shikoh- Musalmáns, is one of some note in parganah Shikoh-
abad. abad and possessed considerable landed property there. The *shish mahal* and other buildings erected by this family are scattered over the parganah. Sadasukh Lál removed from Paríábpur, in parganah Mustafabad, to Shikohabad. Rái Angad Rái, also of this family, founded Angadpur, but of their large estates they now hold only fifteen villages in parganahs Mustafabad and Shikohabad. The village of Ghairi and others were granted to Lála Chhanga Lál for his services in the mutiny. When the parganah of Mustafabad was separated from Shikohabad, Mukhlál Singh, son of Sadasukh Lál, was appointed kánúngo, and numerous members of the family are still in high employ under Government in this and other districts. The Káyaths, though few in number, possess twelve per cent. of the villages comprising the district. They cannot be looked on as colonists, since they have not occupied any particular tract, but must be considered as the descendants of single adventurers who acquired for themselves landed property. The Khare and Dusare *als* of the Saksena branch are represented both here and in Etáwa. The principal families are those of Bhongaon, Madanpur, Shikohabad, Ghiror, Kuráli, and Bewar, from whom most of the kánúngoos and many of the patwáris have been selected.

The Khattris have here five *gotras*: the Panjábi, Dehliwál, Lahori, Purbíya, and Agarwál. None of these either marry or eat together, and have only lately immigrated from the Panjáb and the west. Their purohits are invariably Brahmans of the Sárasvat division and eat with their clients (*yajamán*). They call themselves descendants of the Rajpút clan of Kshatriyas. Others say that they are the offspring of the marriage of a Sudra father with a Rajpút mother. "When Parasuráma was exterminating the Kshatriyas, a pregnant girl escaped from the massacre and took refuge with a Sarasút Brahman. He gave her shelter, and when asked by the pursuers concerning her said she was his cook (*khatrút*) and to prove it ate bread from her hand." This tradition is held to explain the origin of the name and of the peculiar custom of the purohit and client eating together. In many respects the Khattris have observances similar to those practised by the Játs, and use the *sehra* instead of the *mor* at marriages. They say that Nának Sháh and nearly all his successors were Khattris, and show great reverence to Nának Sháhi *fakírs* and their doctrine. Many of them profess to be of the way of the Sikhs.

The Musalmáns comprise only 5·33 per cent. of the total population and in the census of 1872 were distributed amongst Shaikhs (20,851), Sayyids (2,589), Mughals (387), and Patháns (11,195), while 5,921 were entered without specification of descent. The parganahs of Shikohabad and Mustafabad contain about one-half of the entire Moslem population. In Shikohabad, the Shaikhs of Asúa and Saráí-Bhartara are the most important. The former say that they came from Herat, where their ancestor, Samit Alsar, had a *jágír* from the Khalifa Usmán. In the

year 396 H. (1005 A.D.) Khwájah Abu Ismaíl was head of the family. One of his descendants, Sharf-ud-dín, set out for Dehli, and his wife was delivered of a son on the way, at the village of Marwal, and was named Badr-ud-dín. This son became a noted personage and is honoured as a saint at Barnáwa, Shaikhpora, and Mubárahabad. "It is said," writes Mr. Growse, "that the Emperor Akbar wished to make this Badr-ud-dín his wazír, but this honour he declined, being entirely devoted to a religious life. In 788 H. (1386 A.D.) he removed to Rápri,¹ which he named Masturabad, and received from Akbar a grant of 12½ villages; other rent-free tenures were granted to the family by Jahángír and by Sikandar Lodi, when Hasan Khán Datani (Loháni) was local governor. Nasír-ud-dín, son of Badr-ud-dín, was also considered a saint of high repute, and his family have always been held in consideration. Other branches of the family are still living at Jalna, Barnáwa, and Nizámpur." The Sayyids and Shaikhs of

¹ It need hardly be noted that the dates are impossible. Akbar reigned 1556-1605 A.D. Hasau Khán Loháni (not Datani) was governor of Rápri 1414-49 A.D. Sharf-ud-dín is possibly the same as the Shaikh Sharf-ud-dín Munyári, who died in the beginning of the fifteenth century. Altogether the account of his saintship of Asúa requires verification and examination.

Shikohabad and its suburb, Ruknpur are also deserving of mention. The Saráí-Bhartara Shaikhs claim descent from one Muín-ud-dín, son of Yár Muhammad, who was diwán of Akbar, and received from him the grant of the villago, where he built a mosque, and of several others which have since passed out of their hands. A colony of Sayyids hold Sikandarpur, in parganah Mainpuri, and originally held two other villages: Pírpur and Hasanpur, so named after three brothers who settled there, Sikandar Ali, Pír Ali, and Hasan Ali. In Mustafabad, the Patháns of Pálham and the Malkanas of Kondra are the leading houses, and in Ghiror the converted Tanks of Kosma. Musalmáns owned four per cent. of the total area in 1840. They now possess only 2·5 per cent., and the little that remains is fast passing out of their hands.

The mass of the Musalmán population is very poor and without influence, and there are apparently none of the fanatical sects of that religion to be met with elsewhere. They are chiefly Sunnis. The Brahma Samáj has made no progress, neither has the Christian Mission, though established here for a very long time. The sale of books, however, has increased fourfold within the last five years. Formerly the people would scarcely receive the books as gifts, but now they eagerly buy them. Amongst the Hindús, the Vaishnava sect seems to be the most numerous and the most important, and there are representatives here of nearly every *sampradáyá* or school. Some account has already been given of the Sri Sampradáyis or Rámanujas and of the Rámavats, and I shall here continue the notice of the Kabír Panthis and the Nának Sháhi *fakírs*, both of whom are represented in this district. The Kabír Panthis are those who follow the way of Kabír, the celebrated disciple of Rámanand. "With an

unprecedented boldness," writes Wilson,¹ "Kabír assailed the whole system of idolatrous worship and ridiculed the learning of the pundits and doctrines of the Shástras in a style peculiarly well suited to the genius of his countrymen to whom he addressed himself, whilst he also directed his compositions to the Musalmán, as well as the Hindu faith, and with equal severity attacked the Mulláh and the Korán. The effect of his lessons, as confined to his own immediate followers, will be shown to have been considerable, but their indirect effect has been still greater. Several of the popular sects are little more than ramifications from his stock, whilst Nának Sháh, the only Hindu reformer who has established a national faith, appears to have been chiefly indebted for his religious notions to his predecessor Kabír." Some say that Kabír was the illegitimate offspring of a virgin Brahman widow who exposed him when a child, and that a weaver and his wife brought him up. His followers declare him to be the incarnate deity who was found floating on a lotus in the Lohártáláb, near Benares, by the wife of a weaver named Nūna, who with her husband, Niru, were attending a marriage procession. Nūna

¹ Ross's edition, I, 69.

small quantity of water it contains as because of the depth of the depression in which it flows. The small stream called the Aganga, which flows through the southern corner of the parganah and joins the Sengar in the Etawa district, ceases running immediately after the rains, and hence is of no importance for irrigation. It, however, affords a fertile strip of alluvial land, and its bed is cultivated for the *rabi* crops. Canal irrigation reaches only the strip of country lying to the north of the Sengar, and wells, therefore, are the main sources of the water-supply. The spring is almost invariably reached even by kuchcha wells, except in the high sandy tracts along the Sengar. Water is found at a depth of about twelve feet from the surface in the canal-irrigated villages adjoining Ghiror and Karhal, whilst in the south-west of the parganah it recedes to from 40 to 45 feet from the surface. The average depth is from 25 to 30 feet from the surface of the ground. Kuchcha wells last usually about five years and are worked by cattle, and often give two runs. Of the total area usually irrigated, or 31,042 acres, wells supply water to 26,452 acres, the canal to 3,773 acres, and the remaining 817 acres obtain water from other sources. The roads throughout the parganah, though unmetalled, are good and are passable at all seasons. Mr. McConaghey notes that a bridge over the Sengar on the Karhal road is necessary to complete communications. There are no important marts in the parganah, and the greater portion of its surplus produce is sent to Karhal, Sarsaganj, Jaswantnagar, Shikohabad, Ghiror, and Mainpuri.

The following statement compares the past and present areas of this parganah :—

Comparison of past and present areas.		CULTIVATED.								
		Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Gardens and groves.	Lately abandoned.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Past settlement,	...	58,831	1,021	20,516	701	916	3,637	26,820	5,221	32,041
Present ditto,	...	59,310	...	15,470	4,749	1,364	359	31,042	6,326	37,368

These figures show an increase in cultivation since 1839 of 16·62 per cent., and in irrigation of 15·74 per cent., whilst the proportion of irrigation to cultivation has remained the same, being 83·71 per cent. in 1839, against 83·07 per cent. in 1868. The following statement shows the soils found to exist at

settlement, the average rent-rates applied to them and the value thus obtained :—

Soils.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.		As- sumed rental.	Soils.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.		As- sumed rental.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Home circle 1st,...	5,281	8 1 11	42,892	Dry <i>barha</i> 2nd ...	934	2 7 8	2,255		
Ditto 2nd,...	5,511	7 5 8	40,527	Ditto <i>bhār</i> , ...	3,883	2 9 1	8,522		
Ditto 3rd,...	652	5 6 0	3,506	<i>Tarāi</i> 1st, ...	394	5 4 3	2,076		
Irrigated <i>barha</i> 1st,...	7,222	4 9 9	33,288	" 2nd, ...	3,585	3 8 2	12,590		
Ditto 2nd,...	5,548	3 15 2	21,922	" 3rd, ...	1,209	2 10 2	3,185		
Ditto <i>bhār</i> , ...	1,624	3 8 2	5,704	<i>Maiyār</i> , ...	540	1 12 1	948		
Dry ditto 1st, ..	959	2 10 2	2,554						
				Total, ...	37,352	4 13 1	1,79,969		

The *khariḥ* crop occupied, at measurement, 54·12 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and in it, sugar-cane covered 3·86 per cent.; cotton, 8·06 per cent.; *joār*, 22·01 per cent.; *lājra*, 10·16 per cent., and rice, 4·36 per cent. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 16·7 per cent.; opium, 16·17 per cent.; gram, 6·46 per cent., and *gojāi* and *bejhar*, 4·18 per cent. The proportion of opium (6,041 acres) is remarkable.

The first settlement (1210-1212 *fasli*) of the villages of Barnāhal was made at Rs. 99,223; the second (1213-1215 *fasli*) amounted to Rs. 1,00,126; the third (1216 to 1219 *fasli*) to Rs. 1,01,825; the average of five years preceding Mr. Gubbins' settlement in 1839 was Rs. 1,02,756; the first year of Mr. Gubbins' settlement amounted to Rs. 87,457; the second to Rs. 88,430, the third to Rs. 88,713, and on the expiration of the settlement the demand had fallen to Rs. 81,980. Notwithstanding the severity of the demand, during the early years of British rule the balance-sheet of the parganah shows that the collections were easily realised up to 1240-41 *fasli* (1832-34 A. D.), when over Rs. 10,000 became due, and again in 1245-46 *fasli* (1837-39), when considerably over a lakh and a half of rupees were returned as uncollected. Mr. Gubbins, while acknowledging that the revenue he found was too high, writes that "it was less oppressive than in most of the parganahs of the district, and bore the reputation of being comparatively moderate." He adds:—"The present condition of Dehli-Jākhan is better than that of Lakhna or Etāwa. The effects of the famine have been less destructive, the landholders are not so generally broken and impoverished, nor the labouring classes so fearfully swept away. Nevertheless, there were many estates clearly over-assessed, and very few in which an increase could be taken. The average (revenue-rate on the assessable area) of Rs. 2-5-0 was too high for the circumstances of the parganah." He found the 107 villages now comprising parganah Barnāhal paying a revenue of Rs. 1,02,756, falling at Rs. 3-3-4 per cultivated acre, an apparently crushing rate. He lowered the demand perma-

nently by Rs. 14,043, besides some slight temporary reductions, during the first two years of the currency of his assessment. Still it was subsequently found necessary to allow still further reductions, amounting to Rs. 6,733 in 38 villages. The net result of these successive revisions was a decrease on the revenue of the settlement existing previous to 1839 of Rs. 20,776, and it is not remarkable that a parganah which had paid over a lakh of rupees for nearly thirty years should have easily paid the reduced demand of Rs. 81,980. The revenue since the revision has been easily collected, and the Bais Thákurs and Sanádh Brahmans, who form the bulk of the proprietary body, have lost that character for recusancy attributed to them by Mr. Gubbins. Mr. McConaghey made the existing settlement. Mr. Gubbins' revenue was two-thirds of his estimated rental, which must, therefore, have been about Rs. 1,33,000, and taking the revised demand, the assumed rental, calculated at one and a half times the demand, was about Rs. 1,22,970, falling at Rs. 3-13-5 per acre of cultivation at the revision. The recorded rentals in the village papers amounted to Rs. 1,25,198 for 1264 *fasli* (1856-57 A.D.) and to Rs. 1,35,385 for 1275 *jisli* (1867-68), giving an average over the twelve years of Rs. 1,29,159. Taking the recorded rental for 1275 and valuing seer and rent-free land at occupancy rates, the corrected rental rose to Rs. 1,43,715, but Mr. McConaghey considered this too low a figure, for he found that in many cases the village papers had been falsified; that many tenants held at unduly favourable rates which would be enhanced as soon as the assessments were declared; that the seer was better than the average, and consequently the valuation at average tenants' rates was too low, and that his own lowly-pitched estimate, based on the application of his assumed soil-rates, pointed to a rental assets of Rs. 1,79,969. He finally assessed at Rs. 89,310, giving an increase of Rs. 7,330, or 8·94 per cent. and falling at Rs. 2-6-3 per cultivated acre, against the Rs. 3-3-4 of 1839, Rs. 2-12-4 of Mr. Gubbins' assessment, and Rs. 2-3-1 of the last year of the expired settlement. Between the declaration of the new assessment in December, 1871 and 1874, the recorded rental rose to Rs. 1,42,853, and valuing the under-rented land at occupancy rates, to Rs. 1,55,769, and there can be no doubt but that the new settlement must result in great prosperity to the parganah.

The transfer statements annexed show that excessive alienations have not taken place since last settlement, and that the prices realised have been on the whole high. Compulsory sales were most numerous during the first period, but still the area which changed hands was not excessive, being only about one-eighteenth part of the whole parganah. In the seven years immediately preceding the mutiny the forced transfers were very few, but the area transferred by private sale was considerable and a great number of mortgages took place, but neither the prices realised nor the total area transferred, in the settlement Officer's opinion, suggest

Transfers.

an inordinate pressure of the Government demand. Since 1858, between one-fifth and one-sixth of the whole parganah has changed owners from various causes, but the prices realised have been comparatively high. Altogether the total area transferred during the currency of the expired settlement, exclusive of land which has reverted to the original owners, has amounted to 11,800 acres, or 31·59 per cent. of the entire area of the parganah, as compared with 13·49 per cent. in Alipur Patti; 35·19 per cent. in Bewar; 45 per cent. in Ghiror; 21·8 per cent. in Mainpuri, and 20·91 per cent. in Karhal. No transfers have occurred in 41 villages; 4 villages have reverted to the original owners; 16 villages have been permanently alienated; transfers of more than 15 biswas have occurred in 8; of between 10 and 15 biswas in 15; of between 5 and 10 biswas in 17, and of less than 5 biswas in 6 villages.

Transfer statements.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale, ...	6,752	...	1,167	1,187	5,565	14·89
Public do., ...	3,957	...	690	690	3,267	8·75
Mortgage, ...	6,955	2,102	1,885	3,987	2,968	7·95
Total, ...	17,664	2,102	3,762	5,864	11,800	31·59

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price brought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1840 to 1850.					
Private sale, ...	1,164	7,486	6 6 11	2,800	3·67
Public do., ...	2,051	8,413	4 1 7	4,738	1·77
Mortgage, ...	2,552	13,714	6 0 0	5,861	1·99
Total, ...	5,767	29,613	5 2 2	14,399	2·08
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	3,762	20,593	7 7 3	5,478	3·76
Public do., ...	252	1,629	6 7 5	643	2·63
Mortgage, ...	1,934	11,254	5 13 1	5,340	3·11
Total, ...	4,948	33,476	6 12 3	11,461	2·92
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	2,826	42,247	14 15 2	5,870	7·19
Public do., ...	1,654	19,262	11 10 4	2,939	6·55
Mortgage, ...	2,469	37,163	15 0 9	6,163	6·03
Total, ...	6,949	98,672	14 3 2	14,972	6·59
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	6,752	70,326	10 6 7	14,148	4·94
Public do., ...	3,957	29,304	7 6 6	8,320	3·52
Mortgage, ...	6,955	62,131	8 14 0	18,364	3·88
Total, ...	17,664	1,61,761	9 2 6	40,832	8·26

According to the census of 1872, parganah Barnáhal contained 250 inhabited sites, of which 175 had less than 200 inhabitants; 63 had between 200 and 500; 10 had between 500 and 1,000; and two had between 1,000 and 2,000. The settlement records give 107 distinct villages, having each an average area of 554 acres (349 cultivated) and 271 inhabited sites, with an average area of 219 acres (138 acres cultivated). The total population, in 1872, numbered 42,593 souls (18,617 females), giving 463 to the square mile and 729 to the square mile of cultivation. Classified according to religion, there were 40,792 Hindús, of whom 17,794 were females, and 1,801 were Musalmáns, amongst whom 823 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 4,633 Brahmans, of whom 1,983 were females; 2,501 Rajpúts, including 1,010 females; 709 Baniyas (302 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 32,949 souls, of whom 14,499 are females. The principal Brahman sub-divisions found in this parganah is the Kanaujiya (2,321). The chief Rajpút clans are the Chanhán (599), Bais (312), Gaur (256), Tank (373), Bhadauriya, Tanwar, Dhákra, Ráthor, Parihár, Katehriya, and Gahlot. The Baniyas belong to the Saraugi (244), Agarwál, Awadhiya, Ajudhiyabási, and Rastaugi sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Kahár (1,226), Káchhi (5,754), Kori (1,013), Maháján (1,064), Chamár (5,798), Barhai (1,136), Dhának (1,002), and Ahír (7,491). Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah:—Lodha, Bharbhúnja, Darzi, Gadariya, Kumhár, Dhobi, Teli, Hajjám, Lohár, Khákrob, Nunera, Káyath, Sonár, Máli, Bairági, Khatík, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Banjára, Jogi, and Gosháin. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (803), Sayyids (111), and Patháns (642).

In 1840, Rajpúts owned 47·57 per cent. of the total number of villages now comprising the parganah, and at the recent settlement they owned 41·16 per cent. Amongst them, Bais now own 15·24 per cent.; Chauháns, 10·98 per cent.; Baghels, 6·54 per cent.; Gaurs, 3·23 per cent., and Tanks, 2·26 per cent. The remaining Rajpút proprietors belong to the Rathor, Gaharwár, Dhákra, Badgújar, and Kirár clans. Brahmans, as a body, have increased their possessions, during the currency of Mr. Gubbins' settlement, from 27·89 to 33·51 per cent. of the entire number of villages, and amongst them Sanádhs now own 31·32 per cent. Baniyas have also added to their possessions, holding now 3·06 per cent. of the total number of the villages, against 0·93 per cent. in 1840. Ahírs now hold 12·44 per cent.; Mahájans, 3·9; Káyáthís, 3·78; and Musalmáns, 2·05 per cent. of the villages in the parganah. The Raja of Tirwa, in the Farukhabad district, is the only Baghel zamíndár. The Sanádhs Brahmans and Bais Rajpúts are the old Chaudhris of

the parganah and still hold nearly half of it. There are, altogether, 1,106 proprietors, of whom 826 hold seer lands; 32 villages are owned by cultivating proprietors; 45 by non-residents, and 30 by a mixed proprietary. The average area in the possession of each sharer is 53·62 acres, of which 33·79 acres are cultivated. The Bais and Sanádh proprietors have lost their old character for recusancy in the payment of the Government demand, a result chiefly due to the light assessments which the parganah has enjoyed during the last 30 years.

From the settlement records, it appears that Ahírs (1,961) held, during the year of measurement, 10,078 acres, or 27·01 per cent. of the cultivated area; Brahmans (1,860) held 7,043 acres, or 18·87 per cent.; Rajpúts (863), 5,226 acres, or 14 per cent.; Káchhis (1,216), 4,936 acres, or 13·39 per cent.; Chamárs (709), 2,591 acres, or 6·94 per cent., and Garariyas (376) held 1,526 acres, or 4 per cent. The remaining 5,862 acres of the cultivated area is distributed amongst a large number of castes, none of whom individually occupy one thousand acres. The following statement shows the distribution of the cultivation amongst each class of cultivators, the average area held by them, and the average rent paid by each class:—

Cultivating statistics.

	Number of holders.	Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.	Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer, ...	847	...	5,368	15,932	2 15 6	6·338	14 37
(2.) Held by tenants with occupancy rights, ...	4,845	7	21,252	90,464	4 4 1	4·388	56 89
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	2,323	17	9,353	3,6167	3 13 10	4·032	25·03
(4.) Zamíndars' <i>muáfi</i> , ...	1,152	...	961	290	0 4 10	·835	2 57
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation,...	...	...	410	...	...	...	1·09
Total ...	9,167	24	37,344	1,42,853	3 13 2	4·076	100·00
	7,168	24	30,605	1,26,631	4 2 2	4·273	81·97

Produce rents are practically unknown, only nine persons being recorded as holding on division of crops.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than 15 years of age), 269 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 1,121 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 655 in commerce, in buying, selling,

keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 9,523 in agricultural operations; 1,552 in industrial occupations, arts and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 1,856 persons returned as labourers and 317 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 2,845 as landholders, 23,154 as cultivators, and 16,594 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 563 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 23,976 souls. Barnáhal formed a portion of Dehli-Jákhán in 1839, and was assessed with it in the Etáwa district. After the mutiny, the 107 villages now comprising the parganah were transferred to Mainpuri and were formed into a separate parganah under the name Barnáhal.

BARNÁHAL, a large village in the parganah of the same name in the Mainpuri district, is distant 20 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,356 souls. There is a second-class police-station and a post-office here. Barnáhal now gives its name to the old parganah of Bibamau, formerly known as Dehli-Jákhán.

BEWAR, a parganah of tahsil Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by parganah Shamsabad of the Farukhabad district; on the south and west by parganah Bhongaon, and on the east by parganah Kishni-Nabiganj. According to the measurement returns (1868-69) of the present settlement, the parganah then contained a total area amounting to 28,029 acres, of which 11,324 acres were cultivated (9,775 irrigated), 4,569 acres were culturable (1,048 acres under groves), and 2,361 acres were barren and unculturable.

The Káli Nadi forms the northern boundary of the parganah and separates it from Farukhabad. It forms a belt of low-lying alluvial land inundated during the rains, but usually dry enough in November to admit of *rabi* crops being sown. It contains much inherent moisture, and water is seldom farther than from four to eight feet from the surface. Irrigation is seldom had recourse to except for sugar-cane and garden produce and wheat in dry seasons. Small kuchcha wells, called *choiyas*, are dug at a small expense and are worked by *dhenklis*, but last only until the commencement of the ensuing rains. In a year of drought like 1869 this tract produced excellent crops, but in a year of excessive rain, like 1874 and 1875, great injury is caused by the lengthened and heavy floodings from the river. To the south of the *tardi* strip runs a belt of high and uneven sandy *bhúr*, nearly all unirrigated with the exception of some isolated level spots where villages have generally been planted. Further south, the country becomes level again and the soil improves by cultivation, and in places where the substratum admits of it, kuchcha and pukka wells, worked by cattle, exist. The soil does not equal the *dúmat* of the western parganahs, and is merely a

superior kind of *bhār* known as *pā* or *piliya* where good, and as *tikuriya* where indifferent. The latter soil is fairly distinct and has a crisp feel when trodden on by which it is easily distinguishable from the former. In many villages of this tract, the home-lands have now been worked up by constant irrigation and manure to an equality with those of real *dūmat* villages. The average depth of water from the surface in the level tracts is 20 feet. The prevalence of *bhār*, in many places infested by the destructive weed *kāns*, is due to the fact that the Isan and the Kāli approach each other more closely here than in any other of the parganahs of Mainpuri. The only patch of real loam is in the south-eastern corner of the parganah, and with this exception and the lands along the Kāli and bordering on jhils and ponds, the whole area comprises sand of varying quality. Pure sand is, however, most prevalent and is often barely fit for cultivation. *Usar* plains occur only in the small *dūmat* tract and give place elsewhere to sandy ridges or stretches of *bhār* which have been thrown out of cultivation by the presence of *kāns* grass. There are few jhils, and at present no canals, but the projected Lower Ganges canal will fully supply the wants of the unprotected area. 2,398 acres are returned as irrigated from jhils and rivers and 7,377 acres as watered from wells of the total habitually irrigated area. Kuchcha wells seldom reach the spring-level, and, in many places, even pukka wells cannot be constructed. In the strip lying between the Kāli *tarāi* and the level southern tract, lever wells can only be used, and these are only fed from percolation, and yield, therefore, a scanty and variable supply of water. The subsoil throughout this tract is unfavourable to the construction of wells with one single and remarkable exception. Mr. McConaghey notes that close to the village of Husainpur there is a narrow strip of firm subsoil, capable of supporting wells, which, though only a few yards in width, extends from the Kāli to the Isan in a direction perpendicular to their course. All along this line crowds of wells are seen, whilst to the east and west of it only a few percolation wells are possible.

The following statement compares the past and present areas of this parganah :—

Comparison of former and present areas.	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately thrown out of cultivation.	Gardens and groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Past settlement, ...	27,702	357	4,628	3,014	2,412	...	5,291	12,000	17,291
Present ditto, ...	28,029	...	2,361	2,266	1,255	1,048	9,775	11,324	21,099

Cultivation has increased since 1835 by 3,808 acres, or 22·02 per cent., and irrigation by 4,484 acres, or 84·75 per cent. The proportion of irrigation to cultivation has also risen from 30·59 per cent. in 1835 to 46·33 per cent. in 1868-69.

The revision made by Messrs. Unwin and Robertson in 1844 affected 33 estates, with a revenue of Rs. 16,756, and their reports show that, during the previous seven years, the cultivated area had fallen from 12,546 acres to 7,817 acres, or by 37·7 per cent., in those villages. Taking the statistics of 53 villages for 1844-45, we find that the cultivation had fallen from 14,427 acres to 9,084 acres, or by 37·03 per cent. since 1815, so that, all round, the loss during those years cannot be under 37 per cent. of the total cultivation. The increase therefore between 1844-45 and 1868-69 must be close upon 90 per cent. In 1850-51, Mr. Raikes gave the cultivated area at 19,110 acres, or only 1,989 acres below the present standard. At the recent settlement, Mr. McConaghey adopted only two divisions of soils, the home-land and the outlying land or *barha*. The former he divided into three classes: first quality irrigated, second quality irrigated, and dry. The first class occurs in those villages where there is either a marked superiority in soil, or where the cultivators belong chiefly to castes celebrated for their industry and skill in cultivation; the second class comprises all the remaining irrigated home-land, and the third class all the dry area. The primary divisions of the *barha* or outlying *hār* land is into irrigated and dry. The former division is still further distinguished by the natural soils; the first quality comprising *dūmat* and good *pīra*, while the second quality embraces all the inferior *pīra*, *tikuriya*, and pure *bhūr*. The unirrigated *barha* has three sub-divisions; the first quality containing level *dūmat* and superior *pīra*; the second quality embracing level, inferior, *pīra*, *tikuriya*, and *bhūr*, and the third comprising the uneven *tikuriya* and *bhūr*, to be found chiefly to the south of the Kāli *tardī* tract already noticed. The *tardī* land of the Kāli and jhils has also been separated and divided into irrigated and dry: in the former class is included all land for which water, if required, is available from wells, rivers, or ponds during the latter part of the *rabi* season, and all other *tardī* land is entered as dry. The above remarks sufficiently explain the following statement, which shows the area of each class, its average rent and assumed rental value:—

Soil statistics.

Soil.	Area in acres	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.
1st quality irrigated home land.	1,315	7 0 4	9,236	Dry <i>barha</i> , 2nd quality.	4,314	1 12 1	7,576
2nd ditto ditto, ...	2,146	5 4 3	11,304	Ditto ditto, 3rd...	4,501	0 14 1	3,952
Dry home land, ...	364	4 6 3	960	Irrigated Kāli Nadi <i>tardī</i> .	1,879	3 1 2	5,773
Irrigated <i>barha</i> , 1st quality.	1,332	3 8 2	4,678	Dry ditto ditto, ...	194	1 12 1	341
Ditto ditto, 2nd	2,425	2 10 2	6,389	Irrigated other <i>tardī</i>	660	2 10 2	1,733
Dry <i>barha</i> , 1st quality,	1,418	2 3 1	3,112	Dry ditto ditto, ...	512	1 12 1	898

These figures give a total cultivated area of 21,060 acres, an average rent-rate of Rs. 2-10-6 per acre, and an assumed rental of Rs. 55,957. The rent-rate thus found is 49 per cent. above that adopted in 1844-45, and Mr. McConaghey attributes 30 per cent. of this increase to an absolute rise in rents and 19 per cent. to increase in irrigation. During the year of measurement, the *kharif* crops covered 57.47 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and amongst them sugar-cane occupied 1.65 per cent. of the whole area under the plough; *bājra*, 26.43 per cent.; *joār*, 8.27 per cent.; maize, 4.85 per cent.; cotton, 2.2 per cent.; *moth*, 9.01 per cent., and indigo 0.51 per cent. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 12.93 per cent. of the entire annual cultivation; barley, 16.61 per cent.; *gojāi* and *bejhar*, 9.3 per cent., and gram, 1.15 per cent. *Moth* and *bājra*, characteristic of a poor soil, are here at their maximum in the district.

The first assessment of the parganah as constituted in 1802-03 amounted to Rs. 11,867, which was left unchanged at the second settlement. At the third the revenue was raised to Rs. 15,986, and with some variation remained near that sum, eventually rising to Rs. 17,693 on an average of five years preceding 1836. Mr. Robinson raised the demand for 1836 to Rs. 19,824, including the revenue of two resumed *muāfi* patches in Bewar khās and falling at Re. 1-4-8 per acre on the cultivation. Notwithstanding this light assessment, the turbulent Bais proprietors threw up their engagements in 10 out of the 33 estates comprising the parganah, in the hope of compelling a reduction. These estates were let in farm, but the drought of 1837-38 coming so soon afterwards obliged the authorities to undertake a complete revision, which was carried out by Mr. Unwin under the superintendence of Mr. Robinson. Between 1835 and 1844, as already noticed, 37 per cent. of the entire cultivated area became waste, *kāns* grass increased, sales and farms for arrears were numerous, and, in most cases, purchasers were not to be found, and Government was obliged to buy in the estates. Taking the 53 villages for which we have the statistics of the revision, we find that 9,084 acres were cultivated, and paid a revenue of Rs. 13,639, falling at Re. 1-7-11 per acre for 1845, against Re. 1-4-6 per acre at Mr. Robinson's settlement, the difference being due to the fact that all the bad land was thrown out of cultivation at the revision, and the remaining good land was able to pay a higher rate. The general rent-rate from the village papers, in 1835, was Re. 1-12-0 per acre, and in 1845 was Rs. 2-1-3 per acre, which shows that both officers took the same proportion of the rental assets in calculating the demand. Mr. Unwin's revised demand on the entire parganah commenced with a reduction of Rs. 5,476 in 1845-46, or a demand of Rs. 14,347, which gradually rose to Rs. 16,826 in 1850-51, and would have remained at that figure to the end of the settlement had not remissions been made on account of land taken up for public purposes, which brought down the revenue to Rs. 16,491 during the

last year of the settlement. The revenue of the nine villages added to the parganah since last settlement was Rs. 3,130, reduced to Rs. 2,818 in 1850-51, and amounting to Rs. 2,816 during the last year of the settlement, giving Rs. 19,307 as the revenue of the whole parganah as it now stands in 1868-69. Prior to assessment the recorded rental was Rs. 39, 241, or corrected for under-rented land at occupancy rates, and land held on division of produce at cash rates, it amounted to Rs. 45,083. Mr. McConaghey's assumed soil rates, as already seen, gave a rental of Rs. 55,957, on which he ultimately assessed at Rs. 24,940.

Statistics of incidence.

	Revenue	Revenue and cesses.	Incidence of revenue on		
			Total area.	Assessable area.	Cultivated area.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Last year of expired settlement.	19,307	20,374	0 11 0	0 12 0	0 14 8
First year of present settlement.	24,940	27,434	0 14 3	0 15 7	1 2 11

The increase in pure revenue has therefore been Rs. 5,633, or 29·17 per cent., and in revenue with cesses has been Rs. 7,060, or 34·65 per cent. Since the new assessment was declared, in October, 1870, the recorded rental has risen to Rs. 47,433, or by Rs. 8,192, and corrected for land still under-rented to Rs. 56,800, or by Rs. 11,717—facts which show that the new assessment combined with the proposed introduction of the Ganges canal will enable the proprietors to tide over any temporary difficulty from the inclemency of the seasons that may befall them.

The following statement shows the transfers that took place between 1840 and 1869-70, divided into three periods. During the

Transfers.

first period, transfers took place in 13 villages; during the second period in 11 villages, and during the third period in 42 villages. In 16 villages no transfers have taken place since 1840; in 22 villages less than five biswas have changed hands; in 6 villages between five and ten biswas; in 6 villages between 10 and 15 biswas; in 6 villages between 15 and 20 biswas, and in 8 villages the entire rights have been alienated. Altogether 35·19 per cent. of the cultivated area has been transferred. Except the compulsory sales during the disastrous period succeeding the famine of 1837-38, few transfers occurred previous to the mutiny. During the last twelve years a large area has changed hands, but prices have risen considerably, and the cause cannot be attributed to any pressure of the revenue, for purchasers have given nearly twice the average

price for the poor land of Bewar that they have given for the superior land of Ghiror and Mainpuri: —

Transfer statement.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale, ...	2,912	...	1,461	1,461	1,461	6.88
Public do., ...	7,047	3,700	260	3,960	3,987	14.63
Mortgage, ...	4,444	1,396	338	1,734	2,710	12.84
Total, ...	14,403	5,096	2,059	7,155	7,248	34.35

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price brought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
1840 to 1850.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	657	2,050	3 1 11	541	3.79
Public do., ...	2,997	3,684	1 8 4	2,972	1.23
Mortgage, ...	392	1,050	2 10 10	297	3.55
Total, ...	4,046	6,784	1 10 7	3,810	1.77
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	879	3,247	3 11 1	1,111	2.92
Public do., ...	217	355	1 10 2	201	1.76
Mortgage, ...	1,010	4,987	4 15 3	759	6.57
Total, ...	2,106	8,589	4 1 3	2,071	4.08
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	1,376	18,319	13 5 0	1,109	16.52
Public do., ...	215	1,663	7 11 9	254	6.55
Mortgage, ...	3,042	15,099	4 15 5	2,543	5.94
Total, ...	4,633	35,081	7 9 2	3,906	8.98
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	2,912	23,616	8 1 9	2,761	8.55
Public do., ...	3,429	6,652	1 10 5	3,427	1.65
Mortgage, ...	4,444	21,136	4 12 1	3,599	6.88
Total, ...	10,785	50,404	4 10 10	9,787	5.15

According to the census of 1872, parganah Bewar contained 113 inhabited sites, of which 89 had less than 200 inhabitants; 20 had between 200 and 500; 3 had between 500 and 1,000; and one had between 2,000 and 3,000. The settlement records show

that during the year of measurement (1868-69) there were 65 separate villages, of which nine were uninhabited, giving an average village area of 431 acres (324 cultivated). There were 126 inhabited sites, having an average area of 222 acres (167 acres cultivated). The total population, in 1872, numbered 18,040 souls (7,724 females), giving 430 to the total area and 547 to the square mile of cultivation. There was an average of 278 inhabitants to each recorded village and 143 to each inhabited site. Classified according to religion, there were 17,429 Hindús, of whom 7,463 were females, and 611 Musalmáns, amongst whom 261 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 1,468 Brahmans, of whom 643 were females; 3,071 Rajpúts, including 1,182 females; 184 Baniyas (84 females), whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 12,706 souls, of whom 5,554 are females. The principal Brahman sub-division found in this parganah is the Kanauiya (1,118). The chief Rajpút clans are the Bais (1,786), Gaur (350), Chauhán, Báchhal, Katehiriya, Chandel, Ujain, Nikumbh, and Baghel. The Baniyas chiefly belong to the Agarwál sub-division. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Káchhi (2,361), Chamár (2,641), and Ghosi (1,860). Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah:—Lodha, Kahár, Bharbhúnja, Kori, Mahájan, Darzi, Garariya, Kumhár, Barhai, Dhobi, Teli, Hajám, Lohár, Dhanak, Khákrob, Nunera, Káyath, Sonár, Máli, Bairági, Khatík, Baheliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Gosháin, and Khatri. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (258), Patháns (167), and Sayyids.

At the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833, Rajpúts held 92·31 per cent. of the total number of the villages; in 1869 they held 83·4 per cent., and amongst them, Bais held 68·21 per cent.; Chauháns, 8·77 per cent.; Baghels, 3·46 per cent.; Parihárs, 2·07 per cent., and Ráthors and Gaur, 0·89 per cent. Brahmáns have increased their possessions from 1·54 per cent. to 8·06 per cent., and Káyaths from 6·15 per cent. to 7·14 per cent., whilst Tamolis, Abírs, and Musalmáns have acquired 1·4 per cent. Of the 65 villages in the parganah, 21 are held on zamíndári tenure, 41 on pattidári, and three on bháyachára tenure. There were 1,391 recorded proprietors at settlement, giving an average holding of 20 acres, of which 15 acres were cultivated, to each proprietor. There were 34 cultivating and 229 non-cultivating proprietors in the zamíndári villages; 549 cultivating and 354 non-cultivating proprietors in the pattidári villages, and 5 cultivating and 220 non-cultivating proprietors in the bháyachára villages. Sixteen villages were held by resident proprietors, 30 villages by non-resident, and 19 villages by a mixed proprietary body. In the last class, the proportion of villages occupied by resident proprietors was 11·7 to 7·2 villages held by

non-residents. Altogether 588 proprietors cultivated a portion or held a portion of their property as seer. Bais Rajpûts owned the whole parganah at last settlement with the exception of six villages, four of which (Bewar, Bilpur, Saraiya Govindpur, and Mampur Biker) belonged to Kayaths; one (Chhabilepur) to the Kanaujiya Chaudhri of Binsiya, and one (Paraunkha) to the Baghel Raja of Tirwa. The Bais landholders still possess over two-thirds of the parganah, and the two entire villages (Athlakhra and Chandanpur) and the half shares in two others (Nagla Penth and Musapur) held by Chauhâns came to them by inheritance from a Bais mother. The Bais all claim descent from a common ancestor, and their history has already been given in the district notice.

At the recent settlement, Rajpûts (1,834) held 8,018 acres as cultivators, or 38·15 per cent. of the entire cultivated area; Ahirs (814) held 3,092 acres, or 14·71 per cent.; Chamârs (764) held 2,366 acres, or 11·25 per cent.; Kâchis (710) held 2,098 acres, or 9·98 per cent.; Brahmans (1,071) held 1,779 acres, or 8·46 per cent., and Lodhas (208) held 1,084 acres, or 5·16 per cent. The remainder of the cultivated area, amounting to 2,577 acres, was held by various castes. Rajpûts (chiefly Bais) hold 98 per cent. of the seer area and 38 per cent. of the cultivated area. The following statement shows the distribution of the cultivated area amongst each class of cultivator, their rents and relative strength:—

Cultivating statistics.

1	Number of holders.	Cultivated area		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer,	588	...	4,019	6,926	1 11 6	6·836	19·05
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy,	4,176	892	11,993	32,331	2 11 2	3·085	61·06
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will,...	1,261	661	2,879	6,873	2 6 2	2·807	16·78
(4.) Zamindârs' <i>mudfi</i> , ...	580	...	559	502	0 14 4	964	2·65
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation,	...	...	97	8	0 1 4	...	·46
Total ...	6,605	1,553	19,546	46,640	2 6 2	3·195	100·00
Total (2) + (3) ...	5,437	1,553	14,871	39,204	2 10 2	3·021	77·84

278 occupancy tenants, cultivating 896 acres, and 264 tenants-at-will, cultivating 661 acres, paid rent in kind.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 22 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 551 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 393 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 4,344 in agricultural operations; 573 in industrial occupations, arts, and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 540 persons returned as labourers and 61 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 1,373 as landholders, 11,273 as cultivators, and 5,394 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 245 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 10,316 souls. Bewar is the Bírwar of Akbar's records and has lost no portion of its area since the cession. In 1836, the parganah was settled as part of the Farukhabad district, but was shortly afterwards transferred to Mainpuri and has ever since remained part of the Bhongaon tahsil. In 1839, Mr. Edmonstone transferred the villages of Chandpur, Malhamai, and Ramnagar from Kishni to Bewar. Subsequently Chhabilepur and Hájipur Baran were received from Farukhabad, and Athlakhra, Chandanpur, Bilpur, and Saraiya Govindpur from Bhongaon.

BEWAR, a village in the parganah of the same name in the Mainpuri district, lies on the Grand Trunk road, 17 miles east of Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 2,760. Bewar possesses a first-class police-station and has some local trade.

BHADÁN or Sarsa Road, a railway-station on the East Indian line, in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 28 miles from Mainpuri, 6 miles from Sarsaganj, 13 miles by rail from Shikohabad, and 12 miles by rail from Jaswantnagar. The village is traversed by both the railway and the Sarsa nadi. The zamíndárs are Dhákara Rajpúts, and the cultivators are chiefly Thákurs, Brahmans, Garariyas, Káchhis, and Chamárs, most of whom are in the enjoyment of occupancy rights. There are eighteen inhabited sites within the village area, having a total population of 2,947 souls.

BHANWAT or Bháwat, a village in parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, lies on the road from Mainpuri to Sámán, six miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 770. There is a large ruined building here which belonged to an old family of Thákurs. The zamíndárs are chiefly Thákurs, Brahmans, and Káyaths, and the cultivators are mainly composed of Ahirs and

Lodhas. There is a very extensive jhīl to the north of the site and much very bad *usar* to the south.

BHARAUL, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is situated on the Agra branch of the Grand Trunk road, $17\frac{1}{2}$ miles west of Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,345 souls. Bhāraul belongs to Chaudhri Diya Kishan, and it was here that, in 1857, the Alīrs had a desperate fight with the Raja of Mainpuri, in which Indurjit, brother of Karan Singh, lost his life. On the restoration of order, proprietary rights in one and a half villages were conferred upon his family, who now own several villages. There are here the remains of a pukka tank and of a mosque.

BHONGAON, the chief town¹ of the parganah and tahsil of the same name in the Mainpuri district, stands on the Agra high road, distant $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mainpuri, at the junction of the Agra road (on which Mainpuri stands) with the Grand Trunk road. The population of the town in 1872 was 6,271, and in 1865 was 6,321. The population of Bhongaon has thus remained almost stationary, while that of the rest of the parganah has risen by 5·6 per cent., and that of the whole district by 8·3 per cent. There is not much to make the population of Bhongaon increase. The railway, which adds yearly to the prosperity of towns like Shikohabad, diminishes the importance of places like Bhongaon. Bhongaon in the number of its inhabitants is a town, but has not any other marked characteristic of a town. It has the appearance of a fortuitous agglomeration of hamlets rather than that of a regularly built and planned town, where people are bound together by ties of business, community of caste, or the like. Even in Mainpuri, disregarding the artificial influence which acts on the population of a district capital, there are compact bodies of the same caste living in well-defined quarters of the town, and with a recognized standing and associations. In Shikohabad there is something of the same kind and there are these certain trades widely followed, but Bhongaon has neither of these characteristics. Any unity that it has must be in its history, and there is nothing, as far as is known, in its history to account for the very varied character of its population.

The site is somewhat raised above the surrounding country, especially above the land to the south, where there is an extensive jhīl.

The Grand Trunk road, just before throwing off the Agra branch, runs through the town from south-west to north-east, with shops on either side of it, which form the principal bazar of the place. The dwellings of the shop-keepers cluster behind this central way on both sides, and are connected with each other by narrow lanes, broken and unmade, and which rise and fall with the irregularities of the surface, and thus present many

¹ From notes by Mr. Denniston.

took the child and brought him up, and eventually he became a disciple of the great Vaishnava teacher Rámánand. His disciples say that he lived for three hundred years, from 1119 to 1449 A.D., but from a comparison of the time when Nának Sháh began to preach and Rámánand flourished, the early part of the fifteenth century may be taken as the time during which he lived.

According to one account Kabír was originally named Jaáni, the knowing or wise, and like the Káyath disciple of the Muallims of Karhal (see KARHAL), it was long disputed whether he was a Musalmán or a Hindu. It is said that a dispute arose concerning the disposal of his body, and during its progress Kabír himself appeared, and desiring them to look under the cloth that covered his remains, they found only a heap of flowers. Banár or Birsingh, Raja of Benares, removed one-half of these to Benares and burned them there at the Kabír Chaura. Bijli Khán Pathán erected a tomb over the other portion at Maghar near Gorakhpur, where Kabír had died, and this latter place was endowed with several villages by Mansúr Ali Khán of Oudh. Chaura at Benares and Maghar now divide between them the devotions of the sect. The Kabír Panthis consider all outward observances as of no importance: they have no *mantra*, no fixed form of salutation, and no peculiar dress. Mahants wear a small skull-cap, and the frontal marks where worn are those of the Vaishnavas, or a streak of *gopichandana* on the nose. A necklace and rosary of *tulsi* beads are also worn, and many members conform outwardly to the precepts of the Vaishnava sect, according to the advice of the founder:—

“*Sab se hiliye, sab se miliye, sab ka hiye nām
Hán jī hán jī sab se hiye, basiye apne gūn.*”

“Associate and mix with everyone and take the name of all,
Agree on every thing with every one, and live within your town.”

The writings of the sect occur in the form of dialogues and profess to be the utterances of Kabír himself, or the report of them made by his disciples. Wilson gives a long list of the acknowledged writings which are written in the usual forms of Hindi verse, the *doha*, *chaupai*, and *sumai*. “A few *Sáhts*, *Sabdas*, and *Rekhtas*,” writes Wilson, “with the greater portion of the *Bijak*, constitute their acquirements; these, however, they commit to memory and quote in argument with singular readiness and happiness of application. The *goshthis*, or disputations of Kabír, with those opposed to him, as Gorakhnáth, Rámánand, and, even in spite of chronology, with Muhammad himself, are not read till more advanced, whilst the *Sukh Nidhán*, which is the key to the whole, and which has the singularity of being quite clear and intelligible, is only imparted to those pupils whose studies are considered to approach perfection.” Bhagodás compiled the *Bijak*, which is more of a controversial nature than a treatise on the doctrines of the sect itself. Its obscure and dogmatical style makes it impossible to gather from it what are the real doctrines of Kabír. It

continually alludes to the deceits of *Máya*, the spirit of error or delusion, to the errors of other sects and the superiority of their own. The *Sakhis* comprise pithy sentences containing some dogmatic moral or religious truth. The *Sukh Nidhán* professes to contain the conversation of Kabír with Dharmadás, his chief pupil, and was composed by Srutgopál, the first of Kabír's disciples. They admit but one god of ineffable purity and irresistible wisdom, who has a body formed of the five elements and is endowed with the three *gunas*, or qualities of being. He is free from human defects, but in all other respects does not differ from the *sádh*, or perfect man. Man when perfect is god's living resemblance, and after his death he unites with God, and both form the substance of everything that has life. The *paramapurusha* was alone for seventy-two ages, and, at length, felt a desire to renew the world, which desire became manifest in a female form in *Máya* or delusion. The result of the union was the Hindu triad, who deceived and overborne by their mother, begat on her Sáraswati, Lakshmi, and Uma. These married the triad, Brahma, Vishnu, and Siva, and *Máya* departing to Jawálamukhi, left to her three sons and their wives the task of spreading the errors that she taught them. It is the falsehoods of *Máya* and the criminal acquiescence of her sons that Kabír continually attacks, and his disciples represent that to know Kabír in his real form is the only real object of worship. Life is sacred amongst them: hence humanity is inculcated, truth is honoured, and retirement from worldly affairs and obedience to the *guru*, or spiritual preceptor, are both inculcated as necessary for happiness here and for the avoidance of transmigration hereafter. There are twelve divisions of the sect, but the most important in these provinces is that which holds the Chaura at Benares, which is presided over by the descendants of Srutgopál, the author of the *Sukh Nidhán*. The same division has establishments at Jagarnáth and Dwárka and manages the affairs of the *samádhi* at Maghar. Both Balwant Singh and Chait Singh of Benares were patrons of the Chaura shrine, and it is said that upwards of 35,000 Kabír Panthi *fakirs* used to assemble at the great *mela* instituted by the latter Raja.

The Nának Sháhi *fakirs* are followers of the great Sikh reformer and are divided into seven classes, all of which acknowledge Nának as their first instructor. The Udásís profess complete indifference to worldly matters and usually live in *sangats* or monasteries, but they also travel about to places of pilgrimage. They have a vow of poverty, but solicit no alms, and usually allow their hair and beard to grow, and have no peculiar dress. They are usually celibates and pass their time in reading and expounding the *Adi granth* and *Dás Pádsháh-ki-granth*. This sect was founded by Dharmachand, grandson of Nának. The doctrine taught by Nának differed little from that of Kabír or from that of the Hindús in general. "The whole body of poetical and mythological fiction was retained, whilst the liberation

of the spirit from the delusive deceipts of *Mīya*, and its purification by acts of benevolence and self-denial, so as to make it identical even in life with its divine source, were the great objects of the devotee. Associated with these notions was great chariness of animal life, whilst with *Nānak*, as well as with *Kabīr*, universal tolerance was a dogma of vital importance, and both laboured to persuade *Hindūs* and *Muhammadans* that the only essential parts of their respective creeds were common to both, and that they should discard the varieties of practical detail, or the corruptions of their teachers for the worship of the one only Supreme, whether he was termed *Allah* or *Hari*." The other six divisions of the *Nānak Panthis* are the *Ganj-Bakshis*, *Rāmraýis*, *Suthra-Sáhibs*, *Govind Singhis*, *Nirmálas*, and *Nágas*. The names of the two first are derived from the names of their founders, and they are not often found in these provinces. The *Rāmraýis* look to *Tegh Bahádur* as their founder, and are wanderers and mendicants. They make a perpendicular black streak down the forehead and carry two small black sticks, about half a yard long, which they clash together when asking alms. The *Govind Singhis* are the members of the political union of the *Sikh* nation. *Guru Govind* devoted his followers to steel, and hence the worship of the sword, to be devoted against all who opposed them. He allowed his followers to grow their hair and eat all flesh except that of kine. He invited all castes to join him, and enjoined a blue dress as a distinguishing mark. At the same time, the *Hindu* deities and the legends concerning them are retained, their festivals are observed, and *Brahmans* are revered. The *Nirmálas*, or 'stainless,' resemble the *Udásis*, but are celibates and solitary. The *Nágas* or *Nangas* are naked followers of the *Nānak Panthis*, but they are said not to follow the profession of arms like the *Vaishnava* and *Shaiva Nágas*.

Altogether in *Mainpuri* the *Vaishnavas* are fairly represented by the *Sri Sampradáyis* or *Rámánújas*, the *Rámánandis* or *Rámávats*, the *Brahma Sampradáyis* or *Madhwácháris*, the *Sanakádi Sampradáyis* or *Nímavats*, the *Kabīr Panthis* and *Dadu Panthis*. The *Shaivas* are represented by the great mass of the *Rajpút* population and mendicants of the *Avadhúta*, *Jogi*, *Súkhara*, *Sannyási*, and *Brahmachári* orders. The *Sáktis* are chiefly found amongst the *Baniyas* and *Káyaths* and the mendicant orders of *Vámácháris* and *Kānchuliyas*. The great mass of the *Hindūs*, however, understand little about the distinctions of sect, and confine their observances to simple offerings at the shrine of *Devi* or of *Mahádeo*, or of some local saint like *Jokliya* of *Pendhat* (*q. v.*), and this with certain purificatory observances is all the religion that they possess.

In every caste and occupation there are usually certain persons to whom the community look up to settle all disputes which
 Customs. may arise regarding caste observances amongst the

Brethren. Here these persons usually have the title of *chaudhri*, and together form the *panchayat* or council of the caste. Beyond the dignity of the position and occasional fees when cases are heard the office is an honorary one, but carries with it much influence, and where the caste is large and powerful, the principal *chaudhris* have in reality, if not in name, the position of the head of a clan. There are no fixed rules for succession to the office: the son succeeds the father if able to maintain the same position, and generally the *panchayat* consists of the notables of the caste, whether new men or those who have the right to sit by inheritance. All classes have these *panchayats*, though they are most common amongst the lower classes. In all large towns, the *chaudhris* appointed for trade unions are usually connected with the trade, and transmit the office to their sons. They are usually paid by perquisites, such as a *chhaták* per maund of cotton, a handful of grain, a *bheli* of *gúr*, and the like. In return they assist as brokers in the sale of goods, advise as to allowing credit, and see generally to the interests of those who attend the market, and aid in fixing the *nirkh* or price-current. Their duties and emoluments vary in each bazar and with each trade, and it is only possible to notice generally their position. They are some of the most useful indigenous public servants to be found in towns, but though always used by the authorities, their position has never been recognized by law, and depends entirely on the good-will of their fellow caste-men.

The barber (*Nái* or *Hajjám*) holds a prominent place amongst the village servants. He attends the *zamindárs*, cuts their hair, shaves and shampoos them, fills their *hukkas*, and acts as messenger in bettollahs.¹ The *Kaliár* or *Dhimar* carries the *dúli*, *bhanghi*, and *pálki*, and draws water; the *Dhának* acts as watchman and messenger, and his wife as the village midwife; the *Bhangi* or *Khákrob* acts as scavenger and watchman and his wife as a midwife, though many object to a *Bhangi* midwife. *Chamárs* grind corn, make shoes, collect grass, and remove dead animals and take skins, besides being the general agricultural labourer. *Bhuujas* parch grain, weigh grain, and go on errands to the *Baniya* at the nearest bazar.

There are five days, known as *panchak*, and if any one dies during these days his body must be taken and thrown into the *Ganges* or *Jumna* without being burned. At other times the body is burned on the day of death (*dagh dena*), but if a person die in the night, the cremation ceremonies must be postponed until sunrise. It is considered sinful to burn a corpse during the *panchak*, but often when the place is distant from the two great rivers, five men will join together and burn the body, thereby dividing the sin between them. It is said that the burning of a corpse on the *panchak* involves five more deaths in the family. On the tenth day after death, the ceremony known as *káj-kiriya* takes place, at which cakes of unleavened

¹From notes by Mr. M. A. McCoughey, C.S.

bread are eaten with *urd*. The bread is baked on the fire and the *urd* is boiled. All present junior in age and brotherhood to the deceased, with the exception of those whose fathers are alive, shave off all their hair except the *chutiya* or scalp-lock. On the eleventh day, the Mahábrahman receives presents, and with all the family are present at a feast at which an image of the deceased, seated on a *chárpái* and with the clothes on that he was accustomed to wear in life, occupies the principal place. The Mahábrahman takes some water, a few grains of rice and a piece, and places them in the hands of the eldest son or nearest relation of the deceased, whilst he himself reads the portions of the ritual relating to death. When the reading of the service is over, the son allows the water to fall on the ground, while the Mahábrahman then places a hand on his shoulder and says:—"Your father has gone to heaven (*svarga*)," and this concludes the ceremony. The Mahábrahman takes the clothes placed on the *chárpái* as his perquisite. On the thirteenth day after death the final ceremonies take place, which consist of a feast to thirteen Brahmanas and presenting them with a lota, staff, shoes, &c. Until this is done a light is kept burning every night in an earthen vessel which is usually suspended from a *pípal* tree, and is intended to give some comfort to the troubled soul until the days of purification are complete and it may retire to rest.

The first fifteen days of Kuár are specially dedicated to the memory of the dead. Those who can afford it devote a separate day to each deceased person, but generally one day alone is set aside, and this is usually intended to represent the day on which the father of the head of the house died. Prayers are then offered for deceased relations to the third generation, and then for the blood relations of the father and mother. Food made of boiled rice and milk mixed with sugar is made up into balls, and Ganges water, *tulsi* leaves, and honey, are used in the attendant ceremonies. A ball for each departed ancestor is then placed by the head of the family on a platter made of the leaves of the *dhák*. It is the duty and privilege of the head of a family to perform all the necessary rites under the instructions of his *purohit*, who sits close by with the ritual before him and directs the ceremonies. The balls are finally thrown into some river or tank, and the proceedings wind up with a dinner to the Brahmanas, who also receive certain presents. Amongst the lower classes, such as Chamárs, Kolis, and Dhánaks, plain cakes of unleavened bread are made, and when they have been hardened in the fire, they are broken up and placed in an earthen vessel containing butter-milk (*mátha*), and the compound (*kagaur*) thus formed is spread upon *dhák* leaves and is afterwards thrown away where the crows may eat it. While spreading the compound on the *dhák* leaves, the head of the house makes a separate heap for each of his deceased relatives, and if he has the means, closes the ceremonies with gifts to mendicants. A Brahman will not enter the house of a Chamár, Dhobi, Dhának, Bhangi, Teli

Kori, Mahajan (caste, not trade) or Babeliya, but will visit Káchhis, Lodhas, and Ahirs. High-caste Hindús will not eat bread made with water except in a *chauk* or market-place, but will eat bread baked in ghi or milk in any place. Cakes made with ghi or milk are called '*pdk bir*,' and can be carried on a journey by any man of fair caste and be eaten by all.

The houses throughout the district are chiefly built of mud, but are good and roomy and fully answer their purposes. Bricks are seldom used except where the site lies near some ancient *Mhera* marking the position of some old city, and which is usually full of bricks, and in the better parts of the towns. Some rude attempts at ornamentation is made in carving the door-posts and using coloured white-wash in representing flowers and animals, but, as a rule, little regard is paid to effect, or even to comfort, and economy or strength are the motives which usually guide the builder. A *kuchcha* or earthen house built without skilled labour costs from one hundred to two hundred rupees, and a *pukka* house varies from two hundred up to five hundred rupees. The census returns of 1872 show that there were 91,696 enclosures amongst the 3,750 inhabited sites in the district, and that there were 150,888 houses, giving 2.2 inhabited sites to each square mile and 204 persons to each site, 54 enclosures to each square mile, eight persons to each enclosure, 88 houses to each square mile, and five persons to each house. Hindús occupied 85,827 enclosures, Musalmáns owned 5,841, and Christians owned 28. The distribution of the houses was as follows:—

	Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Christians.	Total.
Houses built with skilled labour ...	3,980	827	37	4,844
Houses built with mud ...	138,089	7,953	2	146,044
Total ...	142,069	8,780	39	510,888

If we except the Kirár buildings at Labhaua and Shikohabad, there are no structures of any architectural merit in the district. Bijai Singh has built a house of black kunkur near Mustafabad which has a substantial comfortable appearance, but, as a rule, there are few buildings of any kind altogether built with masonry and most of those entered as built with skilled labour in the census returns are what are known as *kuchcha-pukka* buildings, built of sun-dried or baked bricks laid in mud.

Bájra, *joár*, maize, barley, and gram form the staple food of the lower classes, and wheat and *dál* or split pulse, with various condiments, the usual food of the better classes. Most

Food,

persons buy the grain whole and have it ground in the usual quern or *chaki* by hand, at a cost of one anna for $6\frac{1}{2}$ sers (five pukka sers). A labourer in heavy work will eat from one to one and a half sers a day, and this is usually taken at one meal, between noon and three o'clock, and only a little *chabena* or parched grain in the evening. A woman will take three-quarters this amount and children one-half, so that two adults and two children take on an average $2\frac{3}{4}$ sers of grain of all kinds per diem, at a cost of about Rs. 2-8 per mensem. The food is varied in season with *ghuinyāns* or yams, potatoes, *laukas* or pumpkins, leaves of the *sarson*, *pālak* and gram plants, and various vegetables, and condiments. *Gūr* and *ghi* are much used by the better classes, who have usually two meals a day and indulge in sweetmeats, cakes (*pūris*), and the various preparations of milk in their meals. There is nothing peculiar in the dress of any class in the district, nor in the sources of their cloth supply.

The language in use is the ordinary Hindi, with perhaps a few slight peculiarities in pronunciation. Thus 'o' is the general vowel termination and supplants all others. Initial 'w' and 'y' are turned into 'j,' as in *jūh*, *jih* for *wuh*, *yih*, and a short 'i' is used for short 'a,' as '*jhigra*' for '*jhagra*.' The use of the *abjad* may be noticed here. Each of the twenty-eight letters of the Urdu alphabet which have an Arabic origin has a certain numerical value attached to it ranging from 1 to 1,000, and in most Muhammadan inscriptions the date is given in these letters. The letters taken in order form eight Arabic words:—*Abjad*, *hawaz*, *hati*, *kalaman*, *suafus*, *karashat*, *sakhas*, *zazag*, hence the reckoning by these is said to be according to the *abjad*. The letters, with their values, are as follows:—

200	100	90	80	70	60	50	40	30	20	10	9	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1
ا	ب	ج	د	ه	و	ز	ح	ط	ي	ك	ل	م	ن	س	ع	ف	ص	ق	ر
1,000	900	800	700	600	500	400	300												
ش	ت	ث	خ	ذ	ض	ظ	غ												

The third line in the inscription on the mosque in the Hing-ki-mandi at Agra runs as follows:—

خرد تاریخ بنیادش رقم زد * چو مصحف مسجد یقوت بنگر

"Genius wrote the date of its erection—'Behold the mosque of Yākāt is like a Korān.'"

The value of the letters in the last half of the line make up the date 1123 H.: thus 3, 6, 40, 90, 8, 80, 40, 60, 3, 4, 10, 1, 100, 6, 400, 2, 50, 20, 200=1123. The monument to Gunna Begam at Nūrabad, near Dholpur, contains the inscription *آه غم گنا بیگم*—'Alas! sorrow for Gunna Begam!'—and the letters make up the year 1189 H., the date of her death. Similarly numbers are used to represent words: thus 70, 7, 10, and 7 make up *jēz* or 'dear.'

One of the first steps taken in connection with education in this district was the report on the actual state of the indigenous schools drawn up by Mr. Raikes in 1848. This was a part of a general movement for the improvement and the increase of the number of schools throughout these provinces, and resulted in the establishment of tahsili schools and of halkabandi or village schools in 1850. The returns of 1848 show that there were then in the district¹ 152 schools attended by 1,149 pupils, of whom 956 were Hindús. The number of male children of a school-going age was 53,317 (one-twelfth of the population), or only 2·15 per cent., and each school had only an average attendance of seven boys. There were 79 towns and villages with schools and 1,330 without schools. Of the 152 schools, 86 were purely Persian and in 66 Hindi was taught. Ten of the Persian schools were in Mainpuri itself, and the attendance at these schools throughout the whole district was 625 boys, of whom 190 were Musalmáns. Three of the Hindi schools were in Mainpuri city, and throughout the district these schools had 524 pupils, of whom only three were Musalmáns. Of the Hindu pupils taken as a whole, Brahmans numbered 228, Rajpúts, 89; Káyáths, 355; Baniyas, 185, and the remainder comprised Ahírs and Kivrás (42) and other castes. "The general feeling in the district," writes Mr. Raikes, "was unfavourable to literary pursuits even of the most humble and practicable character. The Raja of Mainpuri and most of his family were utterly uneducated. No encouragement was given to either Persian or Hindi schools by the more important zamíndárs. Knowledge was valued more by the middling classes than by the higher, who had not to earn their livelihood." The indifference felt by the Rajpúts and Ahírs, who form the characteristic element of the population, is shown by the small number of them attending school (101). There was one missionary school in operation for four years, and in it English, Persian, and Hindi were taught. The zila school was opened in 1867. The Anglo-vernacular school entered in the returns for 1860-61 belonged to the American Presbyterian Mission, but is no longer aided: that entered in 1870-71 is a school supported by the Raja of Kuráoli, and one has since been established at Shikohabad. The Raja of Kuráoli also aids in the support of nine female schools in villages belonging to his clan (Ráthor) with an attendance, in 1873-74, of 182 girls. The vernacular in general use is Hindi. The zila school is provided with a good building, with a boarding-house attached, and advanced students proceed to the Agra college. A local committee was appointed in 1872, and the supervision of education in the district is now placed under the Inspector of the second or Agra Circle in concert with the local committee. Efforts are being made to induce the indigenous schools to accept of Government aid, and thus allow of the introduction of regular supervision and improved instruction. The progress

¹Including six parganahs since transferred to Etá.

made has been very great, for if we estimate that in 1848 there were 128 indigenous schools, with an attendance of 896 pupils for the district as it now stands, we have now (1874-75) 328 schools, attended by 6,872 pupils. The American Mission school has now an attendance of 165 boys, and its one unaided and ten aided female schools are attended by 194 girls. I omit the census returns of education as of no practical value, and give the returns of the Department of Public Instruction for three years:—

Educational Statistics of the Mainpuri District.

Class of school.		1860-61.			1871-72.								
		Number of schools.	Number of pupils.	Cost.	Number of schools.	NUMBER OF PUPILS.			Average daily attendance.	Cost per head.	Proportion borne by State.	Total charges.	
						Hindús.	Musalmáns.	Others.					
GOVERNMENT.	Zila (inferior) ...	...	...	Rs. ...	1	73	4	...	71	Rs. a. 38 7	Rs. a. 34 14	Rs. 2,603	
	Tahsil ...	...	4	344	1,937	5	296	14	...	231	5 7	4 13	1,449
	Halkabandi ...	166	4,149	10,713	128	3,514	128	...	2,640	3 2	...	...	10,869
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	41	766	37	...	610	3 10	3 8	2,822
AIDED.	Anglo-vernacular ...	...	1	185	1,078	1	29	1	...	29	20 0	10 0	600
	Female ...	...	...	...	...	7	427	8	...	331	8 0	3 0	2,624
Indigenous (unaided)...		...	85	685	5,779	74	505	157	...	388	8 12	...	5,706
Total		...	256	5,363	18,607	257	5,610	347	...	4,300	...	...	26,673

Statistics for 1874-75.

Class of schools.			Number of schools.	NO. OF PUPILS.			Average daily attendance.	Cost per head.	Proportion borne by State.	Total charges.
				Hindús.	Musalmán.	Others.				
								Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs.
GOVERNMENT.	Zila (inferior) ...	...	1	125	5	...	107.38	36 6	30 14	3,895
	Tahsil and parganah ...	...	5	288	33	...	275.10	5 10	5 10	1,558
	Halkabandi ...	...	115	3,430	187	...	2,760.85	4 8	...	12,485
	Female ...	...	38	788	26	...	617.39	5 0	5 0	3,099
	Municipal ...	...	2	92	34	...	62.36	3 0	...	1,901
AIDED.	Anglo-vernacular ...	...	2	95	28	...	104.00	12 3	5 15	1,272
	Female ...	...	20	305	88	14	293.00	8 6	4 11	2,500
	Indigenous (unaided) ...	...	145	1,160	283	...	1,133.00	7 11	...	8,714
Total, ...			328	6,224	634	14	5,357.58	...	...	35,424

There are no literary or political societies, and the only Christian settlement clusters around the mission station in Deopura. There is but one printing press, and this is in the town of Mainpuri and prints only in the vernacular.

The post-office statistics for three years in the last decade are shown in the

Post-office. following table :—

Year.	RECEIPTS.						CHARGES.					
	Miscellaneous savings, fines.	In-sungers and parcels.	Deposits, guarantee funds, family funds.	Remittances.	Postage.	Total receipts.	Charges, fixed and contingent salaries, &c.	Mail service.	Remittances.	Other charges, refunds, advances, printing.	Cash balance.	Total charges.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1861-63...	30	3,907	627	2,712	2,424	9,709	2,018	520	7,105	173	25	9,841
1865-66 ..	91	...	...	3,203	3,675	6,975	3,203	...	3,688	...	84	6,975
1870-71...	177	...	4	8,910	5,048	14,139	6,890	1,772	5,400	8	69	14,139

In addition to the above, receipts, in 1860-61, from staging bungalows amounted to Rs. 311 and the expenditure to Rs. 179 ; the receipts from service postage to Rs. 9,356 and the expenditure to the same amount, making a total receipts of Rs. 19,376.

There are nine imperial post-offices and thirteen district offices in the Mainpuri district. The following table gives the number of letters, newspapers, parcels and books received and despatched during 1861-62, 1865-66, and 1870-71.

1861-62.					1865-66.				1870-71.			
	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspapers.	Parcels.	Books.	Letters.	Newspaper.	Parcels.	Books.
Received ...	70,213	5,653	966	570	88,789	5,289	1,260	969	108,839	7,508	640	1,760
Despatched ...	69,707	1,045	407	190	76,391	811	652	222	92,906	1,444	679	350

There are imperial post-offices at Bawar, Mainpuri, Bhongaon, Karhal, Kurāoli, Mustafabad, Sarsaganj, Shikohabad, and Jasrána, and district post-offices at Azamabad, Araun, Eka, Barnáhal, Ghiror, Kurāra Buzurg, Kishni, Kusmāra, Ponchha, Nasirpur, Akbarpur Aunchha, Pharha, and Sultānganj.

The police in the district may be divided into the rural police or chaukidárs organised under Act XVI. of 1873 ; the town police under Act XX. of 1856 ; the municipal police

Police,

under Act XV. of 1873, and the regular constabulary under Act V. of 1861. In 1874 there were 1,850 chaukidárs, or one to every 381 inhabitants among the rural population, entertained at a cost of Rs. 67,140 per annum. In the six towns to which Act XX. of 1856 had been extended there were, during the same year, six jamadárs and 74 watchmen entertained at an annual cost of Rs. 4,008. Mainpuri is the only municipal town, and the force there numbered 54 men and cost Rs. 3,374 per annum. The regular police, including town and municipal police, in 1874, numbered 548 men of all grades entertained at a cost of Rs. 74,736, of which Rs. 67,534 were chargeable to provincial revenues. The proportion of the regular police to area is one to every 344 square miles and to the total population is one to every 1,397 inhabitants. The following statement, compiled from the official returns, shows the crime statistics and the results of police action for eight years :—

<i>Cases cognizable by the police.</i>						<i>Value of property.</i>		<i>Cases.</i>			<i>Persons.</i>			
<i>Year.</i>	<i>Murder.</i>	<i>Dacoity.</i>	<i>Robbery.</i>	<i>Burglary.</i>	<i>Theft.</i>	<i>Stolen.</i>	<i>Recovered.</i>	<i>Total cognizable.</i>	<i>Under inquiry.</i>	<i>Prosecuted to conviction.</i>	<i>Brought to trial.</i>	<i>Convicted and committed.</i>	<i>Acquitted.</i>	<i>Proportion of convictions to persons tried</i>
						<i>Rs.</i>	<i>Rs.</i>							
1865, ...	16	...	7	254	608	14,366	4,753	1,452	596	447	1,767	771	970	43.6
1866, ...	16	2	8	367	487	23,099	6,876	1,441	750	350	1,057	676	324	63.9
1869, ...	19	2	14	336	477	16,775	5,677	1,450	859	474	1,067	778	203	72.9
1870, ...	6	...	3	238	272	9,284	2,413	1,106	624	358	689	510	179	74.0
1871, ...	15	...	17	715	408	19,530	7,894	1,442	873	485	895	751	144	83.9
1872, ...	14	3	9	581	486	24,200	9,322	1,335	1,228	460	912	682	171	74.5
1873, ...	9	9	11	739	478	20,768	8,435	1,558	1,441	508	1,333	1,029	247	77.1
1874, ...	10	5	6	787	430	25,220	10,699	1,640	1,533	501	1,264	968	252	76.5

These returns show an improvement in the police administration of late years. In 1874, nine of the ten murders committed were brought home to the guilty parties. In the dacoity cases also three were prosecuted. There are a few Bhauriyas in the district, immigrants from the Muzaffarnagar colony, but on the whole there are no marked features in the criminal statistics calling for special notice. Both the village watchmen and the regular police are as good as are found elsewhere, and the work done of late years has contributed much towards the repression of serious crime not only in this but in the neighbouring districts. There are first-class police-stations at Mainpuri, Eka, Shikohabad, Sarsaganj, Karhal, Ghiror, Kuráoli, Bhongaon, Bewar, and Kishni: second-class stations at Jasrána, Pharha, Barnáhal, Karra, and Akbarpur Auneha: and out-posts at Azamabad, Araun, Harha, Pouchha, and Ukhrend in parganah

Shikohabad, Ratbhánpur in parganah Mainpuri, Dannáhar in parganah Ghíror, Sharáfpur in parganah Kuráoli, Nabiganj in parganah Kishni, and Sultárganj and Kusmara in parganah Bhongaon.

The crime of female infanticide was long known to exist in this district, but it was not until 1842-43 that active measures were taken for its suppression. Mr. Unwin then drew up a set of rules and introduced measures for the supervision of the Chauhán Rajpúts and Phátak Abírs, amongst whom the practice was most rife. Mr. Raikes¹ thus refers to these rules in 1848:—"In Chauhán and Phátak villages the watchmen are ordered to give information of the birth of a female child forthwith at the police-station. A policeman (*barkandáz*) goes to the house and sees the child. The officer in charge of the police-station (*thánáddar*) informs the Magistrate; on which an order is passed that after one month the health of the new-born child should be reported. The watchmen are further bound to give information if any illness attack the child, when a superior police-officer, at once, goes to the village and sees the child and sends a report to the Magistrate. In suspicious cases the body of the child is sent for and submitted to the civil surgeon." These rules were in force until supplanted by the issue of rules under Act VIII. of 1870. In 1843 there was not a single female child to be found amongst the Chauháns; in 1844 there were 156 female children alive; in 1845 there were 57; in 1846 there were 222, and in 1847 there were 299. Mr. Raikes, writing in 1848, showed that there were several difficulties in the way of effectually grappling with the evil:—first, that even where strong suspicion, indeed certainty, existed that a female child had been murdered, it was impossible to bring home the crime to the parents so as to satisfy the requirements of the existing law. There was also no punishment for death arising from neglect, and he proposed a measure by which, on proof of such gross neglect on the part of parents as was sufficient to cause the death of their female children, the parents should be liable to imprisonment. Nothing was done to carry out this suggestion, and in 1851, when reporting on the effect of Mr. Unwin's measures, Mr. Raikes showed that there were then 1,488 girls under six years of age alive amongst the Chauháns. A subsequent report shows that in 1854 there were 1,079 girls, and in 1855 the female births were 238, of whom 39 died. Mr. Raikes urged the employment of the people themselves in an endeavour to put an end to the crime. On the 12th November, 1851, he assembled the heads of the various clans at a convention at Sámán, and induced them to agree to curtail the hitherto extravagant expenses attendant upon marriages. The sum of Rs. 500 was fixed as the limit of the dower demandable by a bridegroom, the presence of Brahmans and Bháts and the other attendants on marriages was to be discouraged, and the great expenditure

¹ Collection of papers relating to infanticide.

on the wedding-feast in feeding the numerous followers of the chiefs who assembled was to be curtailed. The Commissioner of the division supported these efforts, and during the following month held an assembly at Mainpuri which was attended by the leading chiefs of all the neighbouring districts, and a set of rules was drawn up in the spirit of those adopted at the Sámán conference, and were signed by the Rajas of Mainpuri, Partábner, and Rámpur.

These rules were never observed, and the cause for this is thus alluded to by Mr. Gubbins in 1853 :—"A Thákur girl may be equally married at a moderate charge; but no set of rules or law can prevent a Thákur father from pretending to a son-in-law of superior blood; so it seems impossible to fix by rules the sum which he shall expend upon his daughter's wedding. It depends in truth on himself, not on those who accept payment. If he will aspire to high rank or position, he must pay for it; if he will be content with equal blood (and there is no reason why he should not), he needs no protection." Hence, in Mr. Gubbins' opinion, a sumptuary law, laying down fixed and moderate scales of marriage expenditure, would be nugatory. The real motive for extravagance, and therefore the hidden cause of infanticide, lay entirely beyond the reach of any such law. A Thákur's ambition to make an illustrious alliance could only be gratified by purchasing a son-in-law of nobler blood than his own; the nobler the lineage, the larger the sum. So long as this costly ambition remained rooted in the Thákur's soul, the scale of expenditure could not be controlled. The habit of contracting equal marriages must be naturalized to him, directly by advice and encouragement, and indirectly by the enactment of heavy pains and penalties to follow on the destruction of daughters.

So matters went on until September, 1865, when Mr. B. Colvin made a census of the Chauhán and Phátak infant population, which showed amongst the Chauháns, 2,065 boys and 1,469 girls, and amongst the Phátaks, 599 boys and 423 girls. In six important Chauhán villages not a single girl under six years of age was alive, and within the memory of man there was never a daughter known in them. Mr. Colvin at once selected Naráyanpur, the seat of one of the younger branches of the Mainpuri house, in which no female children were to be found, and, with the sanction of Government, quartered upon it a force of additional police, and otherwise let the people know that now prompt measures would be taken to extinguish the practice. In 1866, the Chauhán girls had increased to 1,656; in 1867 to 1,656; in 1868 to 2,019, and in 1869 there were 1,707 girls. The falling off in 1869 is attributed to the ravages of small-pox. Up to the introduction of the rules framed under Act VIII. of 1870, the net results of Mr. Unwin's measures are thus summarised by Mr. Lane :—"The villages in which

Sámán rules never carried out.

Recent measures.

Chauháns and Phátaks reside are 606 in number. In some instances they form but a small fraction of the whole inhabitants. In a few cases both the tribes mentioned are found to reside in the same village. In these 606 villages the system introduced 27 years ago has been more or less enforced, and to a greater or lesser extent effectually worked, according to varying circumstances. In some an intelligent or well-meaning proprietor has assisted materially in the progress made ; in others, again, an out-of-the-way situation has helped the inhabitants to evade supervision, or some local feeling has prevailed, and the improvement has been next to nothing." Of these 606 villages, 439 were Chauháns, 148 were Phátak, and 19 were mixed ; thus giving a total of 458 villages inhabited by Chauháns and 167 inhabited by Phátaks. Of the Chauhán villages, Mr. Lane found 316 containing 40 per cent. and upwards of female children where 27 years ago not a single daughter was allowed to live. In other words, counting by villages, just 69 per cent. of the Chauhán tribe throughout the district had reformed. Of the Phátak villages, 131 out of the 167 have earned their exemption ; only 21 per cent. of the tribe still remain tainted with guilt. There can be little doubt that Mr. Raikes' local efforts took no root in the district, and they appear to have dropped altogether as soon as the author's personal influence was withdrawn. During the year 1869, the Raja of Mainpuri married his sister to the Raja of Bhadáwar, in the Agra district. "The same story as of old : a marriage made to connect the family with one still higher in rank ; what Mr. Gubbins would have called "an unequal marriage." It had consequently to be paid for in proportion. The bride's family say the total cost did not fall much below a lakh and a half of rupees. There was no actual dowry (*badan*) fixed, but besides presents voluntarily sent, the Bhadáwar chief took whatever met his fancy when he came here for his bride, and there was practically no limit to what might have been annexed by him, but the exhaustion of the means of the bride's family or the good taste of the bridegroom himself." Still, in 1870, the Mainpuri Raja called a meeting of his clan, and invited the district officers to witness his signature to an agreement to put down infanticide similar to that adopted at the Sámán conference in 1851.

The correlative subject of wedding expenses was introduced at this meeting, and I here quote from Mr. Lane's report :—"The sense of the meeting was unanimous as to the advantages to be gained by some decided action to restrain these within reasonable limits. One fine-looking old man told me he had nine daughters, and that he has married two of them at a cost of Rs. 5,000 each ; but it was evident that to do the same for the other seven would be his ruin. What was he to do ? The old difficulty then became apparent. First, a general movement is required, instead of mere local agitation ; and secondly, whatever resolu-

tion is come to requires the support and sanction of superior authority. Any degree of odium that might otherwise attach to a movement savouring of economy would cease if the Government lent its countenance and aid. Such was the general impression. It seems to me that some action on the part of Government is only just. Great efforts have been made, and will yet be made, to preserve the existence of lady Thákurs, and it is but fair that some assistance should now be given to their relatives to dispose satisfactorily of the fair burdens that have thus arisen in consequence of those philanthropic efforts. Due cause being thus shown for action on the part of Government, I would suggest that some such machinery as that employed for municipal committees under Act VIII. of 1868 should be used for the required purpose. Let the Thákurs of a revenue division or any more convenient group of districts be invited to consult and draw up among themselves some simple code to regulate the expenses incident to weddings. Such rules should be submitted for the approval of Government in the same way as bye-laws and various other points connected with municipal organizations. When once approved and confirmed by Government, I do not apprehend there would be any difficulty in carrying them out. At any rate, the remedy would then be in the hands of the classes directly interested, and their hearty co-operation might be assuredly looked for."

The result of Mr. Lane's inquiries in 1870-71 led to the introduction of the new rules framed under Act VIII. of 1870 from the 1st July, 1871, into 141 Chauhán and 33 Phátak villages, affecting a population of 16,745 souls, of whom 3,651 were boys and 1,191 only were girls. Further inquiries were instituted in connection with the census of 1872, and Mr. Lane then showed "that many tribes hitherto never named in connection with infanticide were in reality much on the same standing as those whose names have become a by-word, and show figures that place them on a par and, in some instances, below those to whom the stigma has alone hitherto attached." During 1872-73 there were 606 villages on the register, with a guilty population of 38,288, amongst whom there were 16 inquests and 12 *post-mortem* examinations in suspicious cases. During 1873-74, the effect of these measures was felt in the number of villages which earned exemption from supervision. The year closed with 435 villages, having a population of 51,790 souls, and the activity of the supervising staff is shown by the 112 inquests and 15 *post-mortem* examinations which took place. Further inquiries took place during 1874-75, and the application of the rule by which villages having 35 per cent. of the minor population girls should be exempted from the operation of the Act, led to still further reductions: 159 villages were released from supervision out of 229 villages locally tested by European officers, and it is believed that the testing of the remainder (206) during the cold-weather of 1875-76 will lead to a further exemption. There are now 276 villages, containing

11,794 inhabitants, under the supervision of a special police, entertained at a cost of Rs. 3,600, which is met from a tax on the guilty families.

There is but one jail in the district, the statistics of which are as follows.

Jail. The average number of prisoners in the jail in 1850 was 529 ; in 1860 was 101, and in 1870 was 297 ; the ratio per cent. of this average number to the population, as shown in the census of 1865 (700,220), was in 1850, .075 ; in 1860, .014 ; in 1870, .042. The number of prisoners admitted in 1860 was 912, and in 1870 was 911, of whom 20 were females. The number of persons discharged in 1870 was 657. In 1870 there were 281 admissions into hospital, giving a ratio of admissions to average strength of 98·15. Six prisoners died, or 2·02 of the average strength. The cost per prisoner per annum in 1870 was—for rations, Rs. 15-6-8; clothing, Re. 1-10-1; fixed establishment, Rs. 10-1-6 ; contingent guards, Rs. 5-9-0 ; police guards, Rs. 3-10-2, and additions and repairs, Rs. 5-4-0, or a total of Rs. 36-10-9. The total value of the manufactures during the same year amounted to Rs. 4,986 and the average earnings of each prisoner to Rs. 16-12-9. In 1870, the Muhammadan prisoners numbered 198 and the Hindu prisoners 546 ; there were 24 prisoners under 16 years of age, 624 between 16 and 40, 218 between 40 and 60, and 45 above 60. The occupations of the majority of the male prisoners were agriculturists, 458 ; labourers, 111 ; and shop-keepers, 127.

There have been eight regular settlements of the district as it now stands.

Fiscal history. The settlement of a portion of the district for 1209 *fasli* (1801-02 A.D.), based as it was on the accounts furnished by the subahdar, Almás Ali Khán, is not taken into account, and the first regular settlement is that for 1210-1212 *fasli* (1802-03 to 1804-05 A.D.) The demands, collections, and balances for the first thirteen years of the Etáwa district, as it then stood, and of which Mainpuri was a portion, is given under the notice of the Etáwa district. The second settlement was for 1213-15 *fasli*, the third for 1216-19 *fasli*, the fourth for 1220-24 *fasli*, the fifth for 1225-29 *fasli*, and the sixth extended to the revision under Regulation IX. of 1833 by Messrs. Gubbins and Edmonstone, whilst the eighth comprises the existing settlement made by Messrs. McConaghey and D.M. Smeaton. Practically, however, there have been only five regular settlements. The first triennial settlement was extended for a second period of three years on the same data by continuing the demand of the last year of the expired settlement, or that of 1212 *fasli*. The first quadrennial settlement from 1808-09 to 1811-12 involved a complete revision, as it was intended to declare the assessment perpetual, and Messrs. Colebrooke and Deane were appointed to superintend it. The idea of a permanent settlement was fortunately abandoned, and a settlement for five years, the first quinquennial from 1812-13 to 1816-17, was ordered. This was extended for a further period of five years from 1817-18 to 1821-22,

when Regulation VII. of 1822 was enacted to place all settlement operations on a proper basis. The previous settlements were continued pending the revision, which, however, got on so slowly that Regulation IX. of 1833 was passed, and under its provisions the revision was completed for the Etáwa portions of the district by Mr. Gubbins, and for the Mainpuri portions by Mr. Edmonstone, in 1839-40. The fifth general settlement is that now in force.

The general instructions for the settlements from 1801-02 to 1811-12 are given under the notice of the fiscal history of the Etáwa district. The assessment on the district of Etáwa as it then stood was increased by ten lakhs of rupees over that of 1801-02, and the demand on the district of Mainpuri, as it now stands was not less than ten lakhs. Híra Singh of Khairgarh, assisted by the Marhattas, ravaged the western parganahs¹, and M. Fleury from Ali-garh with a body of light horse burned and plundered Shikohabad. Heavy and general remissions were found necessary except in the large talukas which seem to have been moderately assessed. For the second triennial settlement the revenue stood at close upon ten lakhs, but though remissions were found necessary, the collections were not attended, as a whole, with the difficulties which characterised the earlier settlements. The first quadrennial settlement was made by Messrs. Valpy and Batson in 1807-08. The former in his report on the assessment of parganahs Dehli-Jákhán and Karhal for the years 1216 to 1219 *fásli*, remarks that he had made only a small increase in the demand, but that he had equalised the demand and had left ten per cent. of the assets to the proprietors, to cover the cost of cultivation and defray their own expenses. He adds with much truth :—

Mr. Valpy on parganahs
Dehli-Jákhán and Karhal.

"I must own that I consider this residue a base and sorry pittance, but a larger could not have been granted without causing a considerable defalcation of the revenues of the former settlements even in these parganahs, and an infinitely larger in others of this district, and it is to be inferred from the tenor of the regulations for the Lower Provinces that Government considered that quota sufficient in Bengal and Behar. In submitting the proposed settlement of these two parganahs, I believe I may safely aver that they are not likely to fall in balance from the assessment of the Government revenue in tolerably favourable years, but the Board must be aware from their own personal observation of the country of the Duáb, that, both from the nature of the soil and of the climate, irrigation is absolutely necessary to bring the crops to any maturity or to yield any produce, and generally such irrigation cannot be had by adventitious means as canals, reservoirs, tanks, and wells; therefore the harvest must depend chiefly upon the seasons, and that in times of drought no industry of the husbandman or art or expense can prevent or repair the injury. In like manner, the Board will have heard, and will perhaps witness, that this part of the country is subject to occasional heavy hailstorms which utterly destroy the *rabi* crops, the produce of the soil which is to provide for one-half of the annual revenue to Government. Neither the assessment of the former settlements nor the one now proposed is such as to leave means to the *málguzárs* to pay their whole revenues to Government in cases

¹ He afterwards absconded and was outlawed : Board's Rec., 1803, October 7th, No. 14.

of such calamity, for even if some very few might be able to do so from other private resources utter ruin must follow the rigorous realization of revenue when the actual and avowed foundation of the revenue had been destroyed. For the welfare of the country and for the ultimate advantage of Government, liberal remissions should be made on such occasions, and though it be difficult to ascertain with utmost accuracy the actual extent of loss, it is better that a little should be sacrificed than that the *mālguzārs* and *ryots* (the most beneficial part of the community in this country to Government) should be oppressed, and driven to desert their village and to forsake their fields. I have reason to believe that in most instances in these parganahs, *darhkāsts* for the new settlement, as it is now submitted, will easily be obtained, and that for the most part the *mālguzārs* of the present settlement will eventually willingly engage. Intrigues and cabals will at first be set on foot to endeavour to reduce the revenue, and as their private accounts of collections, all false and fabricated, vary considerably from the amount of net proceeds on which I have assessed the estates, if it should be incautiously promulgated that the revenue has been fixed with a reservation of ten per cent. to the *mālguzārs* upon the net proceeds, most of them will clamour that a sufficient deduction has not been made to them. I should therefore propose that, in order to allow of the public crops being so far advanced that no fear of destruction from hail-storms or other causes should alarm or depress the *mālguzārs* or curtail their means, as well as that in the event of certain *mālguzārs* of the present settlement not becoming the *mālguzārs* of the next, they should not, through malice, rack-rent the *ryots* and injure the estate to the last moment of their possession. At as late a period as possible, a notice should be promulgated in the parganah Dehli-Jāikhān and Karhalān and at the *sudder kuteherry* of the *zila* to the effect that *darhkāsts* for the undermentioned estates will be received by the Collector on the spot, i. e., in the parganah, at such a revenue, being the revenue fixed for the third settlement; that all persons willing to engage are invited to present their *darhkāsts* with the requisite security to the *tahsildār* of the parganah or to the Collector, when the settlement will be confirmed with the former *mālguzārs* or other persons, &c., &c. By the fifth clause of section 53 of Regulation XXVII. of 1803, it was directed that a *zamindār* declining to engage for the first settlement, or whose claims might be rejected, should be allowed, for the present, the same *nankār* which he may have been accustomed to receive under the government of the Nawāb Vazīr. Either owing to the section not being explicit or not being understood, many persons (some claiming *zamindāri* right; others who have been wont to enjoy *nankār* during the Nawāb's government on other grounds) had deductions made from their *darhkāsts* either their own or what others received from their villages."

Mr. Valpy considered that these claims to *nankār* were obsolete and that they had never been paid. Accordingly he made no provision for such claims in his proposed assessment, leaving their adjudication to the Board and to Government; yet in the cases where persons were accustomed to receive these dues from the proprietors they would appear to have been demanded and paid as usual.

The Board in their orders on the report entirely approved of Mr. Valpy's proposals, presuming that he had satisfied himself, as far as circumstances would permit, with respect to the actual resources of the several estates. "The Board," writes their Secretary, "are aware that for so short a period as four years it may not be necessary or expedient to have recourse generally to a progressive demand, but it occurs to them that in some parts of your district the lands may be in a state to render an assessment on the plan of a progressive increase desirable, and they direct me to call your attention to this point." They confirmed the assessment

Board's orders.

at 90 per cent. of the assets, and in their remarks on the individual assessment of several villages state that the demand should be fixed at "a deduction from the gross produce of five per cent. for village expenses and one-eleventh of the net produce for the support of the farmers." Although Mr. Valpy clearly placed before the Board the fact that such a proportion of the assets could only be paid in the most favourable years, and that he thought the demand far too high, the assessment was confirmed, and it is not remarkable that it soon broke down hopelessly and irretrievably. Mr. Valpy applied the same principles to his assessment of parganahs Bhongaon (part), Shikohabad, and Ghiror. In Shikohabad, the large talukas of Daktauli and Muhammadpur Labhana appear to have been assessed on a mean between the accounts furnished by the talukadars themselves and the accounts given in by those who bid for the farm of the talukas, whilst the ultimate decision of the amount to be levied was left to the Collector. Talukas Mainpuri and Manchhana lay near the sudder station (Mainpuri), and Mr. Valpy inspected them himself and found them heavily over-assessed. He writes:—"If I be asked how he (the Raja of Mainpuri) came to consent to so unequal and excessive a revenue, I can only reply in his own language, that he had been so long expelled from his *rāj*, disseised of his estates, and consequently deprived of his dignity and influence, that he was content to purchase them back again even at so large a price and only in part. At the accession of the British Government his enemies and rivals had malignly and falsely declared the estate to be more productive than it was." The talukas had also suffered from vermin and drought, and were then valued at Rs. 70,000, on which sum the assessment was made.

Mr. H. Batson thus describes¹ his proceedings in the assessment of parganahs Bhongaon, Alipur Patti, and taluka Chitāin:—
 Mr. Batson's proceedings. "Having obtained estimates from the tahsildar and kánúngoos of the parganah, I summoned the zamindars of the respective estates and required of them statements which were made in my presence of the area of their lands in cultivation at the *rabi* and *kharif*, and the average produce of the season for the three years of the settlement of 1212 *fāsi*, at the same time informing them that it was my intention to call upon their patwāris without allowing an interview to take place between them until I had obtained statements from both parties. Having steadfastly warned them of the consequences which would result from their being detected (which they inevitably would be) in giving falsified statements, as I was in possession of several estimates of every estate in the parganah, therefore I had in my hands the means of ascertaining the merits of their statements by comparing them with the estimates, and that it was further my intention to summon every pattidār to give in a statement of the produce of his share of the estate, and having collected the respective

¹ To Collector of Etāwa, 17th October, 1898.

statements of each sharer or under-farmer, that it was my intention to compare the statement of the zamíndár with those of his pattidárs, and that if they did not tally, that they must abide by the consequences which would inevitably result from the falsification of their accounts, and that moreover the papers of the patwáris would be examined, compared with the statements delivered in by the zamíndárs, whose accounts would be further checked by the estimates of the tahsildár and kánúngoos, which estimates would further be checked by private ones. By these means, I have created in the minds of all parties a dread of detection as to the authenticity of their respective statements, and so good has been the effect, that from the tahsildár down to the pattidár, applications have been made for leave to withdraw the estimates which they at first gave in, and they begged permission to be allowed to correct what they stated to have been done in haste. By these means I have obtained estimates certainly bearing less the appearance of palpable falsehood than those which they at first gave in. I think I may venture to say that by these means I have been enabled in some instances to come within the shadow of the true assets, as I have been under the necessity of striking off 6 and 8 per cent. from the gross, as stated by the zamíndárs themselves, having at the same time taken the valuation of articles, the produce of the soil, at a rate rather under than above the medium. Four different rates have been given by the tahsildár and kánúngoos which are now in my possession, and in no instance has the medium rate been exceeded."

Where Mr. Batson suspected that the accounts of the landholders and village accountánt had been made up for the occasion with the
Procedure very imperfect. design of concealing the assets, he had recourse to the estimates prepared by the tahsildárs and kánúngoos, and taking the mean of the three statements, assessed on it, wherever he had not the ascertained average rental of any adjoining estate to form a standard of the fitness of his proposed estimate. Wherever he determined the gross proceeds by the accounts of the zamíndárs, patwáris, and pattidárs, he consulted the different estimates with a view of checking his ultimate decision wherever the increase appeared too great or more than the landholder would willingly accede to or be able to discharge. From native sources he was informed that in the small estates he had nearly approached the true assets, but in the larger ones his estimate was from 20 to 40 per cent. below their true resources. In conclusion, he urged on the Board that should any increase be desired it should take the form of a progressive revenue. Should this be allowed, he believed that many of the landholders " would readily accede to a gradual increase, which increase would, at the end of four years, exceed the present proposed revenue by about eight or nine thousand rupees, and the landholders would more readily accede to this mode of assessment in the present as an

immediate heavy demand is now to be made on them for 1213 *fasli* which they will with difficulty be able to discharge, on account of the great drought of the present season, by which the *mālguzārs* will suffer very severely, as there must inevitably be a great defalcation of assets." Many had already refused to fulfil their engagements on this score, and still more prayed for a postponement of the demand for 1216 *fasli*. Mr. Batson's settlement proceedings show in strong contrast with the elaborate arrangements of the present day. His estimates of assets were obtained by threats of punishment in case they were found false, and they were in many instances exaggerated. He took ninety per cent. of the assets thus calculated, and in parganah Bhongnon alone raised the revenue by about Rs. 6,000 above that of 1215 *fasli*, and notwithstanding the occurrence of a severe drought in 1216, only eleven or twelve landholders refused to engage. Altogether the demand was excessive, and the proportion of the assets left to the landholders was utterly inadequate for their mere support. In parganah Shikohabad, Mr. Valpy obtained an increase amounting to Rs. 26,408, and in Ghiror to Rs. 9,009, which he hoped would be collected readily, and that the balances "would not in unfavourable seasons be considerable." His assessment of these parganahs was also made on a mean between the accounts furnished by the landholders themselves and the estimates given in by the *tahsildārs*.

The assessment of the first quadrennial settlement resulted in an increase of Rs. 1,10,000, but before its close the proprietors had fallen into heavy balances which they were either unable or unwilling to liquidate. One-eighth of the total area of the entire district, comprising 136 estates, came under direct management, whilst the local native officials were thoroughly corrupt, often placing themselves in opposition to the Collector and supporting the *zamindārs* in their recusancy. At the close of the year 1812 Mr. Batson received charge from Mr. Laing, and in reporting on the estates held under direct management writes:—"Aware of the prejudicial effects of *khās* management, both with respect to the interest of Government and those of the cultivators of the soil, I deemed it expedient, shortly after taking charge from Mr. Laing, to issue orders to all the *tahsildārs*, but as these officers have found from late experience that it is more to their interest to keep estates under *khās* management than to endeavour to obtain engagements for the same (indeed, I have reason to think that in many cases they have been instrumental in preventing *mālguzārs* coming forward with tenders to engage), and to this I ascribe, in a great measure, the only partial successes which have resulted from my orders. A list of the estates held *khās*, and the reasons for the process, affords a useful commentary on the administration and gives some data from which the state of each parganah can be gathered. I give the figures for the Etāwa district as it then stood, as it

would be difficult to separate the Mainpuri portion without going into great detail.

Parganah.	No. of estates held direct (khds) on account of				Parganah.	No. of estates held direct on account of			
	Expiry of lease.	Refusal to engage.	Attachment for bailances.	Minors, &c.		Expiry of lease.	Refusal to engage.	Attachment for bailances.	Minors, &c.
Ghiror, ...	8	...	1	...	Lakhna 2nd, ...	44	5	...	1
Bhongaon, ...	5	5	1	...	Shikohabad, ...	13	8	3	7
Alipur Patti, ...	4	1	...	...	Kisganj, ...	75	23	12	...
Sauj, ...	2	...	2	1	Etawa, ...	23	29	27	...
Karhal, ...	7	5	1	...	Dchli-J Khan, ...	38	16	5	1
Sakit, ...	16	1	...	...	T lgr m,, ...	2	1	...	2
Phaphund, ...	...	17	3	1	Thatriya, ...	1	...	3	...
Lakhna 1st, ...	25	9	16	...	J nibiast, ...	13	1	1	1

In the Hazûr tahsils, the December kist of 1812 was in arrears up to Rs. 1,04,390, and in Shikohabad Rs. 20,345 were due, and the Collector was driven to explain this circumstance by the fact that the principal proprietors were all "on religious pilgrimages."

The quinquennial settlement from 1812-13 to 1816-17 was made by Mr. Batson for the parganahs held in zamindari tenure, and by Mr. Dawes for the large talukas. In Karhal, some reductions were made for the first year, but the revenue was restored to the original sum in the third and fourth year. In Alipur Patti; Chaudhri Udaichand evinced such marked inattention to the orders of the Collector requiring him to engage for those estates which had not been settled with the original proprietors, that Mr. Dawes solicited the sanction of the Board to his imposing a fine on Udaichand "for being the author of the inconvenience experienced by this office" (1). The 'account settlement,' as it was called, of each parganah is a very meagre document, giving merely a mass of vernacular papers, chiefly relating to claims to the proprietary right in individual villages, with a short letter in English, and the orders of the Board throw little more light on the principles adopted by the revenue authorities, containing as they do mere lists of villages, with occasional remarks on the claims of those who contested the right to engage for the revenue. We may however, generally gather that wherever a reduction was allowed in the first year upon the revenue of 1219 *fasli*, it was, in most instances, a mere postponement of the demand, which was subsequently made up by a proportionate allotment of the deficiency over the three following years, and wherever the deficiency could not be made good, the revenue was

allowed to stand at the initial demand for the whole term of five years. The general result was a revenue of about twelve lakhs of rupees for the district as it now stands, and an increase over the revenue of 1219 *fasli* of about Rs. 86,000. In April, 1815, Mr. Valpy was given separate charge of the tahsil of Shikohabad, Muhammadpur Labhaua, and Dehli-Jákhan, owing to the accrual of considerable balances throughout those tahsils. In handing over charge to him, Mr. Dawes writes :—" The experience which you have already acquired from your residence in these parganahs would make any remark from me superfluous, though it may be expected that I should record my sentiments on the occasion of making over to you the extensive charge of these maháls. I shall therefore briefly state that I attribute the large outstanding balance now exhibited in the parganah of Shikohabad to the refractory deposition of some of the principal zamíndárs, to the neglect of cultivation by others, and to the mismanagement of the late tahsildár, Chiraunji Lál, who has been dismissed. The *rabi* crops are now standing, and you will doubtless be aware of the necessity which exists to secure, as far as in your power, the Government demand on the lands prior to their removal, though I am apprehensive that the utmost vigilance will not be sufficient to accomplish the realization of the whole of the revenue." Out of a total demand for 1222 *fasli* amounting to Rs. 7,41,173, but Rs. 4,22,435 had been collected and Rs. 3,18,738 were in balance: while the balance of revenue of 1215 to 1221 *fasli* amounted to Rs. 79,728, and of *takkávi* advances for the same period to Rs. 94,760.

The great Muhammadpur Labhaua taluka was brought to sale on account of the continued refusal of the holder, Bhagwant Singh Kirár, to pay up the revenue. It was bought up by Government and was settled with the original proprietors in some cases, and where these could not be found, with the chief cultivators as farmers, pending the investigation of their claims. Towards the close of the year 1815, Mr. H. G. Christian relieved Mr. Valpy and completed the re-settlement of the Muhammadpur Labhaua estate at an increase of Rs. 11,484 on the revenue, for which Bhagwant Singh had engaged at the fourth settlement. He also re-settled a large portion of the parganah for the years 1223-27 *fasli* inclusive, where the cultivation had been reduced and where defalcation had taken place or was apprehended. The revenue of the remainder of the parganah was allowed to stand and the settlement was extended to the year 1227, in order to make the date of the expiry of engagements throughout the entire parganah uniform. On the 1st September, 1817, parganah Tálgrám and talukas Mahona, Gangagang, Bábarpur, Saurikh, and Bishngarh, yielding a revenue of Rs. 2,26,497 for 1225 *fasli*, were transferred to Farukhabad. In May, 1818, Mr. Dawes reported that he had reduced the demand on fifty-seven estates in parganah Dehli-Jákhan by Rs. 2,875, giving an ultimate decrease, amounting

to Rs. 2,560, in 1227 *fasli*. All through these proceedings it may be observed that the great object aimed at has been the retention of the hastily formed and excessively high assessment made by Messrs. Valpy and Batson. The assessment of 1224 *fasli* remained in force in the eastern parganahs, and that of 1227 in Shikohabad and Ghior, until the revision by Mr. Edmonstone in 1839-40. The condition of the parganahs now constituting the district during the currency of the assessments previous to that framed under Regulation IX. of 1833 may be gathered from the remarks of Mr. Edmonstone and Mr. Gubbins given in the fiscal history of each parganah under the parganah notices. Mr. Edmonstone considered that the revenue in Kuráoli was low and inadequate. From 1225 to 1244 there was no material change in the demand, which was realized without any balances. In Shikohabad, however, the irregularity and difficulty experienced in collecting the revenue necessitated a slight reduction of the demand. In Karhal a slight reduction was given, and in Sauj and Ghior an increase was found possible. In Kishni-Nabiganj a small decrease was allowed, and in Alipur Patti and Bhongaon a larger decrease, whilst in Manchhana a considerable increase was taken. In Dehli-Jákhán, assessed by Mr. Gubbins, several estates were found to have been over-assessed, and in some of them considerable remissions were made. Altogether the revenue, where excessive, was found to be so only in individual estates, and the work really attempted at the revision under Regulation IX. of 1833 was the equalisation of the demand in each estate by lowering it where there was over-assessment and taking a small increase in those villages where the assessment had been inadequate.

In 1840, the district comprised seventeen parganahs, six of which—*viz.*, Mr. Edmonstone's settlement. Saháwar, Karsána, Eta, Sakit, Sirhpura, and Sonhár—were transferred to the Patiáli district (now Eta) in 1845. Of the remaining eleven, parganah Sauj and taluka Manchhana have been dismembered and distributed amongst the neighbouring parganahs, and in 1857 a great portion of the old parganah of Dehli-Jákhán, subsequently known as Bibánu, was added to the district under the name of Barnáhal. Parganah Bewar was assessed in 1836 by Mr. Robinson while it formed a part of the Farukhabad district. The Etáwa villages of Barnáhal and Shikohabad were settled by Mr. Gubbins in 1840-41, and the remainder of the district was assessed by Mr. Edmonstone in 1839-40. The result of the various assessments was an increase of Rs. 43,000 in the parganahs assessed by Mr. Edmonstone; an increase of Rs. 1,941 in parganah Bewar; a decrease of Rs. 12,000 in the Etáwa villages, and a decrease of Rs. 129 in four villages assessed by Messrs. Robinson and Wynyard and received from Farukhabad in 1840. All these assessments broke down under the train of evils following on the drought of 1837-38. "Mr Edmonstone's great mistake," writes Mr. McConaghey,

"judged by the after event, arose from a far too sanguine anticipation of the elasticity of the district rental. The exceptionally favourable rains of the two years during which he was engaged in assessment gave to the country an appearance of recovery which it had not really attained, and led him to over-estimate its resources. A large proportion of the land which had been thrown out of cultivation after the famine had, on account of the seasonable rains of 1839-40, been again brought under the plough. Not only did he assess these lands, but he also called upon the unploughed waste to pay its quota of revenue. Mr. Edmonstone's anticipations were not realized. Two or three seasons of light and untimely rains followed; the cultivation, instead of spreading, decreased, the condition of the tenantry deteriorated, and, in consequence, many of the zamindárs found themselves unable to meet the Government demand. The debts which they were obliged to contract during the famine years still hung over them, the money-lenders began to press for payment and refused further advances, and the result was a very general state of impecuniosity and absence of capital which culminated in 1844, when a revision of Mr. Edmonstone's assessments was sanctioned by Government."

The revision was undertaken by Messrs. Robinson, Unwin, Dick, and Coeks, and the revenue was reduced from Rs. 12,45,000 in 1844-45 to Rs. 10,45,000 in 1845-46, gradually rising to Rs. 11,40,000 in 1850-51. The result justified the action of the authorities: cultivation resumed its former area, population increased, and the people became contented and happy. By 1850-51, cultivation had exceeded the area under the plough, in 1836-37, by 58,762 acres, and the demand was realized without having recourse to farm or sale. In 1860-61, the revenue of twenty-three villages in parganahs Shikohabad and Mustafabad was lowered by Rs. 5,351, owing to the presence of the noxious weed *baisurái*. A further reduction of Rs. 13,642 was made on account of land taken up for public purposes, so that the revenue of the last year of the old settlement amounted to Rs. 11,21,289, or Rs. 19,000 less than that of 1850-51. The settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 was based on a fair estimate of the assets of the district in favourable seasons, and was neither too light nor too severe. The individual history of the fiscal arrangements for each parganah will show how the revision affected them, and it may be gathered from all the data before us that if errors have been committed, they have been on the side of extreme lenity. Indeed, the condition of the district when the existing settlement was undertaken showed that not only had it recovered from the losses sustained during the great period of depression between 1838 and 1844, but that the assets had so largely increased that, even with a Government revenue assessed at only half the rental value, an increase in the revenue might justly be expected. I will now proceed to show how the new assessment has been effected.

Settlement operations commenced in December, 1866, and were brought to a close in June, 1873. Mr. B. W. Colvin completed the training of the patwáris, and, under his superintendence, the inspection of two parganahs was undertaken by Mr. McConaghey. Mr. F. N. Wright completed the survey and field-record work of three-fifths of the district, including tahsils Bhongaon, Mustafabad, and Shikohabad. Mr. M. A. McConaghey completed the field-record work and inspected and assessed all the parganahs except Bhongaon. Mr. D. M. Smeaton inspected and assessed parganah Bhongaon. Pandits Kedárnáth and Debi Dín and Munshis Sadr-ud-dín and Ali Muhammad Khán worked under the European officers at different stages of the operations in the adjudication of enhancement suits and the preparation of the records. The survey was commenced in 1866 and was finished in February, 1871, and at the same time were prepared the *shajra* or field-map of the village, the *khassra* or index, and the *khationi*, giving all particulars as to soils, crops, wells, canals, proprietary and cultivating rights, groves, manure statement, statement of double crops, map and record of village site, and the census of the people and cattle. In three parganahs, where the amíns were paid by Government, the whole field establishment, including amíns, cost Rs. 68-15-3 per 1,000 acres surveyed, and the amíns alone Rs. 36-11-6. The cost over the whole district, excluding amíns' salaries, was Rs. 37-5-5, and if amíns' salaries be added, was, in round numbers, Rs. 74 per 1,000 acres, *i. e.*, Rs. 37 for amíns and Rs. 37 for supervising establishment and chainmen; but taking into account stationery, mapping, the proportionate pay of settlement officers, and all other items fairly debitable to the survey, Mr. McConaghey puts the actual cost at Rs. 80-12-0 per 1,000 acres surveyed.¹

The system of obtaining the soil areas consisted in a personal inspection of each village with the survey map in hand, on which each patch or *chak* of each class of soil was marked off by actual observation. At the same time the wet and dry areas were marked off in blocks irrespective of isolated fields, which in a dry block might be irrigated, and in a watered block might, from some cause, be beyond the reach of water. Thus, a general and accurate idea was formed of the soils and irrigation capabilities of each estate. In three-fifths of the district the demarcation of soils was made by the assessing officer himself, and in the remainder of the district, the work was so revised and corrected by him that, in reality, the entire demarcation was the result of the assessing officer's own inspection. The rents payable for each class of soil were ascertained as the demarcation of soils proceeded, and these rents finally formed the basis from

¹ The *modus operandi* of the survey is clearly explained by Mr. McConaghey in Chapter V. of the Mainpuri Settlement Report, and as the subject is purely technical, I do not further notice it here.

which the rent-rates prevailing in each parganah were subsequently evolved. The process followed was a mixed one, partly inductive and partly deductive. The assessing officer visited the village, having already formed from the data collected some rough idea of its capabilities, so as to enable him to avoid such gross errors as one coming new to a country and ignorant of its circumstances would be likely to make. This premised, the subsequent processes may be described in the settlement Officers' own words:—"Suppose, then, the first village commenced and the first soil *chak* in course of being made. As the fields are traversed and the kinds of soil marked, rents and rates found actually paid are recorded in the map as they occur. At this stage every kind of rate, high and low, excluding only clearly exceptional instances explained by local circumstances, are noted. On the completion of the whole village the rates written on each *chak* are again reviewed, and those only are excluded from consideration which lie beyond the limits within which the great mass of rates oscillate. From those finally selected examples, an arithmetical mean was struck, which we call the prevailing rate for that soil in that village. Having thus obtained for each soil its prevalent rate, we brought the rough ideas formerly acquired, to bear on them. Such of the rates thus derived as we found coinciding with or approximating to our roughly generalized rates we provisionally accepted as data for the subsequent general parganah induction, whilst such of the rates as we found differing materially from our rough rates we, on the other hand, provisionally rejected as apparently abnormal. As village inspection proceeded experience of course widened, and our general conceptions of fair soil rates become more certain and matured: consequently our selections became more reliable. Finally, on the completion of the parganah, the prevailing village rates on each kind of soil were brought again under review, and those which formerly only provisionally accepted or rejected, had since been confirmed by experience as fit examples for induction, were absolutely accepted as data for it. Thus we were in possession of—first, a set of well-defined general rates which had been gradually formed in our minds from the rough conceptions with which we had started, modified and perfected by incessant observation, put to the test of daily facts and never lost sight of; secondly, groups of rates on soils found prevailing in individual villages, confirmed and accepted by us as indices to the fair-letting value of those soils. From the groups of prevailing village rates on soils mean rates were struck. These mean rates were then compared with the general rates just described and with those which had been sanctioned for other tracts, and from all these the parganah soil rates were deduced. It will thus be seen that in determining on those rates we were guided solely by the common daily transactions current between landlords and tenants, exclusive of all exceptional terms and bargains. We gave no consideration to the possible

effect of a future rise in prices or of a future increase of competition. We simply took rents as they stood. Our rates were therefore at the time strictly representative of the fair-letting value of land. It would be dangerous to adopt implicitly as a guide to fair rates, leases current in a tract of country where the majority of the proprietors were powerful and grasping men with large estates, resolutely determined to exact the last farthing, and where the great mass of the tenantry were not in the enjoyment of occupancy rights, and were consequently at the mercy of their landlords. In a district like Mainpuri, however, owned for the most part by petty yeomen, and with 74 per cent. of the tenantry possessed of occupancy rights, no such one-sided transactions were possible, and therefore the danger of being misled into rating at too high a figure was not to be anticipated. In fact, the difference in social position between the cultivator and the landlord being generally very slight, rates have been undoubtedly maintained at figures lower than those current in other parts of the country where the policy respecting rents has not been so conservative, and where the cultivators are less influential."

The areas of the various soils and the rent-rates deduced, with the estimated rental for each parganah, will be found under the Results of assessment. parganah notices in the Gazetteer portion of this memoir. The following statement shows the general result for each parganah in the district :—

Parganah.	Revenue of last settlement.	Expiring revenue of last settlement.	Estimated rental at assumed rates.	Revenue at half estimated assets.	Declared revenue.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Ghiror ...	96,177	85,562	1,83,918	91,959	91,840
Mainpuri ...	98,859	86,253	1,56,427	93,213	93,070
Kurafoli ...	38,438	32,715	84,080	42,040	41,770
Karhal ...	85,672	75,774	1,70,419	85,209	84,710
Barnāhal ...	90,134	81,980	1,79,969	89,985	89,310
Alipur Patti ...	19,798	18,695	44,216	22,108	21,890
Bhongaon ...	1,62,647	1,44,949	3,70,232	1,85,116	1,79,730
Bewar ...	22,712	19,065	55,957	27,979	24,940
Kishni-Nabiganj ...	79,695	69,193	1,57,126	78,563	77,730
Mustafabad ...	2,80,898	2,56,376	6,13,181	3,06,590	2,92,880
Shikohabad ..	2,75,346	2,51,484	5,85,405	2,92,708	2,78,560
Total ...	12,50,366	11,21,046	26,30,930	13,15,465	12,76,430

The total revenue, exclusive of cesses, for the last year of the expiring settlement amounted to Rs. 11,21,046, giving an incidence of Re. 1-0-6 per acre on the total area, Re. 1-8-4 on the assessable area, and Re. 1-13-5 per acre on the cultivation. The new revenue, exclusive of cesses, gives an incidence of Re. 1-2-10 per acre on the total area, of Re. 1-11-8 per acre on the assessable area, and of

Rs. 2-1-6 per acre on the cultivation. Including cesses, the total demand of the last year of the expired settlement was Rs. 11,74,674, and the new revenue with cesses is Rs. 14,04,073, giving an increase of Rs. 2,29,399, or 19·53 per cent. The cost of settlement was Rs. 3,90,961, of which Rs. 88,731 were spent on survey and the remainder on assessments and records. The actual increased revenue with cesses collected up to the 30th June, 1874, was Rs. 5,30,000, or Rs. 1,39,000 in excess of the total cost of settlement, so that within one year from the virtual close of the settlement operations, Government had received more than the whole outlay besides the incalculable advantage of a complete record of agricultural and proprietary statistics so necessary to good administration. Both the Government and the settlement Officers are to be congratulated on this result.

The following statement shows the official returns relating to the collection of the land-revenue, in the Mainpuri district, from 1860-61 to 1873-74:—

Year.	Demands.	Collections.	Balances.	PARTICULARS OF BALANCE.				Percentage of balance on demand.
				Real.			Nominal.	
				In train of li- quidation.	Doubtful.	Irrecoverable.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1860-61, ...	11,31,253	9,85,392	1,45,861	72,264	69,573	...	3,024	12·99
1861-62, ...	11,30,142	10,97,137	33,005	23,962	...	...	7,043	2·92
1862-63, ...	11,27,996	11,19,660	8,326	4,369	2,942	...	1,088	·78
1863-64, ...	11,27,981	11,21,377	6,604	2,222	2,768	...	1,624	·58
1864-65, ...	11,27,520	11,11,866	15,654	4,510	...	...	11,144	1·33
1865-66, ...	11,25,007	11,17,312	7,695	1,329	...	3,774	2,532	·68
1866-67, ...	11,21,747	11,16,354	5,393	2,318	...	1,987	1,088	·48
1867-68, ...	11,21,025	11,20,543	482	149	...	...	333	·04
1868-69, ...	11,21,045	11,14,828	6,217	4,431	...	...	1,786	·65
1869-70, ...	11,21,032	11,20,136	896	...	...	...	896	
1870-71, ...	11,41,007	11,41,824	1,183	...	...	...	1,183	·10
1871-72, ...	11,62,031	11,61,731	300	...	...	...	300	
1872-73, ...	12,75,427	12,74,642	785	...	...	...	785	
1873-74, ...	12,76,232	12,75,693	539	...	...	...	539	

There are few families of importance in the district, but chief amongst those that exist is that of the *Chauhán Raja* of Mainpuri. Some account of his lineage has been given on a previous page, and here I shall sketch the history of the fiscal relations between him and the British Government. During the rule of the Oudh Government, towards the close of the last century, the Raja had been deprived of many of the farms which he had previously held, and in those that remained his influence had greatly decreased. Still, on the cession to the British he was able to

obtain some recognition, and a large tract of country lying within the boundaries of Bhongaon was settled with him as proprietor and was called taluka Manchhana, and was attached to the Hazúr Tahsíl. Nearly all the estates comprised in this taluka were situated along the borders of the old parganah in the well-watered tract of loam lying along its southern boundary, so that, if a few villages in the neighbourhood of Kusmara and Mainpuri be excepted, the soil may be regarded as productive, the sources of irrigation numerous and unexceptionable, and the taluka as favourably circumstanced with regard to agricultural population, lines of communication, markets and streams, as any parganah in the district. Such was Mr. Edmonstone's description in 1840, yet he found that, owing to inefficient management and reprehensible neglect, the full available assets which might be expected to result from extended cultivation and a regular system had never once been realized. The head of the family was totally incompetent to manage the property and was surrounded by agents of the worst description who did not allow the interest of their principal to interfere with their private objects; who, in his name, were guilty of flagrant acts of oppression, and who, in the desire to benefit themselves, or with some purpose equally reprehensible, had in some instances utterly disregarded the acknowledged rights and disturbed the hereditary possession of subordinate village communities. In many instances the rights of subordinate proprietors were sold or mortgaged without the consent of the owners, and it was often found necessary that the Collector should step in and grant leases under his hand and seal, to protect their rights and restore them to possession. Mr. Edmonstone brought the state of the taluka to the notice of the Board, and requested that instructions might issue for ascertaining whether any proprietary communities existed in the taluka, and for the formation of a sub-settlement with them for the estates they cultivated and possessed. The Board, in reply,¹ directed him to follow the established principle adopted in forming the settlement of talukas, that he should allow, "on fairly estimated rent-rates, a deduction of from 38 to 40 per cent., of which he will allow 18 to the Raja and 20 to the village proprietors. He will also allow the community to choose its own representative, who will enter into the engagement for the total amount of revenue and talukadári allowance, noting the two sums separately at the foot of the *darkhást*. As, for instance, where the rent amounts to Rs. 1,000, the total sum engaged for by the community will be Rs. 780, which at the foot of the *darkhást* will be stated as—revenue, Rs. 600; talukadári allowance, Rs. 180. The supplementary papers will be prepared for each village according to its constitution, just as if it were not included in a taluka. Separate engagements will be exchanged with the representatives of each community by the settlement officer. All villages in which no proprietor

Inquiry ordered.

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¹ No. 146, dated 28th April, 1840.

or proprietary community exists will of course be settled with the Raja in zamíndári at the usual deduction of 30 to 33 per cent. on the rental."

These instructions were fully carried out, and Mr. Edmonstone reported

in 1841 that—"From a rental assumed at average
 Result of inquiry. rent-rates fairly calculated, a deduction of 40 per cent.

has been allowed; that in villages on which my calculations appeared to press too heavily I unhesitatingly rejected them; and that of the deduction made from the estimated rental, 18 per cent. has been assigned to the Raja and 22 per cent. to the mukaddam biswadárs. Records of shares and responsibilities, according to the constitution of each village have been carefully prepared; the communities have been vested with unlimited control in the cultivation and details of management, and made liable for patwáris' and chaukidárs' wages and all incidental expenses; and the talukadár has been debarred from interference of every description, his interest being limited to the receipt of the stipulated amount annually from the Government treasury. As specific instructions will be probably required on this point before the Collector can carry the proposed arrangement into effect, I had better state at once, in the first place, that the Raja has not been recorded as sudder málguzár of any other estates except those which have been settled with him as zamíndár. It appeared to me that no good object could be possibly answered by making him the medium of collection, and that much inconvenience and injustice would result from his retaining in his hands the power of injuring and oppressing the subordinate communities, as has been his practice hitherto. In this I, of course, chiefly consulted the wishes and interests of the people, whom I found singularly averse to the talukadár's mediation—indeed to any connection with him, and who, I am inclined to be of opinion, would, had the point been insisted on, have declined entering into engagements altogether. The second point which I would wish to have immediately and finally adjusted is the manner in which the Raja shall receive the allowance that has been assigned to him, having witnessed in another district the endless and innumerable objections to paying a percentage on the actual amount of collections. I beg leave to recommend that the Collector be authorized to pay to the talukadár, direct from his treasury, in four equal instalments, the allowance above alluded to, without reference to the proportion which may have been realized from the representatives of the village communities: these instalments might be so regulated as to ensure the collection of the current kists before they become due; and I would recommend the adoption of the following:—

1st instalment of $\frac{1}{4}$ th payable on 31st December.

2nd ditto of $\frac{1}{4}$ th ditto on 31st March.

3rd ditto of $\frac{1}{4}$ th ditto on 30th June.

4th ditto of $\frac{1}{4}$ th ditto on 30th September.

I do not apprehend that any loss to Government would result from the adoption of the measure which I propose, for it requires a very uncommon combination of circumstances to form a position in which the Government should be unable to realize its dues."

Shortly afterwards the entire question of the position of talukadárs came up for discussion. Mr. Thomason, in one of his despatches¹ on the subject, defines a taluka as "a large estate consisting of many villages (*manzas*), or, as they would be called in England, parishes. These villages had originally separate proprietors who paid their revenue direct to the Government treasury. The Government, in former times, made over by patent to a person called the talukadár its right over these villages, holding him responsible for the whole revenue, and allowing him a certain percentage with other privileges to compensate him for the risk and labour of collection." As long as the grantee paid the revenue, he might manage the estate as he pleased. No provision was made for protecting or recording the rights of the actual proprietors, and in the troubled time preceding the cession to the British, many of these talukadárs were able to obliterate all trace of hostile ownership and appropriate the villages to themselves. During the earlier years of British rule they continued to effect the same designs through their influence and the courts of law, in which the real merits of the case were little understood. Their position was further strengthened by the rule which then obtained that any one who succeeded in having himself recorded as proprietor at the two first settlements should continue to enjoy full proprietary rights. The natural result of this state of affairs was that so much injustice was done to the village communities all through these provinces, that it was found necessary to enact certain clauses in section 10 of Regulation VII. of 1822 to meet these cases. The principles there laid down were carried out in the re-settlement of taluka Manchhana. In 133 out of the 184 villages Mr. Edmonstone found that sub-proprietary rights existed, and in the remaining 51 villages he decided that either these rights had never existed, or, if they had ever existed, that they had been extinguished. In the biswadári villages, he settled with the village proprietary bodies and allowed 18 per cent. of the assets, or 22½ per cent. of the revenue, to the Raja. The Board and Government confirmed a similar arrangement in the case of talukas Mursán in Aligarh and Shiurájpur in Cawnpore, but at the same time declared this to be, as it stood, a grant of favour to the talukadár, and not a claim of right, and that it should be open to revision on the demise of the person to whom it was given. When the proceedings relating to Manchhana came up for sanction, a strong party was disposed to admit the talukadár to engagement in this instance, and evinced an evident desire to retrace its steps in all the other settlements of talukas

¹ To G. G. in C., 31st January, 1844.

which had been made. The talukadárs began to be considered injured individuals who were to be encouraged and assisted in their efforts to recover possession of property from which, it was alleged, they had been wrongfully excluded. No specific orders, however, were issued, nor was any definite course of procedure laid down. Objections were urged to what had been done and obstacles opposed to the further progress of the measure, but no consistent plan was substituted for that which it was desired to set aside. In this state the question was brought forward for consideration. The result of the discussion which ensued was a practical adherence to the procedure already adopted.

The biswadárs, where they existed and were acknowledged, were to be admitted to engagements, and the *malikána* of the talukadárs was to be collected with the Government demand and to be paid into the treasury. The talukadár was to receive Rs. 22½ out of every Rs. 100 collected by Government, and never less than one-tenth of the total demand of Government from the biswadári villages at the time of settlement, such being the highest amount fixed by law as the compensation to be given to a proprietor who is not admitted to engage. Other provisions were made for procedure in all cases of default by the biswadárs from over-assessment, of sale or purchase of the rights of either party, and of decisions of the civil courts affecting their rights. On the demise of the talukadár, for the time being, the allowance was to be reduced to one-eleventh of the payments made by the biswadárs. The principle underlying this latter clause of the arrangements seems to have been that ten per cent. on the revenue was considered a fair equivalent to and a due provision for the right of the talukadár, and the remaining 12½ per cent. was designed to cover the risk and cost of collection, but was liberally relinquished by Government to the talukadár during his life-time, after it had taken on itself the risk and cost of collection by making an engagement direct with the biswadárs. Mr. Thomason writes:¹ "An allowance of 22½ per cent. on the revenue was certainly liberal and more than the law ever contemplated when the sole and entire proprietor of an estate was either continued in its management (clause 2, section 7, Regulation VII. of 1822), or excluded from it (clause 2, section 5). But the duration of this liberality was expressly limited to the life of the grantee. It rested with the Lieutenant-Governor to determine what should be the amount on the death of the grantee, and on what terms it should be held—in fact, to place a fair construction on an ill-defined and complicated arrangement. He has done so with full advertence to all its features. He has viewed the question as one of justice and equity, not of liberality." Elsewhere he writes:—"The talukadárs never have advanced, nor can they advance, a legal claim to more than ten per cent. on the Government demand. The assumption of the 22½ per cent. as an

¹ Despatches, I., 16, 22; II., 22, 199.

allowance to the talukadár for his life-time, in the first instance, was a mere accident, or, if I may use the term, a blunder: for it was originally fixed at that amount in order to support him in a position of much cost and risk, as the responsible collector from the biswadárs, and not to maintain him in a mere sinecure, as the pensioner of Government." The course pursued in the settlement of taluka Mursán was followed in all other talukas, and the allowance of $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the revenue was given only for the life of the talukadár. "I determined that of the $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent., 10 per cent. should be considered a heritable and transferable property, and the remaining $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. should revert to the Government on the demise of the talukadár. This course appears to me to be warranted by the most liberal interpretation of the law, to be opposed to no pledge or contract with the talukadárs, and to be consistent with a due regard to the rights of the people on the one hand, and to the interests of the Government on the other hand." * * * "At the next settlement, the biswadárs must undoubtedly be admitted, as now, to engagements with the Government, and the talukadárs will receive their allowance, whatever it may be, whether $22\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. on the Government revenue if the persons originally excluded from settlement are alive, or ten per cent. if their heirs are in possession." During the present settlement the Raja of Mainpuri claimed to have Mr. Edmonstone's arrangements entirely set aside and to have engagements taken from himself as plenary proprietor, to the total exclusion of the biswadárs, whose proprietary rights he persisted in ignoring. No change was, however, made, but in regard to the *malikána* or money allowance, it was decided that "under the strict application of the rule, the Raja's allowance should have been reduced to one-eleventh of the biswadárs' payments. But as his talukadári allowances constitute so large a portion of his income, and as the rule would have suddenly and greatly reduced that income, and consequently affected his state and appearance to such a degree as would have been regarded as a hardship, the Lieutenant-Governor resolved to leave his *malikána* for his life-time at its present amount, irrespective of the altered assessment. On the Raja's death the amount will be reduced to one-eleventh of the biswadári payments, or one-tenth of the land revenue assessed on the villages." Granted that the hardship did exist, it is hardly equitable to relieve the Raja at the expense of the village communities and to refuse the real owners of the land the relief which was promised by Mr. Thomason—a promise which they had every right to expect would be fulfilled.

Amongst the persons of local importance at the cession, due place must be given to the Kirár Thákú, Bhagwant Singh of Taluka Muhammadpur Labhaua. Through the favour of Raja Baramal, who held office at Shikohabad under Almas Ali Khán, the Oudh governor of Etáwa, Bhagwant Singh was admitted to engage as farmer for a large tract of country in the present parganahs

of Shikohabad, Mustafabad, Sakit, and Ghiror, comprising 170 villages. Although the papers given in by the parganah officers at the cession showed that in 1208 *fasli* taluka Daktauli, comprising 45 villages, was then held in farm by one Mirza Muhammad Beg; that taluka Bhauli, comprising 14 villages, was then held in farm by one Yúsaf Ali, and that of the 111 villages of taluka Muhammadpur Labhaua only 42 were entered as held by Bhagwant Singh, he was admitted to engage for the whole 170 villages as proprietor at the first three settlements. At the cession, the real proprietors had vainly urged their claims, and again at the second settlement lists of those entitled to the proprietary right had been filed in the Revenue Courts, but it was not until 1813 that their case was inquired into. Mr. Moore then wrote to the Board that the talukadár had fallen into arrears amounting to Rs. 29,896, and had declared his inability to make the sum good, "in consequence of the opposition which had manifested itself to his authority throughout the whole of the taluka, the numerous claimants to the villages comprised therein having unanimously and peremptorily refused either to recognize the title of Bhagwant Singh as proprietor, or to pay their rents to him as such, saying that no authority should compel them to pay their rents through Bhagwant Singh, although they professed themselves ready to pay an enhanced revenue to Government, provided they were admitted to engage as proprietors." The minute of Mr. Deane, of the Board, which formed the basis of the reply to Mr. Moore, is quoted here as showing the mode in which such questions were disposed of, and as throwing some light on the character of the earlier settlements. He wrote as follows:—"The only difficulty which occurs to me as to the order which this letter ought to receive arises from the actual recognition of Bhagwant Singh as exclusive proprietor at the three preceding settlements. The Board having held it as a rule, that when the proprietary right is once recognized in any individual by the revenue officers, it is not competent to the Revenue Department subsequently to eject the party so recognized in favour of another, and excluded claimants, in pursuance of this rule, have been invariably referred to the courts of civil law. But, however equitable and expedient this rule may have heretofore been, in order to give stability to property and certainty to the revenue engagements, as well as to establish a fixed and uniform principle of decision, it appears to me now necessary to recede from it, lest we be found in opposition to clause 3, section 53, Regulation XXVII. of 1803, enacted to correct the injury done to private rights at the former settlements on the expiration of the last of them in the year 1219 *fasli*. The adjudication of the claims now brought forward under that section must, I conceive, rest with the revenue officers, whose duty it will be to make the pending settlement with any claimant who can now show a better title than the party who has been recognized and admitted at former settlements, though such party may have been under engagements for the whole decennial period.

If the case be not as I suppose, if we have debarred ourselves or are restricted by the law from correcting the evils of mismanagement or mistake necessarily resulting from the circumstances under which the first settlements were made, we shall be found to perpetuate many fatal errors and abuses originating with our own department, to the manifest and lasting injury of a large class of the community. The excluded parties are for the most part indigent because excluded, and ignorant because they are poor. To refer the poor and the ignorant in any country to contend in a series of suits in courts of justice against the knowing and the wealthy is in point of fact not far from a denial of right. They who have not the means of contest must of course be defeated. The claims brought forward by the Collector of Etáwa are supported by clause 7, section 53, Regulation XXVII. of 1803, and as that clause requires the proof of the fact of undisturbed possession, the right of the claimants might not be established on the assumed ground, though perhaps perfectly good under the third clause of the same section, according to my construction of it. From the foregoing considerations, I am of opinion that the Collector should be directed to investigate the claims opposed to the exclusive title of Bhagwant Singh, and to conclude the settlement with the parties who can show the best evidence of ownership."

Some progress was made in the inquiries set on foot to carry out the orders of the Board, but, owing to the opposition shown by Bhagwant Singh, there was great difficulty and delay. Settlement of the taluka. He not only refused to pay up any portion of the balance due from his taluka, although he had ample means, but declined to appear before the Collector, or assist at the inquiry in any way. Out of a demand of Rs. 1,09,312 for 1222 *faski*, only Rs. 60,094 had been collected in April, 1815, and Rs. 28,839 remained due on account of the revenue and the *takkávi* advance of the previous two years.¹ The three talukas were then put up for sale and as no bidders appeared,² were bought in for Government for Rs. 10,950. The sale was confirmed, and the Collector was directed to settle each individual village "with the mukaddams or persons denominating themselves zamíndárs in all practicable cases, and, in the event of their refusal, with eligible persons as farmers." A careful record of the evidence tendered to establish the claim to be settled with as proprietors was directed to be made, to enable the Board to judge of the expediency of authorizing the interchange of engagements with those claiming the right, whilst in the villages undoubtedly belonging to Bhagwant Singh, an offer was to be made to the old zamíndárs or resident mukaddams of the proprietary right on payment of an equitable consideration.³ Mr. H. G. Christian succeeded Mr. Valpy towards the end of 1815, and in that and the following year completed the resettlement of the taluka at an increase

¹ Board's Rec., 7th April, 1815, No. 19
28th April, 1815, No. 23.

² Collr. to Board, 25th April, 1815.

³ Board,

of Rs. 11,484 on the revenue for which Bhagwant Singh had engaged at the fourth settlement, and of this sum Rs. 3,000 per annum were subsequently allotted for the support of Bhagwant Singh's family. The mukaddams, however, were not admitted to enjoyment as proprietors by Mr. Christian, but simply as farmers, and held on this tenure until Mr. Edmonstone's revision in 1838-39. The villages comprising the talukas were therefore first settled with a farmer under the name of proprietor, and again with the proprietors under the name of farmers. Of the 115 estates belonging to the talukas in 1840, four villages were given in full proprietary right to those in possession. In 107 villages the proprietary title was recovered by liquidating a portion of the balances for which the talukas had been sold, calculated proportionately to the amount of the revised revenue of each village, and in only four villages was it found necessary to have recourse to farm. Mr. Edmonstone wrote :—" I have given the most liberal interpretation to the orders I received, and have endeavoured to restore the property claimed to those whose hereditary occupancy of the soil and proprietary right entitled them to re-entry, and have not allowed to a farmer and a stranger, merely in virtue of his present possession as a *málguzár*, the privilege of acquiring rights on such favourable terms as the hard usage and oppressive dispossession to which the rightful owners of these estates were subjected, have elicited." These men nearly all availed themselves of the opportunity offered to them by this judicious order of regaining their possessions and paid up their shares of the arrears. In many cases the lumberdars or principal men alone were able to meet such demands, and then they were put in sole possession. The subordinate co-sharers, however, who could not contribute their quotas had their rights carefully recorded, and liberal provisions were made on their behalf. Even now numbers of them or their representatives have claimed re-entry under these provisions, and on payment of their shares of the original balance have been readmitted into the proprietary body. The injustice therefore which was done to the peasant proprietors under the Lucknow Government, and which continued for a short time under our rule, has been thoroughly and permanently removed.

The family of the Raja of Kuráli, of the Dhír Sáh *sákha*, has already been noticed. Chaudhri Lachhman Singh of Kuráli was rewarded for his services during the mutiny with the title of Raja. The Raja of Eka, a Chauhán of the Partábner family, is now so involved that there is little chance of his preserving his property from sale. The Kánungoi family of Shikohabad, the Káyath Chaudhris of Bhongaon, the Shaikhs of Asúa, the Kirárs of Labhaua, the Chaudhris of Ponchha and Bharaul, the Bais of Bewar and Deoli, and the Chaudhráin of Sámán, are the only other families worthy of even a passing notice. As a whole, the indigenous gentry (*ráts*) of Mainpuri are not remarkable either for their wealth, intelligence or ancient splendour, and omitting the Chauháns, few have claims, either through

Other families.

their ancestors or by reason of their present influence, to being mentioned in a work like the present.

The usual forms of tenure occur in this district, viz., *zamindári*, perfect *pattidári*, imperfect *pattidári*, and *bháyachára*. The first three have the *bígha* as the integer of property, and in other respects do not differ from the tenures of the same name described elsewhere. The *bháyachára* villages, where each man's possessions are the measure of his rights, are scattered all over the district, especially towards the Jumna ravines. "They seem to be naturally adapted to regions like these," write the settlement Officers, "although traces of the model internal government which we hear so much of in connection with them are now very faint. The fact is that for the most part the old proprietors have disappeared and their places have been taken by outsiders. The tenure has remained, but the community has changed. But, strange enough, their rights had not been, generally speaking, sold, but only mortgaged. Unlike the rest of the district, here the practice of selling and buying land was uncommon. But there was scarcely a single field which had not been mortgaged; and most of the shares were in the possession of mortgagees three, four, and even five times removed from the original mortgagee. Such cases as the following were found:—A. had at the accession of British Government been possessed of a share amounting to 40 *bíghas* of land. He had mortgaged the whole to B. B. had been a litigious man, and having become involved in consequence of some heavy costs decreed against him, mortgaged one-third of the holding to C., the plots comprising this third being identified by names. The remaining two-thirds had been assigned to a relation D., who had paid up arrears of revenue for which B. had been liable. C., shortly after last settlement, had mortgaged one-half of his third to E., who had for the time of the settlement assigned it to the lumberdar in lieu of a tenant holding at privileged rates. D. had mortgaged his two-thirds in two halves, one to a Márwári Brahman and the other to the village Baniya."

A peculiar tenure obtains in the villages of Faizpur and Nasirpur in *paraganah* Ghiror, and is known as the *tor* or *tauzi* tenure. The integer of the ordinary tenure is the *bígha*, and the units are the twenty *biswás* which go to make one *bígha*. In the *tauzi* tenure, the unit is based upon the artificial classification of soils into *gauhán*, *manjha*, and *barha*, and in the village of Faizpur one *bígha tauzi* is made up of 6 *bíghas gauhán*, 8 *bíghas manjha*, and 10 *bíghas barha*. There 819 of these *tauzi* *bíghas* in the village form 819 equal shares, and the profits and liabilities are distributed accordingly. In Nasirpur, the proportions of the three classes of land which go to form a *bígha tauzi* are 25 *bíghas gauhán*, 30 *bíghas manjha*, and 35 *bíghas barha*, and there are 154·75 such *bíghas* or shares in the village. The tendency throughout is to separate the common land and to define each

one's share in the estate. During the currency of the assessment operations 732 cases of partition were decided by the settlement Officers. The following statement shows the tenures in each parganah in the district :—

Parganah.	Zamindari mahals.	Pattidari.	Bhayaehara.	Total.	Parganah.	Zamindari.	Pattidari.	Bhayaehara.	Total.
Mainpuri, ...	41	43	1	85	Barnahal, ...	43	53	2	107
Ghiror, ...	33	45	3	81	Kishni-Nabiganj, ...	37	50	...	87
Kurauli, ...	43	40	8	91	Bhongaon, ...	116	119	2	237
Shikohabad, ...	75	219	2	296	Bewar, ...	20	41	4	65
Mustafabad, ...	110	136	28	274	Alipur Patti, ...	12	14	...	26
Karhal, ...	39	43	4	86	Total, ...	569	812	54	1,435

The following statement shows the proprietary body as divided into resident, Resident and non-resident proprietors, non-resident, and a mixture of both showing which of the two have the actual fiscal management of the village, from which it will be seen that the non-residents greatly outnumber the residents :—

Parganahs.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES HELD BY				Parganahs.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES HELD BY			
	Resident proprie- tors.	Pro- prieters.	Mixed.			Resident proprie- tors.	pro- prieters.	Mixed.	
			Resident pro- prieters.	Non-resident proprietors.				Resident pro- prieters.	Non-resident proprietors.
Kurāoli, ...	17	60	6,170	7,830	Karhal, ...	20	46	12,163	7,837
Mainpuri, ...	18	44	17,198	5,802	Barnāhal, ...	32	45	17,537	12,468
Ghiror, ...	16	42	14,555	8,445	Kishni, ...	25	42	10,496	8,504
Bewar, ...	16	30	11,711	7,289	Mustafabad.	39	136	53,376	43,524
Alipur Patti, ...	1	17	5,035	2,965	Shikohabad,	53	152	54,371	36,629
Bhongaon, ...	33	139	41,841	23,159	Total, ...	271	753	244,453	164,547

The settlement Officers write :—"In our statistics of transfers we have excluded from consideration all but cultivated lands, because the ratio, both in area and quality, between the uncultivated and cultivated lands varies widely in different villages, and even in parts of villages, so that unless every deed of sale or mortgage specified the terms of bargain separately for the arable and barren portions, no conclusions based on total areas would be at all reliable; on the contrary, they would certainly be wrong and misleading. Further, the value of the waste is generally insignificant; hence deductions from calculations upon the cultivated area will be sufficiently accurate for all necessary purposes. The cultivated area which has actually been the subject of bargain (including lands which have

reverted to the original proprietors and lands which have been sold or mortgaged more than once) during the thirty-one years of the expired settlement is 367,688 acres. The area which stands at this moment alienated from its original owners is 228,578 acres, or 37.68 per cent. of the whole district. The area which, during the expired settlement, has reverted to its former proprietors is 78,397 acres, while 60,713 acres represent the lands which have been the subject of sale or mortgage repeated more than once : $228,578 + 78,397 + 60,713 = 367,688$ acres. In 471 out of the whole 1,433 villages of the district the possession of the old proprietors remains intact, while 284 have entirely passed out of the hands of the original owners. In the 678 remaining villages partial transfers of more or less importance have occurred."

For the purposes of comparison the returns are divided into three periods¹ :—

First.—The eleven years from 1840 to 1850.

Second.—The seven years from 1851 to 1857.

Third.—The thirteen years from 1858 to 1869-70.

V=a village ; B=biswa ; b=biswāsi ; K=kachwāsi ; N=nanwāsi, and

Λ=anwāsi :—

Description of transfers.	Total transfers.								Reverted to original proprietors.								Transfers remaining intact.							
	Share.				Cultivated area.	Revenue.					Cultivated area.	Revenue.	Share.				Cultivated area.	Revenue.					Cultivated area.	Revenue.
	V.	B.	b.	K.	N.	Λ.							V.	B.	b.	K.	N.	Λ.						
1840 to 1850.	V.	B.	b.	K.	N.	Λ.	Acres.	Rs.	V.	B.	b.	K.	N.	Λ.	Acres.	Rs.	V.	B.	b.	K.	N.	Λ.	Acres.	Rs.
Private sale, ...	75	13	17	17	8	4	33,548	58,323	2	10	13	13	12	10	1,431	2,222	72	17	4	3	15	14	29,127	56,768
Public sale, ...	156	10	4	8	5	16	74,774	1,36,437	34	5	8	9	13	16	17,168	27,112	121	5	...	18	11	14	59,010	1,11,045
Mortgage, ...	74	16	2	16	8	19	43,159	77,967	40	8	7	...	1	4	20,090	40,770	28	0	15	10	7	19	17,003	31,191
Total, ...	305	19	5	2	2	14	1,50,481	2,75,352	83	10	4	3	7	0	44,075	70,410	222	9	...	18	15	8	105,806	1,98,942
1851 to 1857.																								
Private sale, ...	69	8	3	17	6	4	27,518	58,984	1	0	3	6	5	...	768	891	62	2	...	11	1	6	26,550	58,107
Public sale, ...	24	16	9	17	0	0	10,872	20,803	1	0	16	13	6	10	2,197	2,012	23	9	13	8	19	18	8,675	17,061
Mortgage, ...	55	13	12	13	...	1	26,004	51,636	25	10	10	...	19	14	13,312	24,325	29	16	16	12	...	7	12,852	28,911
Total, ...	148	18	6	7	12	17	64,254	1,31,483	28	0	16	...	11	4	16,177	27,121	115	8	10	7	1	12	48,077	1,04,362
1858 to 1870.																								
Private sale, ...	146	15	13	...	12	18	60,080	1,08,171	...	1	3	12	5	...	26	27	140	14	9	8	7	18	60,000	1,08,144
Public sale, ...	57	18	17	1	11	4	26,244	52,623	1	3	19	9	4	13	820	1,815	50	14	17	18	6	7	25,426	50,808
Mortgage, ...	112	3	11	16	10	15	66,427	1,20,370	36	6	10	1	6	9	10,705	23,642	195	16	15	15	15	5	69,032	91,034
Total, ...	315	18	1	19	3	19	162,551	2,81,370	37	11	18	10	10	7	17,545	30,484	309	0	8	2	9	11	135,408	2,50,886
Total.																								
Private sale, ...	385	17	14	15	7	8	117,940	2,26,088	4	4	...	19	2	10	2,200	3,133	291	13	14	3	4	18	115,787	2,22,950
Public sale, ...	238	5	11	7	3	5	113,592	2,11,943	36	15	19	6	4	4	20,175	32,139	201	9	12	...	18	14	93,717	1,79,804
Mortgage, ...	272	12	7	6	8	16	185,850	2,50,179	108	11	19	2	7	4	50,913	98,743	195	...	8	4	1	12	79,837	1,61,436
Total, ...	795	15	13	8	19	10	367,688	6,88,205	149	11	19	...	14	18	78,397	1,31,015	647	8	14	8	4	12	288,391	5,54,180

¹ The details will be found under each parganah notice.

The following statement gives the areas transferred in each parganah by each process, distinguishing the areas sold or mortgaged twice or oftener and giving the real area transferred and its percentage to the total area of the parganah. :—

Parganah.	Total cultivated area transferred during 31 years from 1840 to 1870 by				Resold or afterwards mortgaged.			
	Private sale.	Public sale.	Mortgage.	Total.	Private sale.	Public sale.	Mortgage.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Ghiror ...	9,160	11,571	2,784	23,895	1,461	2,028	1,336	4,825
Kurāoli ...	5,981	1,953	1,460	9,394	1,391	894	643	2,838
Mainpuri ...	6,908	3,255	3,443	13,606	984	739	1,112	2,835
Karhal ...	1,631	3,078	4,222	8,891	231	462	1,122	1,815
Barnāhal ...	6,752	3,957	4,853	15,562	1,187	690	1,885	3,762
Alipur Patti ...	2,275	97	913	3,285	28	...	62	90
Bhongaon ...	20,873	12,191	9,746	42,810	843	152	...	1,000
Bewar ...	2,912	3,347	3,048	9,307	1,461	260	338	2,059
Kishni-Nabiganj ...	4,274	1,664	2,356	8,294	234	160	523	917
Mustafabad ...	27,651	32,037	18,172	87,860	5,423	8,876	18,454	32,753
Shikohabad ...	26,920	20,707	17,860	65,487	1,110	2,339	3,310	7,759
Total, ...	115,737	93,717	79,837	289,291	14,268	17,100	29,345	60,713

Parganah.	Total cultivated area actually transferred.				Percentage of actual area transferred to the total cultivated area of the parganah.			
	Private sale.	Public sale.	Mortgage.	Total.	Private sale.	Public sale.	Mortgage.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.				
Ghiror, ...	8,099	9,543	1,428	19,070	18.79	22.15	3.31	44.25
Kurāoli, ...	4,680	1,059	817	6,556	16.84	3.69	2.85	23.38
Mainpuri, ...	5,824	2,516	2,331	10,771	11.98	5.08	4.71	21.77
Karhal, ...	1,400	2,576	3,100	7,076	4.14	7.61	9.16	20.91
Barnāhal, ...	5,565	3,267	2,968	11,800	14.89	8.75	7.95	31.59
Alipur Patti, ...	2,247	97	851	3,195	16.58	.72	6.27	23.57
Bhongaon, ...	20,025	12,039	9,746	41,810	20.36	12.24	9.91	42.51
Bewar, ...	1,451	3,037	2,710	7,248	6.88	14.63	12.84	34.35
Kishni-Nabiganj, ...	4,040	1,404	2,773	8,217	10.99	3.82	7.55	22.36
Mustafabad, ...	22,228	28,161	9,718	59,107	19.57	19.38	8.24	47.29
Shikohabad, ...	25,810	17,868	14,050	57,728	20.12	13.93	10.95	45.00
Total, ...	101,469	76,617	50,492	228,578	16.72	12.63	8.83	37.68

Out of the 367,688 acres transferred, the actual terms of the transactions for 352,924 acres have been ascertained and are shown in the following table:—

Description of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Amount of purchase money per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	30,534	1,97,300	6 7 4	58,905	3.35
Public sale, ...	68,029	2,29,699	3 6 0	1,27,522	1.80
Mortgage, ...	39,845	2,25,788	5 10 8	72,323	3.12
Total, ...	138,408	6,52,787	4 11 5	2,58,750	2.52
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	27,200	1,93,405	7 1 9	58,799	3.29
Public sale, ...	10,872	59,483	5 7 7	20,863	2.85
Mortgage, ...	24,212	1,57,423	6 8 0	49,856	3.16
Total, ...	62,284	4,10,311	6 9 4	1,29,518	3.17
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	57,704	7,93,486	13 4 8	1,07,443	7.39
Public sale, ...	26,183	2,24,567	8 9 3	52,557	4.27
Mortgage, ...	66,345	6,65,343	10 0 5	1,20,076	5.54
Total, ...	152,232	16,83,396	11 0 11	2,80,076	6.01
Total,					
Private sale, ...	117,438	11,84,191	10 1 4	2,25,147	5.26
Public sale, ...	105,984	5,13,749	4 14 1	2,00,942	2.55
Mortgage, ...	130,402	10,48,554	8 0 7	2,42,255	4.33
Total, ...	352,924	64,47,429	7 12 6	6,68,344	4.11

The following statement shows the proportionate area transferred in each village:—

Parganah.	Total number of villages.	Villages in which no transfers occurred.	Number of villages of					Total.
			Whole 20 biswas transferred.	Less than 20 and more than 15 biswas transferred.	Less than 15 and more than 10 biswas transferred.	Less than 10 and more than 5 biswas transferred.	Less than 5 biswas transferred.	
Ghiror, ...	81	27	16	5	10	12	10	54
Kuráoli, ...	91	50	8	2	6	11	14	41
Mainpuri, ...	85	35	9	3	7	13	18	50
Karhal, ...	86	43	7	2	7	15	11	43
Barnáhal, ...	107	45	16	8	15	17	6	62
Alipur Patti, ...	26	11	3	...	2	...	10	15
Bhongaon, ...	237	62	74	6	20	30	45	175
Bewar, ...	65	14	15	1	5	13	17	51
Kishni-Nabiganj, ...	87	30	9	1	12	15	20	57
Mustafabad, ...	272	64	81	28	40	40	19	208
Shikohabad, ...	296	90	46	51	52	17	40	206
Total, ...	1,433	471	284	109	176	183	210	962

Taking up each period, the first is well called "one of depression and change." It began with the sad effects of the famine

First period. . . of 1837-28 still everywhere visible, then came Mr.

Edmonstone's assessment, and a few years afterwards the revisions made by Messrs. Unwin, Cocks, Dick, and Robinson, and it closed with the revised progressive assessments, reaching their standard limits in 1850-51. The price of land at private sales was only one-half of what it fetched in the third period, and the price of land at public sales was abnormally low, due principally to the fact that most of the sales were on account of arrears of revenue where the estates were either over-assessed or the landlords were contumacious and were too powerful for outsiders to come in and bid up to the full value. In the second and third periods, lands were seldom brought to forced sale unless they were so encumbered from previous liabilities undischarged as to greatly detract from their value. Hence the settlement Officers think that the true value of land must be measured in this district by the prices brought at private sales and agreed upon in mortgage transactions. The second period was one of rest and

Second period.

good harvests, but closed with the great rebellion, and the price of land hardly changed. During the eighteen

years before the mutiny the average price realised at private sales for 57,734 acres was Rs. 6-12-4 per acre, while the average price realised for 59,704 acres sold by private arrangement subsequent to the mutiny was Rs. 13-4-8 per acre, or almost double. Similarly in mortgage transactions the price has risen from Rs. 5-15-8 per acre before the mutiny to Rs. 10-0-5 after the mutiny. Even public sales have felt the change, and the average price has risen from Rs. 3-10-7 per acre before 1858 to Rs. 8-9-3 per acre between 1858 and 1870. This, too, holds good if we look at the number of years' purchase of the land revenue brought by private sales, which rose from 3.35 years between 1840 and 1857 to 7.39 years between 1858 and 1870; similarly mortgages rose from 3.12 years' purchase of the land-revenue before the mutiny to 5.54 years' purchase after the mutiny. The mutiny followed by the famine of 1860-61 is the starting-point for the rise in prices and the rise in the value of land.

During the third period, communications were opened in every direction, irrigation was extended, and the competition for land

Third period.

increased so as to more nearly approach its true value.

Out of a cultivated area amounting to 214,735 acres transferred before the mutiny, 87,646 acres changed hands by forced sale, and in the first period almost all the forced sales were on account of arrears of revenue. This large recourse to compulsory processes, however, brought with it its own remedy. In many cases the Government was obliged to buy in the estates for the want of bidders, and either restore them to their old owners or give them to strangers on their paying up a proportionate amount of the arrears. In this manner 17,158

acres of the property brought to the hammer between 1840 and 1850 found their way back to the former proprietors, and of the lands mortgaged, 26,096 acres have since been redeemed. Of the property transferred by forced sale between 1851 and 1857, as much as 2,197 acres have come again into the possession of the old zamindárs and more than one-half the mortgages have been redeemed. Sales under decrees of courts have taken the place of sales for arrears of revenue in the third period, but these, too, are mostly due to the same cause, the loss caused by the famine of 1837-38 and the pressure of unequal assessments before 1840, which led to loans at usurious interest. These could never be cleared off, and as soon as land became valuable, the creditors pressed their claims and brought the estates to sale, that they might buy them in themselves and obtain a valuable investment for their money. The private sales during the thirteen years of the third period exceed in area and almost in revenue the transfers in this form for the entire eighteen years before the mutiny, and mortgages after the mutiny fell little below those effected previous to 1857. The settlement Officers write:—"Prior to the mutiny the speculating classes only looked to the land as a kind of security, a means for recovering the money lent with interest. They had seldom any desire to appropriate the land itself. Since the mutiny this has entirely changed. The moneyed classes during the last thirteen years, owing to the great security of landed property and the high profits derived from it, have evinced a strong desire for its acquisition, and in most of their transactions with zamindárs have rather looked to ultimately becoming proprietors themselves than to the mere satisfaction of their claims. A new era has thus commenced. The banking classes, instead of, as formerly, lending out their capital grudgingly to the zamindárs, now compete with each other in accommodating them, and thereby encourage by all the means in their power the naturally extravagant habits of the old landed gentry. Before the mutiny, money-lenders, so long as they received good interest on their money punctually paid, showed no desire to drive encumbered landlords to extremity. Now however, urged by the newly acquired instinct to become landlords themselves, they have taken advantage of the bonds executed during the two earlier periods by proprietors, and have insisted on foreclosures, thereby bringing about auction-sales as we have just observed, or compelling the mortgagors either to sell the whole or part of their property, or to renew the mortgage."

Turning from the land transferred, we come to the caste of the owners at the past and present settlements. Taking each village as the unit and the total number of villages in each parganah as 100, the details give the proportion of the whole parganah held by each caste (in 1840 and in 1870, and the difference between these amounts will show the loss or gain. Similarly the total villages of the district (1,433) are put at 100, and the percentages

Transfers and holdings
according to caste.

show the portions of this total held by each caste or class at L=last settlement and at P=present settlement.

Parganah.		Rajpúts.	Brahmans.	Ahírs.	Káyáths.	Musalmáns.	Lodhas.	Baniyas.	Márwáris.	Mahájans.	Khatris.	Eurasians.	Játs.	Káchhis.	Others.
Ghiror, ...	{ L.	55.12	30.99	4.93	4.96	1.23	...	1.23	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54
	{ P.	48.90	39.74	3.45	2.61	1.23	...	1.83	...	0.53	...	...	...	...	1.71
Mainpuri, ...	{ L.	62.39	14.67	7.18	10.29	1.53	0.29	1.9	...	...	...	1.19	...	0.98	0.29
	{ P.	60.92	21.07	6.66	9.16	1.14	0.32	0.50	...	...	...	...	...	0.94	0.29
Kuráoli, ...	{ L.	58.48	0.04	6.49	33.79	1.10	...	...	...	1.10	...	...	...	...	...
	{ P.	55.33	0.66	6.95	32.21	1.30	...	0.88	0.28	...	...	...	...	...	2.39
Karhal, ...	{ L.	37.79	39.53	2.32	6.40	...	...	12.80	...	1.18	...	...	...	...	...
	{ P.	23.39	51.15	2.76	6.28	1.17	...	14.97	...	0.28	...	...	...	...	...
Barnáhal, ...	{ L.	47.57	27.89	13.04	4.67	2.82	1.77	0.93	...	1.31	...	...	...	...	...
	{ P.	41.16	32.21	12.44	3.78	2.05	0.05	3.06	1.30	3.90	...	...	...	...	0.05
Alipur Patti, ...	{ L.	44.23	23.07	...	21.16	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.54	...	...	...
	{ P.	38.53	28.75	...	24.74	0.19	...	...	...	...	...	7.69	...	...	...
Bhongaon, ...	{ L.	38.52	16.72	8.44	25.78	0.42	4.01	0.42	...	...	...	2.54	0.21	0.42	2.52
	{ P.	38.49	25.72	5.85	20.59	0.63	2.61	1.65	...	1.35	...	0.95	0.08	0.47	1.60
Bewar, ...	{ L.	93.75	1.56	...	4.69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	{ P.	84.70	8.18	0.18	5.69	0.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.79
Kishni, ...	{ L.	71.27	46.48	4.39	2.30	...	1.27	...	...	0.76	...	...	...	...	1.99
	{ P.	69.24	19.56	3.59	3.48	0.67	0.96	0.26	0.11	0.44	...	0.43	...	1.24	0.03
Mustafabad, ...	{ L.	53.46	8.81	24.75	1.47	3.03	5.82	0.74	0.92	...	...	0.04	0.52	...	0.44
	{ P.	48.43	7.39	18.53	2.93	1.54	3.39	3.95	10.77	0.76	0.77	0.52	0.23	...	0.79
Shikohabad, ...	{ L.	27.81	4.97	32.52	16.00	12.84	1.86	1.26	0.8	...	1.30	...	1.36	...	...
	{ P.	25.80	7.50	28.27	15.89	8.07	0.81	5.40	2.85	1.3	1.94	...	1.01	...	1.33
Entire district.	{ L.	47.86	14.03	15.25	12.50	3.80	2.38	1.44	0.19	0.21	0.28	0.70	0.41	0.25	0.70
	{ P.	44.02	18.12	12.65	11.70	2.57	1.34	3.43	2.75	0.96	0.54	0.42	0.27	0.21	1.02

Taking the agricultural classes of Rajpúts, Ahírs, Lodhas, Játs, Káchhis, Chamárs, and Kurmis, their possessions have fallen from 66.43 per cent. at the last settlement to 58.51 per cent. at the present settlement. Again, taking the trading classes comprising Baniyas, Márwáris, Khatris, Sonárs, Mahájans, Mathúriyas, and Tamolis, their possessions have risen from 2.12 per cent. to 8.13 per cent. of the total area, while the mixed classes of Brahmans, Káyáths, and Musalmáns have increased their properties from 30.33 per cent. to 33.39 per cent. The general result is that the agricultural classes have lost property, whilst the trading and mixed classes have gained. Amongst the mixed classes, the Brahmans partake far more of a commercial than of an agricultural character, and placing them with the trading classes, and the Musalmáns and Káyáths with the agricultural classes, we find that in thirty years the non-agriculturists have acquired one-tenth of the total area of the district. But this result, though striking enough in itself, does not give the real transfers. These, reckoning individual cases irrespective of caste amount to 37 per cent. of the total cultivated area of the district.

In parganah Bhongaon alone have the Rajpúts held their own, and there it is chiefly due to the acquisitions made by the Raja of Mainpuri. Elsewhere, notwithstanding the purchases made by the Thákúráin of Kotla and the Jádón Raja of Awa Misa, the

loss to the Rajpút agricultural community has been considerable and is much greater than that shown in the statement. Except in parganahs Kuráoli, Karhal, and Bewar, the Ahir zamindárs have been equally unfortunate, and the Lodhas have lost nearly one-half of their possessions. The Musalmáns own little except in parganahs Shikohabad, Mustafabad, and Barnáhal, and in all three parganahs they have lost considerably. The Chamár mukaddams of Kishni have been entirely displaced, and the Kurmi biswadárs of Bhongaon have met a similar fate. The Eurasian element is losing its importance owing to the embarrassments of the Birch family. Káyaths have lost 5 per cent. of the area of Bhongaon. Brahmans have added to their possessions all round by 4·09 per cent. of the entire area of the district, and include amongst them the Tiwáris of Hardui and Kishni and Chaudhri Jai Chand of Binsiya. Márwári bankers of Rámpur and Khairgarh, in parganah Mustafabad, have already acquired 11 per cent. of the entire parganah, and many zamindárs are in debt to them. They have begun their operations in Barnáhal and Shikohabad, and have been followed by Baniyas, Khattris, Mahájans, Sonárs, Mathúriyas, and Tamolis. The rich Gosháin of Garha has also taken to money-lending, and many of the landholders in Shikohabad are indebted to him.

In a previous table I have given the distribution of the proprietary rights over the total area amongst the various castes. I now give, from the settlement report, the distribution of the cultivated area amongst the various classes of cultivators according to caste, separating the seer or home-farm of the landholder, the patches held free of rent from the landholder, the area held by tenants having a right of occupancy, and the area held by tenants-at-will:—

	Ahirs.	Rajpúts.	Brahmans.	Lodhas.	Káchhis.	Chamárs.	Garúdas.	Káyaths.	Kahárs.	Other castes.	Total.
<i>Seer,</i>											
Number of holders, ..	3,936	7,271	2,364	381	64	8	10	544	14	1,007	15,002
Area in acres, ...	18,991	45,082	14,236	2,101	238	38	59	2,371	130	6,344	8,562
Percentage, ...	21·44	50·89	16·06	2·37	0·27	0·04	0·06	2·68	0·16	6·03	100
<i>Zamindars' muáfl.</i>											
Number of holders, ...	123	186	8,703	51	47	401	52	244	283	7,856	17,923
Area in acres, ...	161	363	8,117	35	30	224	23	310	184	7,502	17,025
Percentage, ...	0·95	2·13	47·69	·20	·21	1·32	·13	1·82	1·14	44·41	100
<i>Tenants with rights of occupancy.</i>											
Number of holders, ...	18,902	10,252	10,384	8,020	9,676	7,713	2,744	1,187	1,077	9,896	80,641
Area in acres, ...	102,301	53,573	45,638	41,703	40,531	32,444	11,803	4,910	5,644	31,110	369,692
Percentage, ...	27·69	14·51	12·34	11·28	10·90	8·78	3·19	1·35	1·52	8·40	100
<i>Tenants-at-will.</i>											
Number of holders, ...	8,450	3,266	2,572	2,630	2,922	3,029	1,064	346	820	4,830	28,535
Area in acres, ...	38,605	10,144	12,812	12,781	12,323	14,390	4,515	1,660	2,407	14,731	120,821
Percentage, ...	29·32	12·44	9·63	9·84	9·40	11·08	3·48	1·20	1·90	11·36	100
<i>Total.</i>											
Number of holders, ...	29,411	20,555	24,023	11,083	12,909	11,751	8,870	2,721	2,800	23,579	1,42,704
Area in acres, ...	159,521	115,182	80,823	66,020	63,128	47,090	10,363	9,151	8,444	58,783	6,06,121
Percentage, ...	26·36	19·02	13·36	9·35	8·79	7·78	2·71	1·51	1·39	9·73	100

From the total area entered as seer must be excluded 662 acres under groves; from that held rent-free, 158 acres; from the hereditary tenants' area, 459 acres; and from the area held by tenants-at-will, 152 acres, or a total of 1,431 acres under groves; but 1,240 acres under cultivated gardens and 3,596 acres fallow at attestation must be added, making up the total cultivated area to 608,526 acres. Rajpúts are the largest proprietors and the largest holders of seer land. Ahírs come next as seer-holders, and although they hold as proprietors only 12·65 per cent. of the total area, against 18·12 per cent. held by Brahmans, they manage 5·38 per cent. more of the cultivated area in their home farms. As already noted, the Brahmans in Mainpuri are more money-lenders than farmers. Káyaths, too, do not care much for agriculture, and neither do the Baniyas, Márváris, Tamolis, and Mahájans, who have recently speculated in land. Thákurs, Ahírs, and Brahmans between them hold 74·79 per cent. of the total area and 88·40 per cent. of the seer. The rent-free area is chiefly held by Brahmans, Fakírs, and village servants. Of the tenant area, hereditary tenants hold 74 per cent. and tenants-at-will hold 26 per cent. "This is a peculiar feature of the district worthy of special notice, as showing the fixity of the cultivating tenure and the tenacity with which the agriculturist in Mainpuri has clung to his land. This permanency of tenure has naturally kept the range of rents low in comparison with other districts; hence the well-to do, sturdy and yeomanlike character of the people, and their prudence and economy in the management of their land, which more than compensate for any lightness in the revenue." Ahírs are first in numbers actually, as well as first in the area held by them as tenants; next come Rajpúts as tenants, though only fifth in numbers; Chamárs are second in numbers and sixth as cultivators, but they supply the greater portion of the agricultural labour employed by Brahmans, Rajpúts, and Káyaths. The great agricultural castes are also those who hold the greatest portion of their cultivation in occupancy right.

The average seer holding is 5·63 acres; the average rent-free holding is 0·941 acre; the average occupancy holding is 4·57 acres, and the average tenant-at-will holding is 4·54 acres. Taking the principal castes, the average tenant holding of Rajpúts is 5·15 acres; Brahmans, 4·51 acres; Ahírs, 5·54; Káchhis, 4·13; Chamárs, 4·13; and Lodhas, 5·12 acres. Excluding the holdings of tenants cultivating in villages others than those in which they reside, or *pahikásh* holdings, the average tenant-holding comes close upon six acres. The census returns of 1872 give the average holding as 3·7 acres per each male adult agriculturist, for which he pays Rs. 3-7-7 per acre. There were 77,817 ploughs and 167,256 head of plough-cattle in the district during the year of measurement, giving a general average of 7·8 acres per plough. This average varies from 9·71

acres in Bewar to 6.87 acres in Alipur Patti. In Ghiror, Mainpuri, Kurāoli, Karhal, and Bhongaon the area under each plough is about the district average; in Kishni and Alipur it is below the average, and in Shikohabad and Bewar above the average. The average exceeds the average holding, but none of the rent-free holders and few of the seer-holders have ploughs of their own, and generally depend upon obtaining the use of the tenants' ploughs. Chamārs, too, have frequently neither bullocks nor ploughs, but use those of their neighbours, giving a return in aid at time of harvest and in weeding and watering. Generally holders of small patches hire ploughs or obtain the use of them for services rendered. The following statement gives the number of ploughs and cattle in each parganah as ascertained at settlement:—

Parganah.	Ploughs.	Plough buffaloes.	Plough oxen.	Other cattle.	Average area per plough.	Parganah.	Ploughs.	Plough buffaloes.	Plough oxen.	Other cattle.	Average area per plough.
Ghiror, ...	6,223	1,714	10,782	24,107	6.99	Bhongaon, ...	13,175	3,317	22,070	46,716	7.46
Mainpuri, ...	7,142	548	13,940	5,720	7.07	Bewar, ...	2,171	241	4,108	6,198	9.71
Kurāoli, ...	3,904	929	6,878	12,172	7.4	Kishni, ...	5,326	1,547	11,073	19,188	6.90
Karhal, ...	4,726	2,903	9,002	18,072	7.14	Mustafabad, ...	1,4849	4,938	28,994	44,694	8.00
Barnahal, ...	4,251	2,127	8,825	12,816	8.79	Shikohabad, ...	14,075	3,777	25,581	40,985	9.11
Alipur Patti, ...	1,974	183	3,779	5,631	6.87	Total, ...	77,817	22,224	1,45,032	2,36,319	7.8

Under 'other cattle' are included cattle not employed in agriculture, sheep and goats.

On the whole, the mere agricultural average rent-rates, without specification of caste, are apt to be misleading, and I will therefore give, from the settlement records, the average of the actual rents paid by each class and caste of tenant in the five marked parganahs of Alipur Patti, Bewar, Kishni, Mustafabad, and Shikohabad:—

Class of tenant.	Alīra.	Bojpals.	Brahmans.	Lodhas.	Kachhis.	Chamārs.	Garavāns.	Kāyaths.	Kahārs.	Other castes.	Total.
<i>Tenants with rights of occupancy.</i>											
Area held, ...	50,676	17,538	20,142	22,440	16,344	15,249	6,034	2,358	2,010	23,227	176,018
Rent, ...	181,363	58,613	76,954	83,272	78,007	61,780	22,438	7,556	7,388	90,167	677,537
Rate per acre, ...	3-8-3	3-6-6	3-13-1	4-3-6	4-12-1	4-0-10	3-11-4	3-3-3	3-10-9	3-14-1	3-13-7
<i>Tenants-at-will.</i>											
Area held, ...	25,400	6,141	7,950	9,551	0,303	3,551	2,756	992	1,198	12,331	82,178
Rent, ...	88,871	22,442	31,446	37,717	27,739	38,755	10,371	3,181	4,574	48,236	313,909
Rate per acre, ...	3-8-0	3-10-6	3-16-3	3-15-2	4-6-5	4-0-11	3-12-2	3-3-0	3-13-1	3-14-7	3-13-0
<i>Total.</i>											
Area held, ...	76,076	23,679	28,092	31,991	22,647	24,803	8,790	3,350	3,208	35,558	258,194
Rent, ...	270,224	81,055	108,400	120,989	105,743	100,544	32,809	10,717	11,962	138,403	990,846
Rate per acre, ...	3-8-9	3-6-9	3-13-9	4-1-6	4-10-8	4-0-10	3-11-8	3-3-2	3-11-8	3-14-3	3-13-5

Káchhis pay the highest rents, and the rents paid for their hereditary fields are higher than those paid for casual cultivation. They are the most skilful cultivators in the district, and are especially fond of garden cultivation. They are patient, peaceful, and industrious, and usually occupy the best home land, close

to the village site. They are assisted in their work by their wives and children. Next come the Lodhas, who almost equal the Káchhis in agricultural skill, but are "distinguished rather by general excellence in the raising of ordinary field crops than, as the Káchhis are, by special aptitude for the culture of garden produce. Sugar-cane is their speciality. Like the Káchhis, too, they use the labour of their families. On the other hand, the Lodha is not nearly so tractable as the Káchhi: he is addicted to combination and will often resist even reasonable demands by his zamíndár in raising his rent. This accounts for their rates approaching so closely to that paid by the Chamárs." The rate paid by the Chamárs is the next highest. Their land, however, is nearly always inferior in quality and disproportionately so to the rent paid. Their social standing, too, is so low that they have no moral support, and the consequence is that, though quite as laborious, they have less skill than the Káchhi or the Lodha. Their women and children assist in the cultivation. The Brahmans hold land equal in quality to that cultivated by Lodhas and superior to that held by Chamárs, but they pay less because their families do not labour in the field and they have to hire labour, and in a great measure because they still retain a portion of the reverence due to the priestly caste. The settlement Officers write:—"The Brahman when he really takes to agriculture as an occupation often brings considerable tact and energy to bear upon it, and may be ranked midway between the Lodha and Chamár. The Ahírs in these five parganahs, as in the entire district, hold by far the largest area. They are either connected with the proprietary body, or manage to cluster together in such numbers and in such localities (hamlets distant from the parent village) as often to defy the efforts of the zamíndárs either to encroach on their possession or enhance their rents. Hence the lowness of their rates. As a whole they are, with the exception perhaps of the Thákúrs, the least thrifty and industrious of the six castes. The Thákúrs are the most privileged tenants. Their lands are equal to those of the Káchhis, but their rents are the lowest of all. They are in the enjoyment of more rights of occupancy than any of the rest, owing, mostly, to their connexion with the landed classes, and the prestige which attaches to them from their belonging to the dominant race. They are backward and unskilled cultivators, and seldom till their own fields. They are difficult to manage, and a landlord will think twice before he arrays against him a body of men who he knows are dangerously independent, and will not hesitate to resist him to the utmost of their power. A zamíndár will therefore rather bear a long time than enter on a

struggle with them. Hence the privileged and conservative character of their rents." On the whole, it may be said that the agricultural community in Mainpuri are fairly well off when compared with their brethren in other districts. They have a higher standard of comfort and are better fed and better clothed than the people of the Benares division.

The question of rents and rent-rates must be considered in two aspects : the general rental of the district, portions of which are subject to influences which combine to lower the real value, and the actual rent-rates fixed by agreement or enhancement, and which, to a great measure, represent the true letting value of the land. The rent-rates assumed for each class of soil in each parganah are separately given under the parganah notices. I shall now give from the settlement report a comparison of rentals before and after assessment for the entire district. The

General rental of the district before assessment was Rs. 19,23,139, and after assessment was Rs. 20,71,690,

giving an increase of Rs. 1,48,551, or 7.72 per cent. Neither of these estimates gives the true assets; for the landholders' seer is taken at nominal rates and the assets of land held on division of produce (*batāi*) are omitted. In order to arrive at a correct conclusion the ordinary rates paid must be applied to these areas. The recorded rental of seer and zamindars' rent-free holdings are as given by the zamindars themselves, and the general result may be shown as follows :—

BEFORE ASSESSMENT.				AFTER ASSESSMENT.			
	Area in acres.	Recorded rental.			Area in acres.	Recorded rental.	
		Rs.				Rs.	
Rent-free, ...	17,840	25,440	Rent-free, ...	16,867	2,804		
Seer, ...	88,140	2,31,324	Seer, ...	87,443	2,01,598		
Land held by tenants, ...	460,684	16,66,375	Land held by tenants, ...	4,35,918	1,866,691		
Land held on division of produce, ...	12,772	...	Land held on division of produce, ...	13,462	...		
Total, ...	579,436	19,23,139	Cultivated groves, ...	1,240	597		
			Fallow at attestation, ...	3,596	...		
Take for rent-free, seer and <i>batāi</i> at tenants' rates, or Rs. 3-9-10 per acre, ...	...	4,29,239	Total, ...	6,08,526	20,71,690		
Tenants' land, ...	...	16,66,375	Take for rent-free, seer, and <i>batāi</i> at tenants' rates, or Rs. 3-13-6 per acre, ...	...	4,52,688		
			Tenants' land, ...	...	18,66,691		
Total, ...	...	20,95,614	Total, ...	...	23,19,377		

These figures give an increase of Rs. 2,23,763 in the rental, against an increase of Rs. 1,55,141 in the land-revenue. The settlement Officers consider,

that if to the total rental above given be added the miscellaneous receipts and allowance be made for some concealment, the actual rental of the district, in 1874, may be set down, in round numbers, at Rs. 24,00,000.

In noticing rent fixed by agreement I shall make use of a valuable memorandum on the subject drawn up by Mr. D. M. Smeaton.¹ His inquiries relate to 100,000 bighas, of which the rent was amicably adjusted and which comprise most varieties of soils, held by all classes of cultivators. The actual increase in rental amounts to Rs. 50,000, and the cases examined do not include compromises entered into before a Court. The following statement shows the seven classes of soil on which the rates have been raised, with their areas in bighas and the rates prevailing before and after enhancement :—

	BHEER.				DUMAT.		Gauthan, first class.
	First class dry.	Second class		Third class dry.	Second class		
		Wet.	Dry.		Wet.	Dry.	
Area,	4,000	25,000	3,000	1,000	40,000	500	12,000
Rate per bigha before enhance- ment.	1 6 0	2 0 0	1 2 0	0 12 0	2 4 0	1 12 0	6 8 0
Rate per bigha after enhance- ment.	1 15 0	2 8 0	1 12 0	1 5 0	2 10 0	3 0 0	7 9 0
Increase per cent., ...	41	25	56	75	17	71	16
Rates in 1840, ... ..	...	1 12 0	0 9 2	0 6 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	4 2 0

One remarkable result appears from these figures, and that is, that the rise in rent in dry soils between 1840 and 1874 is over 200 per cent., whilst in irrigated soils it is only 40 per cent., and the difference between the rates has now fallen from 100 and 200 per cent. to barely 50 per cent. Mr. Smeaton writes :—" Be the reason what it may, such are the facts. Nor are the dry lands on which these rates have been agreed to included in the leases of well-to-do cultivators, just to keep the land under the plough, they being cultivated at a loss, as far as they themselves are concerned ; for in a very large number of cases the tenants who have agreed to the enhanced rates hold only these dry lands, and have no irrigated fields within their holdings to fall back upon in the event of a loss in the dry. This fact I took special care to note and verify by personal inquiry. It is quite plain, then, that in holdings which consist of none but dry soils, the rates given are such as do not exclude a certain profit to the tenant, as well as remuneration for his labour. In other words, these rent-rates must be reckoned to be payable and fair. Of course in

¹ See Rev. Rep., II. (N. S.), 238.

the dry lands the outlay of capital is minimized; and yet on the average irrigated lands, the capital expended exceeds only in a very small degree that sunk on the dry. The seed, the keep of bullocks, are common elements in both, the excess in the irrigated lands consisting in the outlay necessary for the digging of two or three kuchcha wells, the aggregate cost of which is rarely above Rs. 10; and the maintenance of these in working order for four or five years at an annual cost of from Rs. 2 to Rs. 3."

"The out-turn of an irrigated bigha, in my experience in this district, is never less than double in bulk that of a dry bigha of the same class—often more,

and the quality of grain turned out is higher. Such must have been the case thirty years ago as now. There is, in fact, no reason, other things being equal,

why the ratio of the irrigated rates to the dry in Mr. Edmonstone's time should not be maintained still, and there is no reason why with such slight additional outlay on the irrigated lands as compared with the dry, the proportion of profit appropriated by the holder of the one should be so much greater than that permitted to the holder of the other. Once admit that the dry rates agreed to are payable and fair, or even that cultivation over a certain area at these rates is possible, and the conclusion is inevitable, that the irrigated rates are disproportionately low, and must rise higher in order to place tenants on a footing of equality as regards their profits." The causes of this abnormal approach to each other in the rates for dry and irrigated land would appear to be, to a great extent, accidental, for the same soils in other parts of the country and under similar conditions pay the same and even higher rates of rent, and the conclusion to be drawn is that rents in this district are still in a transition state. Applying the facts

Have rents reached their limits?

here recorded to the question as to whether rents have reached their full limit, we have in this district certain rates for dry soils, lower than those paid for similar soils in other districts, but still bearing an unusually high ratio to the rents paid for irrigated soils of the same description within the district, and from these data Mr. Smeaton would draw the following conclusions:—"First, assuming no conditions except what are found actually present in the district—that is to say, taking prices as they are, without any forecast about them—and supposing these dry rates to have now reached their limit, it is plain that the irrigated and highly cultivated lands should, in future, pay much higher rates than at present. Second, without any reference to a possible rise in prices, the rent statistics of other districts warrant the inference that there is a gradual process of assimilation of rates going on all over the country; that therefore the dry rates in this district will probably rise still higher, and that with them the irrigated rates must also proportionately rise. Third, assuming that prices all over the country will rise, then

the dry rates here as elsewhere will rise, and with them the rates in irrigated land. Thus, we have three distinct conclusions as to the future of rent-rates in this district, the second depending on the first, and on the assumption of a general equalization of standard all over the country; the third depending on the first and second, and on the assumption of a general rise of prices. The first conclusion stands on no hypothesis whatever; it is founded on present facts, and must be true. The second is extremely probable, because the hypothesis on which it stands is being partially verified even now. The third is greatly speculative, the conditions which it assumes being dependent on combinations which it is not possible to foresee. In short, then, taking the circumstances of the district as they are, and looking no further, there is still a wide scope for the increase of rates in irrigated and highly cultivated lands. Should the assimilating process continue, as in all probability it will, a still wider scope for enhancement is afforded, and should prices rise, rent-rates must increase, independently altogether of local conditions. To sum up, then, first, rents in this district have not yet reached their present local limit; and second, contingent on certain changes which may be on the eve of taking place, their present standard is much below what it may yet be. In short, the rents here are at present in a transition state. An extensive process of disintegration among the landed families is going on; individual sharers are separating their interests from the hitherto joint property; as a consequence, rents are now much more keenly scrutinized than before, the respect hitherto paid to long established usage gradually waning before motives of self-interest and expediency."

The measures of distance are the English mile and the *kos*, which is something under two miles. The phrases '*goli-ka-tappa*,' or musket-shot, and '*khet*,' or field, are vaguely used, the one to denote about 150 yards, and the other the side of a pukka bigha, or between 50 and 60 yards. The kuchcha bigha varies in size often in the same village; as a rule, however, $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 kuchcha bighas make one pukka bigha, and about $2\frac{1}{2}$ will form the average. The pukka bigha is 2,756.25 square yards, or 0.5694 of an acre, and 1.7560 bighas make one acre. The sub-division of the bigha are as follows:—20 biswas make one bigha; 20 biswánsis, one biswa; 20 kachwánsis, one biswánsi; 20 nanwánsis, one kachwánsi; and 20 anwánsis, one nanwánsi. The English yard measure is commonly used, but besides it there are local measures used in particular marts and for certain classes of goods, the one short, or from $32\frac{1}{2}$ to 35 inches, and the other long, or from $40\frac{1}{2}$ to 45 inches. The latter is commonly used for country cloth and the former for silk. Solids and liquids are sold by weight; the British reputed quart is the standard for spirits, and small brass vessels supposed to hold a quarter of a ser, and called *ghantis*, for milk. Two kuchcha maunds make one pukka maund, and one pukka maund is equivalent to 1.25 Government maund, or 50 standard

sers. The pukka ser contains 32 *taka* or double pice of the old currency, and the Government ser only 26, or the pukka ser is equivalent to 100 tolas or rupees against 80 tolas or rupees to the Government ser. The two estimates, differ slightly, the proportion of 26 to 32 *taka* bringing out 80 to $101\frac{9}{16}$ tolas. The ser of 100 tolas is not the only one used. In the east of the district, in Bewar, Kusmara, Ilahábás, Nabiganj, and Sámán the ser of 112 tolas is used. In the town of Bhongaon the standard is 102 tolas; in Sultanganj, 105 tolas, and in the remainder of the district 100 tolas (or $101\frac{9}{16}$ in some places). The last weight is used at every local market except, perhaps, Sarsaganj and Mainpuri for wholesale transactions, and especially for cotton, but in retail transactions the Government ser of 80 tolas is now in common use. A kuchcha *pánseri*, or five sers, is in common use and weighs 250 tolas, or $3\frac{1}{4}$ sers Government, or $2\frac{1}{2}$ sers pukka. The word *dhari* is chiefly used for five pukka sers, or $6\frac{1}{4}$ Government sers; eight *dhari*s make one pukka maund and four *dhari*s make one kuchcha maund.

Several attempts have been made to register the traffic passing along the Grand Trunk road through this district. The following table shows the traffic in standard maunds by the Grand Trunk road at Bhongaon from October, 1870, to the end of July, 1871, and for October, 1871:—

Grand Trunk road traffic at Bhongaon.

Month.	Wheat and other grains.	Rice.	Oil-seeds.	Metals and hardware.		Timber in numbers.	Salt.	Miscellaneous.		Cotton.	Total.	
	Up.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Up.	Down.	Down.	Up.	Down.
1870.												
October.	..	1,120	750	2,075	..	200	20,200	5,188	2,504	1,200	8,531	21,714
November.	..	10,180	60	4,020	..	1,600	22,570	10,670	6,970	27,180	32,470	59,080
December.	..	25,650	..	12,330	..	5,600	15,900	..	..	43,550	46,580	59,450
1871.												
January.	..	13,880	1,380	13,200	..	..	..	..	..	..	84,790	90,730
February.	..	20,630	1,240	15,060	2,940	..	..	..	..	..	105,740	82,385
March.	..	21,040	2,860	8,080	..	..	..	..	..	..	90,440	61,050
April.	..	21,510	15,900	16,580	9,660	..	..	..	..	..	101,840	112,340
May.	..	7,650	25,950	18,460	..	13,180	..	..	..	..	98,070	97,210
June.	..	28,770	10,240	16,900	..	16,280	..	..	..	..	107,470	102,630
July.	..	8,840	6,020	13,150	..	..	..	..	..	..	65,908	68,470
October.	..	7,660	13,300	4,820	..	6,820	..	..	..	..	49,771	40,830

Besides the figures above given, 1,510 maunds of grain were carried down in October-November, 1870, 160 maunds of oil-seeds were carried up in October, 1870, and 18,500 maunds of salt were carried up in December, 1870. Amongst the miscellaneous entries for October, 1871 are, going upwards:—Sugar, 10,080 maunds; pedlars' wares, 6,520 maunds; tobacco, 5,970, and English cloth, 560 maunds. Downwards we have saltpetre, 3,520 maunds, and cloth, 1,540 maunds. Traffic registration has been placed on a better basis since April, 1875, when stations were established at Bajhiya and Dhandaus by the Department of

Agriculture and Commerce, and in a few years we must have a collection of statistics which may fairly be relied upon.

The general character of the traffic along the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges canal is shown by the returns for Singhpur, Canal traffic. the station for Mainpuri city, and for Nidhauri :—

Articles.	EXPORTS.					Articles.	IMPORTS.				
	Singhpur.			Nidhauri.			Singhpur.			Nidhauri.	
	1871-72.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.		1871-72.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1873-74.	1874-75.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
Grain. ...	13	1,365	1,325	20,852	3,085	Grain, ...	972	435	1,364	1,845	1,047
Cotton, ...	107	2,125	2,279	18,834	15,000	Metals. ...	...	...	...	50	41
Oil-seeds, ...	...	...	423	276	1,540	Miscellaneous,	361	...	...	591	910
Miscellaneous, ...	2,138	1,024	2,427	4,757	12,914	Total, ...	1,333	435	1,364	2,486	1,998
Total, ...	2,958	4,514	6,454	44,719	32,539	Logs and joints, &c., in No.,	1,474	...	34	14	...

The following statement shows the traffic by the three stations of the East Indian Railway that serve this district for the fairly average year of 1872. Firozabad is included, as the cotton from the great mart of Pharha takes the rail there :—

	FIROZABAD.			SHIKOHABAD.			BHADAN.		
	Goods traffic.		Total.	Goods traffic.		Total.	Goods traffic.		Total.
	Outward.	Inward.	Number of passengers booked.	Outward.	Inward.	Number of passengers booked.	Outward.	Inward.	Number of passengers booked.
	Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.		Mds.	Mds.	
Cotton,	17,765	...	5,412	...	...	816	...	...
Grain,	15,614	7,549	1,095	1,291	...	516	3,701	...
Seeds (oil and indigo),	...	29,850	...	4,638	2,965	...	8,680	...	...
Piece goods,	30	1,090	26	1,394	32,399	...	12	6,963
Tobacco,	523	41	...	...	177	...
Ghi,	4,942	...	1,359	91	...	790	...	...
Miscellaneous,	9,200	21,645	19,258	16,628	...	3,732	7,244	...
Total,	77,40	30,284	32,311	22,411	32,399	14,534	11,134	6,963

From Shikohabad the chief exports by rail are cotton, cotton-thread, ghi, hides, indigo, potatoes, shoes, and country cloth. Sugar usually goes by road to

Agra and the west. Between October, 1871, and February, 1872, cotton weighing 2,789 maunds and cotton-thread weighing 333 maunds were sent to Cawnpore. A great portion of these consignments came from the neighbourhood of Sárupur in parganah Shikohabad, through the local brokers; 267 maunds of indigo were despatched during the same period to Cawnpore, 1,389 maunds to Calcutta, and 511 maunds to Mirzapur; 649 maunds of hides and skins were sent to Cawnpore, 160 maunds to Aligarh, and 83 maunds to Fatehpur, Dehli, and Agra. Ghi for exportation comes chiefly from Sárupur, Ponchha, and Gursan. Nearly all the cotton from Bhadán goes to Cawnpore.

The principal trading marts in the district are Sarsaganj, Pharha, Karhal, Shikohabad, Mainpuri, Ghiror, Bhongaon, Jasrána, Pádham, Armara Kirár, Ilahábás, and Kusmara.

Sarsaganj is noted for its trade in cattle, cereals, rice, sugar, salt, cotton, and leather. During 1872, the number of cattle sold was as follows:—bullocks, 5,623; bulls, 385; cows, 316, and buffaloes, 876; total, 7,200 head. About one-third of the bullocks sold were purchased by residents of Bareilly or Sháhjahánpur. Pharha exports cotton by the Fírozabad station of the East Indian Railway and by the Grand Trunk road, which is met at Ghiror, and sends nearly all its produce to Cawnpore. The cotton from Mainpuri town, also, goes to Cawnpore. Shikohabad exports a good quantity of cotton-thread, and Naushahr, close by, is noted for its iron-vessels and shoes. Jasrána, too, has a fair trade in iron-vessels; Pádham in turbans; Khergarh in hukkas for smoking; and Mainpuri in wood-work inlaid with brass and silver wire. Altogether the district is essentially an agricultural one; the manufacture of cotton-thread being only the preparation of the cotton grown to suit certain markets; and ghi, hides, grain, and indigo, growing with it, the staple exports. Shikohabad, Sarsaganj, Mainpuri, Karhal, and Pharha are the only marts which have any important trade with other than the neighbouring villages. There are no industries carried on under European superintendence except indigo-planting, and no special manufactures of note.

Jasrána and Armara Kirár have some reputation for the manufacture of glass bangles, an account of which may be given here.¹ The bangles of *káneh*, known as *churis*, are made from an efflorescence usually found on *usar* plains,

which is prepared for the purpose by making furrows through it. These are then filled with water and the resultant earthy compound is well mixed and at length dried. This is next placed in an oven fed by a continuous fire, and the glutinous *káneh* is the result. This *káneh* is taken by the bangle-maker, who with the assistance of a *salág*, or thin iron rod, turns it into rings while it is still warm and adds the colouring matter to it. There are, therefore, three separate processes required

¹ From a note by Mr. Denniston.

in bangle-making : the preparation of the earth, the manufacture of the *kānch*, and the making of the bracelet. Usually one person prepares the earth and makes the *kānch*, and sells it at from 9 to 10 *dharis*, or 45 to 50 pukka sers, per rupee, to the bangle-maker. The cost of working a bangle-maker's furnace with eleven compartments is about twelve annas per diem for fuel, eight annas for *kānch* and colouring materials, and $1\frac{1}{2}$ anna for each labourer, or Rs. 2-4-6 a day. The out-turn is about 350 bangles from each compartment, which at one anna per hundred are worth about Rs. 2-10-0. These bangles are largely exported from Karhal and Jasrana. Another local industry is that known as *tārkaśhi*, or inlaying wood with brass and silver wire, which is followed by a few families in Kurāoli and Mainpuri. The ornamentation shows considerable skill and even elegance in design. In 1849-50, Mr. Raikes made some inquiries into the distribution of the capital of the district. He calculated the gross income of the landowning population at about 89 lakhs of rupees, of which about one-seventh went to Government as revenue, $1\frac{1}{2}$ lakh was spent in the purchase of salt and iron and brass utensils, and about 63 lakhs were required to feed the people and their cattle, assuming a return of 350 sers of edible grain from every acre of cultivation.¹ Besides this amount in cash, the capital in dead-stock was worth about 39 lakhs of rupees.

Some further information regarding the trade of the district may be gathered from the returns of the Mainpuri municipality, but it would be manifestly beyond the scope of the present Municipality. work to attempt to do more than to suggest that here we have the true basis for an exhaustive account of the ramifications of the internal trade of the district. Taking the octroi records from October, 1871, to September, 1872, we find² a very large trade passing through the city to and from the local marts of Sarsaganj, Shikohabad, &c., and also to Agra, Farukhabad, Etāwa, and Cawnpore, comprising 71,414 maunds of grain, 104,027 maunds of sugar, 26,572 maunds of tobacco, 1,772 maunds of ghi, and 3,421 maunds of spices, while metals to the value of Rs. 43,055 and cloth valued at Rs. 1,98,688 passed through the barriers under passes. About 7,000 maunds of the grain went to the local marts of Sarsaganj, Shikohabad, and Karhal, and about one-half the sugar went to Sarsaganj alone. The general result of an examination of the octroi records is, that saccharine produce comes into the district chiefly from Tillhar and Dataganj, in the Shāhjahānpur district, and that there are few villages noted for sugar in the district. Tobacco comes in large quantities from Farukhabad and leather from Ali Khera. Cotton, as already noted, is largely grown in the district, and Mainpuri is one of the chief places where the cotton-brokers collect the fibre and send it either by road to Cawnpore, or by

¹ These calculations are much too rough for any practical purposes, and are given in Set. Rec., N.-W. P., III., 11. ² From notes by Mr. Dennistoun.

rail to Cawnpore, Mirzapur, and Calcutta. I would commend a thorough examination of the octroi and traffic registers as the only way of arriving at a definite and correct idea of the course and importance of the internal trade of the district.

The following statement gives the results of an attempt made between 1868 and 1871 to estimate the amount of local produce, and of this the amount exported and the amount locally consumed :—

Years.		Rice.	Cotton.	Oil-seeds.	Joár and bájra.	Wheat and barley.	Pulses.	Other crops.	Total.
		Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1868-69,...	{ Exports, ...	250	19,061	2,668	28,055	290,590	4,032	29,239	323,889
	{ Retained, ...	23,106	22,216	71,236	5,95,963	1,113,740	66,922	296,499	2,189,680
	Total, ...	23,355	41,276	73,904	6,34,018	1,344,330	70,954	325,732	2,513,569
1869-70,...	{ Exports, ...	870	13,091	2,452	1,25,587	343,089	2,349	31,426	522,864
	{ Retained, ...	29,918	17,938	93,161	8,46,801	1,551,993	88,947	404,098	3,027,854
	Total, ...	30,788	31,029	95,613	9,72,388	1,895,082	86,296	439,522	3,550,718
1870-71,...	{ Exports, ...	2,905	23,584	4,945	99,706	251,111	2,805	72,353	457,403
	{ Retained, ...	31,550	12,668	35,177	6,51,767	1,796,007	94,146	430,135	3,051,445
	Total, ...	34,455	36,247	40,122	751,473	2,047,118	96,951	502,488	3,508,854
Average,	{ Exports, ...	1,341	18,578	3,355	87,782	274,930	3,062	45,670	434,718
	{ Retained, ...	28,191	17,605	66,524	693,177	1,487,246	81,671	376,910	2,756,324
	Total, ...	29,532	36,183	69,879	785,959	1,762,176	84,733	422,580	3,191,042

The current rate of interest where an article of silver is given in pledge is three pie per rupee per mensem, or a little over 18 per cent. per annum. Six to nine per cent. per annum is charged where land or immovable property is given as security. For petty agricultural advances on personal security one anna per rupee for each month of the season, *khartf* or *rabi*, is charged, and two annas if the amount be not paid up at the end of the harvest for which the sum was borrowed. Very often the arrangement is made for a season at four annas for every rupee borrowed, and in the case of sugar-cane, which occupies the ground for double the time of an ordinary crop, eight annas in the rupee. There are several banking establishments in Mainpuri, Shikohabad, Sarsaganj, and every considerable mart, and indeed almost every village has its Baniya, who advances grain or money on the security of the cultivator's crops.

The following statement shows the wages of ordinary workmen for the years
Wages. 1856 and 1866 :—

Year.	Mason.	Carpenter.	Blacksmith.	Tailor.	Kabár.	Coolie in towns.	Coolie in vil- lages.	Beldar.	Mochi.	Thatcher.	Bhisti.
	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
1856,	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 2 6	0 1 6	0 1 0	0 1 6	0 2 6	0 2 0	0 2 0
1866,	0 3 6	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 0	0 3 6	0 2 0	0 1 6	0 2 0	0 3 6	0 2 6	0 2 0

The wages of agricultural labourers at harvest time are paid in kind; in the dry season, for watering, they receive about two annas a day or its equivalent in grain.

Taking the bazar prices-current in Agra from 1815 to 1839; in Muttra from 1840 to 1856, and in Agra from 1859 to 1871, and excluding from the account the seasons of scarcity, 1818-20, 1825-27, 1837-39, 1860-61, and 1868-69, the average selling price of the four principal grains in sers was as follows :—

Period.	Wheat.	Barley.	Joár.	Bájra.
From 1818 to 1836, ...	31.39	44.26	98.31	36.89
From 1840 to 1856, ...	32.40	...	...	...
From 1859 to 1871, ...	20.45	29.76	27.61	25.07

The real rise in prices took place since the mutiny. If we omit the years of exceptional plenty, 1815, 1829, 1849, 1851, 1855, and 1856, from the account, as well as the years of exceptional drought, the average price of wheat during the remaining twenty-six years was 30 sers per rupee. During sixteen of these twenty-six years wheat never sold at more than 32 or less than 28 sers, while of the remaining ten years, five show a selling price below 28 sers and five above 32 sers, the extreme limits being 24 and 35 sers respectively. Thus in the great majority of cases the oscillations in the price of wheat kept between 28 sers and 32 sers, and the highest and lowest prices were never kept up for a series of years, but appeared here and there only during the whole term. The price of wheat has increased since the mutiny over the prices ruling before 1840, 53 per cent.; of barley, 49 per cent.; of joár, 39 per cent., and of bájra, 47 per cent., or taking all these grains, the advance has been 47 per cent. Taking the whole pre-mutiny period, but leaving out the exceptional years, wheat averaged 31.89 sers per rupee between 1815 and 1856, and since the mutiny the average shows

20·45 sers, giving a rise of 55·94 per cent. Taking all the years of the pre-mutiny period from 1815 to 1858, and comparing the average price with that obtaining from 1859 to 1871, we have a rise of 55·7 per cent., or nearly the same as that obtained by eliminating the years of famine and plenty.

The following statement shows the harvest prices ruling in the Mainpuri district between 1840 and 1871:—

Harvest prices.					district between 1840 and 1871:—				
Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jodr.	Bajra.	Year.	Wheat.	Barley.	Jodr.	Bajra.
1840, ...	27·18	37·50	34·37	32·50	1856, ...	39·08	55·25	37·50	35·00
1841, ...	27·43	37·50	30·00	28·75	1857, ...	30·62	40·31	43·75	41·25
1842, ...	31·25	40·31	37·50	35·62	1858, ...	36·72	53·75	43·75	41·25
1843, ...	34·37	42·62	37·50	36·25	1859, ...	32·81	40·00	37·50	35·00
1844, ...	55·93	50·00	43·75	41·25	1860, ...	25·78	32·50	18·37	18·43
1845, ...	32·81	45·87	50·00	47·50	1861, ...	16·71	20·00	33·75	31·87
1846, ...	32·81	48·43	55·25	53·75	1862, ...	31·72	42·62	40·00	38·75
1847, ...	31·25	43·75	55·25	47·50	1863, ...	36·87	52·31	43·75	42·50
1848, ...	37·60	53·49	62·50	56·25	1864, ...	20·00	27·81	31·25	28·75
1849, ...	44·53	63·94	53·01	51·25	1865, ...	20·93	33·74	32·50	31·87
1850, ...	45·62	78·12	81·25	75·00	1866, ...	19·37	28·14	21·25	25·00
1851, ...	50·00	88·12	94·75	92·50	1867, ...	19·37	24·84	34·37	31·25
1852, ...	33·62	45·31	32·50	29·37	1868, ...	28·12	41·41	20·06	18·75
1853, ...	32·81	42·18	43·75	40·62	1869, ...	17·31	19·38	22·60	21·25
1854, ...	31·25	40·62	50·00	49·37	1870, ...	18·12	27·65	35·00	31·25
1855, ...	43·75	62·50	46·25	43·12	1871, ...	23·12	35·50	25·56	24·12

Excluding the excepted years as before, the averages are as follows:—

From 1840 to 1854,	35·95	51·61	49·54	46·80	From 1859 to 1871,	25·26	35·01	33·57	32·05
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The percentages of increase are, therefore, for wheat, 42 per cent.; for barley, 47 per cent.; for *joḍr*, 47 per cent., and for *bajra*, 46 per cent., or a total of 45 per cent. The settlement Officers write:—"A remarkable fact is brought out by these figures. While the bazar price of wheat during the period 1859-71 shows an increase of 58 per cent. on that of the preceding period, the corresponding increase in its harvest price is only 42 per cent. That is to say, while both bazar and harvest prices have risen only since the mutiny, they have not risen in equal proportions; the divergence between them being considerably wider in the post-mutiny than in the pre-mutiny period. This is a fact established by the incontestable evidence of figures, and is no mere conjecture. Bazar prices must always have been governed by the ordinary laws of supply and demand, all the community being purchasers and the supply distributed among many competing sellers. Therefore, if the demand increase and the supply at hand be not in proportion, prices will rise at once. But in the determination of harvest prices, the cultivators and the village grain-dealer, be he zamindar or Baniya, are the sole parties concerned, and the harvest rate is literally the bargain which they conclude with each other. But this bargain is not altogether a free one. The tenant is, by long established usage and his

own improvidence, dependent greatly on the Baniya or zamindár with whom he deals for his seed, rent advance, often for his food and other necessities of life. The grip of the purchaser on the seller in such a bargain is a very tight one : hence in fixing the harvest prices, the grain-dealer, who is the purchaser, has generally the best of it. Therefore, on a general rise in market rates, harvest prices, although they will not remain stationary, will not increase in the same proportion. It is not to be wondered at, then, that bazar prices have diverged from harvest prices in a greater degree since the mutiny than before it ; and seeing that all the causes which bring about a rapid rise in market value have been working since then, while custom and necessity have still operated to retard the advance of harvest rates, the cultivator, therefore, has not reaped the full benefit or anything like it of the rise in market value of produce, and he cannot be fairly called on to pay a rent enhanced in exact proportion to such rise. This is a point which has not, to our knowledge, been ever distinctly noted in discussions regarding the relation of rents to prices."

The actual assessment of the income of the district at six pies in the rupee calculated upon profits exceeding 500 rupees for the purposes of the income-tax of 1870 during 1870-71 was Rs. 68,442. There were 1,313 incomes between Rs. 500 and Rs. 750 per annum ; 351 between Rs. 750 and Rs. 1,000 ; 210 between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 1,500 ; 119 between Rs. 1,500 and Rs. 2,000 ; 131 between Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 10,000, and 6 between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 100,000 ; total persons assessed were 2,130.

Stamp duties are now collected under the General Stamp Act (XVIII. of 1869) and under the Court Fees Act. The following statement shows the revenue and charges under this head for a series of years : —

Year.	Adhesive stamps and hundis.	Blue-and-black document stamps.	Court fees.	Duties and penalties realised.	Total receipts.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63, ...	564	38,418	...	168	39,150	2,280	36,870
1863-64, ...	744	42,760	...	105	43,609	2,770	40,839
1864-65, ...	773	46,338	...	652	46,763	2,350	44,413
1865-66, ...	545	57,327	...	194	58,066	3,947	54,119
1866-67, ...	507	56,789	...	362	57,658	3,504	54,154
1867-68, ...	420	74,474	...	164	75,068	4,169	70,899
1868-69, ...	717	78,318	...	137	79,172	4,619	74,553
1869-70, ...	640	86,418	...	408	87,466	4,336	83,130
1870-71, ...	587	11,874	65,424	295	78,180	4,893	73,287
1871-72, ...	695	15,080	74,326	234	90,385	2,064	88,321
1872-73, ...	701	15,336	85,759	270	1,02,066	2,868	99,198

In 1871-72, there were 2,881 documents registered under the provisions of the Registration Act, VIII. of 1871, on which fees to the amount of Rs. 5,917 were collected. The expenso of establishment, &c., during the same period amounted to Rs. 3,659. There were 1,308 registrations affecting immoveable property in which the registration was compulsory under section 17 of Act VIII. of 1871, and 741 in which the registration was optional. The other registrations effected refer to moveable property, wills, &c., and the total aggregate values of all the documents registered amounted to Rs. 8,20,230. Similar statistics are procurable for each year since 1865.

The following statement shows the collections on account of excise for ten years in the Mainpuri district:—

Year.	License fees for vend of spirits.	Duty on spirits.	Opium.	Madak.	Tári.	Intoxicating drugs.	Fines, &c.	Gross charges.	Net receipts.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1862-63, ...	1,093	51,710	510	...	3,514	8,741	...	845	64,723
1863-64, ...	3,417	8,225	330	21	2,419	5,458	...	962	18,967
1864-65, ...	7,056	8,816	940	147	2,328	6,615	366	1,518	24,740
1865-66, ...	10,282	10,393	1,424	208	2,530	6,991	226	2,423	29,631
1866-67, ...	9,145	8,088	961	127	2,301	6,190	254	2,174	24,891
1867-68, ...	7,838	6,811	1,744	190	2,359	6,730	490	2,634	23,529
1868-69, ...	9,555	6,084	2,048	200	2,410	7,078	240	3,243	21,372
1869-70, ...	1,013	8,723	2,490	140	2,621	6,630	143	3,830	17,980
1870-71, ...	2,945	11,443	4,176	146	2,935	7,690	176	4,529	24,982
1871-72, ...	3,135	10,460	4,144	246	3,266	7,558	995	4,285	25,519

The following statement shows the receipts and charges on account of canals for a series of years:—

Year.	Collections.	Payments.				Percentage of payments to collections.
		Patwáris' fees.	Establish- ments.	Contingen- cies.	Total.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1866-67, ...	80,599	1,627	309	...	1,936	2.40
1867-68, ...	1,03,939	1,689	279	30	1,998	1.921
1868-69, ...	89,298	1,692	276	678	2,541	2.846
1869-70, ...	1,86,372	3,134	289	20	3,443	1.84
1870-71, ...	97,885	2,414	272	20	2,706	2.76
1871-72, ...	1,08,443	3,501	277	46	3,824	3.53
1872-73, ...	1,00,665	4,511	309	...	4,820	3.00
1873-74, ...	1,35,911	5,980	309	...	6,289	4.63

There is nothing in the reports to show what portion of the charges for general superintendence and the head establishment is debitable to the district.

The following statement shows the amount of enhanced land-revenue due to the canal. The result is arrived at by eliminating from the total area habitually watered by the canal those lands which but for the canal would have remained dry, and then applying to this area a rate equal to the difference between the general irrigated and dry rates of the settlement records. Thus, taking parganah Ghiror, the area habitually irrigated from the canal is 12,454 acres, of which 2,491 acres would have remained dry but for the canal. The general irrigated rate per acre is Rs. 4-10-7, and the general dry rate is Re. 1-15-2, so that Rs. 2-11-5, or the difference between these rates multiplied by the number of acres which would have been "otherwise dry," gives the increased rental due to the canal, or Rs. 6,759, and one-half that sum is the estimated increase in revenue due to the same source.

Statement showing increase of revenue due to the canals.

Parganah.	AREA HABITUALLY CANAL IRRIGATED		GENERAL RENT-RATES.						ESTIMATED INCREASE DUE TO THE CANAL		Net increase of present on past revenue.	Percentage of column 8 on 9.
	Total.	Of this otherwise dry.	Wet.		Dry.		Difference.		In rental.	In revenue.		
1.	2.	3.	4.		5.		6.		7.	8.	9.	10.
			Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Ghiror, ...	12,454	2,491	4	10 7	1	15 2	2	11 5	6,760	3,380	6,278	53.84
Kurāoli, ...	1,493	190	4	5 1	1	4 6	3	0 7	1,976	988	9,055	10.91
Mainpuri, ...	9,196	60	4	9 0	1	12 2	2	12 10	5,668	2,834	6,817	46.21
Karhal, ...	23,399	85	5	5 11	2	2 0	3	3 11	11,386	5,698	8,936	63.70
Barnāhal, ...	3,773	82	5	5 7	2	2 3	3	3 4	2,178	1,089	7,830	14.86
Kishni, ...	6,214	80	5	10 6	2	4 3	3	6 3	4,234	2,117	8,536	39.86
Mustafabad, ...	22,000	85	5	10 6	2	9 4	3	1 2	10,140	5,070	37,504	13.62
Shikohabad, ...	2,600	60	5	8 1	2	9 2	2	14 11	3,048	1,524	27,076	5.63
Bhongaon, ...	...	564							...	...	34,781	10.56
		677							...	...
		2,343					1	13 4	7,350	3,675		

Mainpuri, like Etāwa, was inhabited in the early centuries of the Christian era, and doubtless formed a part of the great Kanauj kingdom. Recent researches have brought to light traces¹ of Buddhist remains in the kheras or mounds marking the position of deserted sites of ancient towns which are so numerous in this district. The chief of these are Kurāoli, Karimganj, Karhal, one near Takhran canal-station, Sauj, Asauli, and Kishni. In Pādham, the people connect the site

¹ See J. A. S. Ben., XXXVI, 105, 157.

with the great snake-sacrifice of Janamejáya, and in other parts of the country claim an extravagant antiquity for the present very modern towns. Tradition makes the Meos, Bhars, and Chirárs the oldest inhabitants. Many of the Meos were converted in the time of Ala-ud-dín, and still more emigrated to other districts. The Bhars have almost disappeared and the Chirárs were nearly exterminated by the Chauháns in the fifteenth century. The first great change was due to the disruption of the petty Hindu kingdoms in the beginning of the thirteenth century. Alírs then simply swarmed over the western parganahs, and shortly afterwards came the Chauháns, bringing with them Mathúriya Chanbes, Kachhwáhas, Dhákaras, and other similar followers. Like Etáwa, the portion of the western parganahs bordering on the Jumna was full of jungle and was almost impenetrable, and even as late as the reign of Sháhjahán the country around Shikohabad was clothed with scrub and *dhák* sufficient to afford shelter to numerous bands of dakaits. It would be useless repetition to notice the general history of this portion of the Dnáb here, and I shall, therefore, confine myself to a short sketch of the local history of Rápri on the west and Bhongaon on the east, which divided between them the entire political and fiscal administration of the district until the reign of Akbar.

One of the oldest and most important local divisions of the tract comprising the present district of Mainpuri was Rápri, so called
 Rápri, from the town of that name, now represented by the village of Rápri, on the left bank of the Jumna, in parganah Shikohabad. Local tradition says that Rápri was founded by Ráo Zoráwar Singh, also known as Rápar Sen, who made it the head of a petty kingdom comprising the *behar* or ravines of the Jumna and the country now divided amongst the neighbouring parganahs of Shikohabad, Mustafabad, Ghiror, and Barnáhal. After the defeat of Jaichand of Kanauj by Muhammad Sám, in 1194 A.D., at Chandwár, in parganah Fírozabad, a little to the north of Rápri, the victorious army proceeded southwards along the left bank of the Jumna and attacked the Rája of Rápri at a place about three miles to the north-east of Rápri and defeated him. To commemorate the victory, the name of the small village where the battle was fought was changed from Karkha to Fatehpur, a name which it retains to the present day. Rápri thenceforward became the head-quarters of an *íkta* or fief, and continued to be the seat of government for several centuries under successive Musalmán rulers. One of the earliest monumental records connected with this period is an inscription on the *idgah*¹ at Rápri,

¹ Blochmann, Proc. A. S. B., August, 1873. The tablet measures five feet by two feet and consists of four lines. The letters are thick and clumsy. The inscription refers to the end of 711 H., when Malik Kafúr came back to Dehli laden with the spoils of Malabar and Dhúr Samandar.

which bears date in the reign of Ala-ud-dín Khilji and runs as follows:—

بِإِذْنِ بَقِيَّةِ شَرِيفِ بَتُونِيْقِي يَزْدَانِي وَ تَأْيِيدِ سُبْحَانِي وَ بِفَضْلِ رَبَّانِي دُرْ مَهْدِ خَلِائِفِ سُبْحَدْرِ الثَّانِي
عَلَامِ الدُّنْيَا وَالِدِينَ الْمُخْتَصَرِ بِهٖ عُنَايَتِ رَبِّ الْعَالَمِينَ اِبْرَاهِيْمَ مَوْلَى مَعْدِي شَاهِ السُّلْطَانِ قَاصِرِ امِيرِ الْمُرْمِنِينَ وَ
نُورِ اِيَالِ بَنْدُو كَمُتَوِّبِينَ خَدَائِكُنِي كَانُورِ سُلْطَانِي تَقْبُلُ اِلَهَ مِنْهُمْ وَ احْسِنُ اِلَهَ جَزَائِهِمْ فِي الْمَذْتَبِ مِنْ
شَهْرِ الْمُبَارَكِ رَمَضَانَ عَظَمَ اِلَهَ حُرْمَتَهُ مِنْهُ اَحَدَى عَشَرَ وَ سَبْعِمِائَةٍ *

"The building of this noble work (took place) by the grace of God and the assistance of the Almighty and the favour of the Lord, during the time of the reign of the second Alexander, Ala-ud-dunya waddín, who is distinguished by the kindness of the Lord of worlds, Abul Muzaffar Muhammad Sháh the king, the helper of the Commander of the faithful, and during the governorship of the mean slave of his Majesty Káfur, the Royal, may God accept it from them and may God give them an excellent reward!—in the middle of the blessed month of Ramazán (may God increase its honour!) of the year 711. (End of February, 1312 A.D.)"

In 1414 A.D., Hasan Khán was Amír of Rápri, and his brother, Malik Hamza, resided there.¹ In 1426 A.D., Ibráhim Sháh

The Afgháns.

Sharqi of Jaunpur was driven across the district to

Rápri by the royal forces, and was defeated in a pitched battle to the west of the Jumna. The Jaunpur army retreated again by Rápri to their own country, and were pursued by the enemy as far as Batesar. The Amír of Rápri seems to have made common cause with the Chauháns, Ráthors, and Bhadauriyas in the rebellions which occurred, year after year, at this time, for we find that, in 1429-30, the fief was taken away from Hasan Khán and was given to his brother, Malik Hamza, who had wisely attached himself to the imperial interests. Rápri probably remained in this family for some years, for on the accession of Bahlol in 1450 A.D., we find Kutb Khán, son of Hasan Khán Lodi, in possession of Rápri. Under the vigorous government of Sultán Bahlol (1450-1488 A.D.) some attempt was made to introduce a semblance of order not only amongst the Hindu princes of the middle Duáb, but also amongst the local Muhammadau governors, who often showed themselves more inclined for rebellion than obedience. Bahlol's life was spent in fighting with Jaunpur, and Mainpuri and Etáwa were often the scene of moving camps of partizans of either side, and often supplied large numbers of mercenary troops to both Dehli and Jaunpur. During the disorders that arose in the last reigns of the Sayyid dynasty, Kutb Khán Lodi assumed independence in Rápri, and Rái Partáb, the head of the Chauháns, held Bhongaon in Mainpuri, Patiáli in Eta, and Kampil in Farukhabad. When Bahlol resolved to seat himself on the throne, one of the first consulted by Sultán Ala-ud-dín was Rái Partáb of Bhongaon and his friend Kutb Khán Lodi of Rápri. They replied to the Sultán that if he would degrade Hamid Khán, the wazír, they would wrest some parganahs from the hands of the

¹ *Makhzan-i-Afgháni* of Niamat-ullah, Dowson's Elliot, V., 74.

nobles and hand them over to the Sultán. "Accordingly, Sultán Alí-ud-dín ordered Hamíd Khán to be confined, and then marched from Dehli to Burhánabád and encamped near Amroha. Kutb Khán, Isa Khán (the Turkbacha governor of Koil and Jaláli), and Rái Partáb came there to pay their respects and promised to make over forty parganahs to the Sultán on condition that he would put Hamíd Khán to death. Partáb incited the Sultán to slay Hamíd Khán because the Khán's father in former days had plundered his estate and seized his wife." Ala-ud-dín, foolishly for himself, embraced the cause of the injured husband, but Hamíd Khán escaped, and Bahlol Lodi, seeing his opportunity, pounced upon Dehli and seized the throne. Thus the rape of the Chauhánin Ráni of Bhongaon was the proximate cause of the change from the Sayyid to the Lodi dynasty. Bahlol engaged many Afgháns from Roh amongst his troops, the same who some three hundred years afterwards gave their name to Katehir, the modern Rohilkhand.

After the defeat of the Jaunpur forces near Dehli, in 1452 A.D., Bahlol Kutb Khán and Rái Partáb. made a royal progress throughout his dominions. He proceeded southwards through Koil and Eta to Mainpuri, where he confirmed Rái Partáb "chief of the zamíndárs in those parts," in possession of Bhongaon (Bhuínágánw). From thence he went to the fort of Rápri, still held by Kutb Khán in open defiance of his clansman. Kutb Khán resisted, but his fort was speedily captured. Khán Jahán, after making a solemn promise of safe conduct to Kutb Khán, brought him into the king's presence, when he also was confirmed in his *jágírs*, which apparently nominally comprised Etáwa, Chandáwar, and Rápri. In the meantime, Mahmúd Sharki of Jaunpur, dissatisfied with his defeat near Dehli, and incited by the remonstrances of Malika Jahán, the chief lady of his harem and a relative of Ala-ud-dín, led himself a considerable force against Sultán Bahlol and encamped in the country about Etáwa. On the first day both armies engaged in hostilities. On the second, Kutb Khán and Rái Partáb induced the rival Sultans to agree to a treaty of peace, on the basis that the possessions of Mubárah Sháh, king of Dehli, should be left in the hands of Sultán Bahlol, and those which Sultán Ibráhím of Jaunpur had held should be left in the possession of Sultán Mahmúd; also that seven elephants which had been captured from Fath Khán, in the battle near Dehli, should be returned, and Shamsabad should be given up to one Rái Karan, son of the Rái of Gwalior. The truce was short-lived, for though Bahlol wrote to Juna Khán, the Jaunpur governor in Shamsabad, to deliver that town to his own agent, Rái Karan, he was finally obliged to advance in person and expel the Jaunpuris by force of arms.

Sultán Mahmúd hearing of these transactions came up in force and was opposed by Bahlol. In the skirmishes which took place, The Jaunpuris in Main-
puri, Kutb Khán, son of Islám Khán and first cousin of

Bahlol, was taken prisoner and sent to Jaunpur, where he remained in captivity for seven years. The war was put an end to by the death of Sultán Mahmūd, and peace was restored for a time on the former basis. A lady was again the cause of the renewal of the struggle, for no sooner had Bahlol arrived at Dehli than he was intreated by Shams Khafūn, the sister of Kutb Khān and chief lady of the harem, to make some effort to release her brother. She even threatened to kill herself and forbade the Sultán to take sleep or repose of any kind until her request was complied with. Bahlol set out at once in pursuit of Muhammad Sháh, the successor of Mahmūd, and on the other hand, Muhammad Sháh advanced from Jaunpur to meet him and took possession of Shamsabad. Although Rái Partáb had formerly sided with Bahlol, the success of the Jaunpur king now induced him to change sides. Muhammad Sháh reached Surseni by uninterrupted marches, while Bahlol encamped in the pargana of Rápri, which adjoined Surseni, and fighting took place for some days between the two armies. "During these transactions, Husain Khán, a younger brother of Muhammad Sháh, sent Sultán Sháh and Jalál Khán Ajoḡhání to inform Muhammad Sháh that the troops of Sultán Bahlol intended to make a night attack; that 30,000 horsemen and thirty elephants had been detached for the purpose, and had taken up a position on the banks of the Jharna. Sultán Muhammad, on receiving this news, sent a division of his troops to oppose them. Prince Husain Khán desired to take his brother Sháhzáda Jalál Khán with him, and sent a man to call him; but Sultán Sháh remonstrated against the delay, representing that Jalál Khán might come up afterwards. Upon this, they went off in the direction of the enemy. It so happened that Sultán Bahlol's army was prepared for these movements; so that when Prince Jalál Khán, in obedience to the summons of Husain Khán, had left the army of Muhammad Sháh and started for the Jharna, he found himself in the presence of the Sultán's troops instead of Husain Khán's. Thereupon Sultán Bahlol's men seized Jalál Khán and brought him into the presence of their sovereign, who imprisoned him, determining to retain him as a hostage for the safety of Kutb Khán. Husain Khán, when he heard of this capture of Jalál Khán, being in fear and dread of Muhammad Sháh, took to flight and went to Jaunpur. Muhammad Sháh was terror-stricken when he learnt the capture of one brother and flight of another, and feared that the latter might go and do damage to his interests throughout the country; but being unable to offer any opposition he went to Kanauj, and was pursued as far as the Ganges by Sultán Bahlol, who returned to Dehli after plundering a small portion of the baggage and capturing some elephants and horses." Whilst encamped at Surseni, Muhammad Sháh had given orders for the assassination of his own brother Hasan Khán, and Bíbi Ráji, the queen-mother, in revenge for her son's death, conspired with the nobles and raised the prince

Husain Khán to the throne with the title of Sultán Husain. The flight of Sultán Husain from the field at Jharna was no doubt due to orders received from Jaunpur, and on his arrival he at once levied a force and proceeded against Muhammad Sháh, and in the battle that took place the latter was slain. Again peace was proclaimed, and it was agreed that both parties should remain satisfied with their own possessions for four years. Rái Partáb was induced by Kutb Khán of Rápri to side with Bahlol, and Kutb Khán, son of Islám, was released by Sultán Husain, and the prince Jalál Khán was restored by Bahlol.

Some time after, Sultán Bahlol recaptured Shamsabad and gave it to Rái

Wars with Jaunpur.

Karan, and immediately a new cause of quarrel soon arose. In one of the numerous actions that had taken place Rái Partáb had taken the kettle-drum and standard belonging to Darya Khán, one of Bahlol's generals, and in revenge for this Darya Khán assassinated Narsingh Rái, the son of Rái Partáb, in spite of the opposition of Kutb Khán of Rápri. In consequence of this treachery, Kutb Khán, Husain Khán, Mubáriz Khán, and Rái Partáb, having entered into a conspiracy, went over to the Sharki monarch.¹ Sultán Bahlol finding himself too weak to resist them, went back to Dehli, and leaving Kutb Khán, son of Islám, and Khán Jahán and his deputies at Dehli, proceeded to the Panjáb. He had scarcely set out from Dehli when news arrived of the approach of the Jaunpur king with a well-equipped force. Bahlol was, at once, obliged to return, and the result of the engagement which ensued was a further truce for three years. This was again broken and again renewed, and in 893 H. (1487 A.D.) Bahlol encroached upon the Jaunpur parganahs in Farukhabad, Eta, and Aligarh. He then went in pursuit of the Jaunpur army and was fast approaching them, when Sultán Husain faced about and posted himself in the village of Rámpanjwáran, which was then attached to Rápri. Again, after some skirmishing, a truce was agreed upon, on the old grounds, that each one should remain satisfied with his own territory. Malika Jahán, the chief wife of Sultán Husain, had previously been captured by Sultán Bahlol in one of his raids, and had been restored by him to her husband. He is said to have treated her well and with all becoming respect, still she thirsted for revenge and incited her husband to break the truce and again occupy the Lodi parganahs with a large force. This time a desperate battle was fought at Sonhár, now in the Eta district, and Sultán Husain, being again routed, fled to Rápri, while Sultán Bahlol pitched his camp near the village of Dhúpamau and obtained an immense booty. "About this time intelligence was received of the decease of Khán Jahán Lodi, and Sultán Bahlol granted to his son the title of Khán Jahán and conferred on him the appointments held by his father. He then went to Rápri against Sultán Husain and was victorious, after much fighting

¹ Dowson's Elliot, V., 85.

and slaughter." Sultán Husain, being defeated, fled across the Jumna and lost several of his wives and children in the passage. He retreated then by Gwalior and Kálpi to Jaunpur, while the Afgháns occupied Etáwa. Bahlol pursued the Jaunpuris southwards and drove them across the Jumna. He then took possession of Jaunpur and eventually drove Husain into Bengal. "Bahlol being now old," writes Firishta, "divided his dominions amongst his sons. Jaunpur was given to Bárbak Khán; Karra and Mánikpur to Alam Khán; Bahráich to the Prince Muhammad Farmúli, known by the name of Kála Pahár (the black mountain); Lucknow and Kálpi to Azam Humáyún, whose father, Báyzid Khán, was assassinated by one of his own servants; Budaun was allotted to Khán Jahán, one of his oldest officers, and Dehli with several districts in the Duáb were conferred on his son, Prince Nizám Sháh, known afterwards by the name of Sikandar, whom he now declared his heir and successor. After seating Bárbak Sháh on the throne of Jaunpur, Bahlol proceeded by Rápri and Chandáwar to Dholpur, and thence by Bári and Alláhapur, a dependency of Rantambhor, to Dehli. At the close of the rainy season he set out for Gwalior and went thence to Etáwa, and while returning to Dehli fell sick at Maláwi, in the territory of Sakít, and died there in the year 1488 A.D.

Many of the nobles considered that Azam Humáyún had the best right to

the throne, and on his accession, Sikandar was met by
The Lodis. a powerful opposition headed by his two brothers.

Alam Khán fortified himself in Rápri, but afterwards fled to Patiáli, and Rápri was given in *jágr* to Khán Jahán, or as he is sometimes called Khán Khanán Loháni. This officer remained a firm friend of his master, and was subsequently employed with Alam Khán Mewáti and Khawás Khán in a disastrous attempt on Dholpur. On the death of Sikandar, in 1517 A.D., Khán Jahán was still in possession of Rápri, and it was chiefly owing to his remonstrances that the party who supported Jalál Khán agreed to abandon his cause and transfer themselves to the side of his brother, Ibráhím Khán Lodi. Ibráhím, however, had none of the virtues of his father Sikandar, and soon disgusted his supporters by his severity and cruelty. Darya Khán Loháni, governor of Behár, Khán Jahán Lodi, and Husain Khán Farmúli, broke out into open rebellion in 1519 A.D., and on the death of Darya Khán, his son Bahádúr Khán was raised to the throne with the title of Muhammad Sháh. Meanwhile, other malcontents in the Panjáb invited the Mughals under Bábar to enter India.¹ At the time of Bábar's invasion, Rápri was held by Husain Khán Loháni, who abandoned it on the approach of the Mughals² (1526 A.D.), but during the troubles of the succeeding year it again fell into the hands of the Afgháns. This success was for a very short time, for after the defeat of Rána

¹ See further Dowson's Elliot, IV., 47, 64, 263, 255; V., 9, 74, 80, 97.
Bábar, I, 448, 469, 476.

² Erskine's

Sanga, Bábar was enabled to send a force to recover Rápri and Chandáwar, and the terror spread by his success was such that Etáwa, even, "which had never yet submitted to his power, was surrendered by Kutb Khán, who held it." Etáwa to the south and Fírozabad to the north seem now to have entirely supplanted Rápri, the name of which as a separate fief disappears from the local histories. Kutb Khán, son of Sher Sháh wrested Kálpi and Etáwa from the Mughals, and during the reign of Sher Sháh and his successors Rápri was often visited by the reigning Sultán, and the remains of noble buildings of this period attest the correctness of the local tradition. Still the Phátak Ahírs and Mewátis living along the borders of the Jumna gave Sher Sháh much trouble, and he had once to send a body of twelve thousand horse to overawe and severely punish them. With the return of Humáyún, Mainpuri again came under the Mughals, and the district was divided by Akbar into the *maháls* and *dastárs* already noticed.

One of the most remarkable events connected with the local history, at this Akbar's campaign in time, is Akbar's campaign against the Sakit dakaits Sakit. in the beginning of 1562 A.D., which is thus recorded in the *Akbarnámah*.¹ "The people inhabiting the villages round Sakit, it is said, stood unrivalled for their rebellious spirit and ungratefulness, especially those of eight places which were collectively called 'Athgah.' The eye of the age never saw rebels, thieves, and murderers like them; they are not only themselves disorderly, but keep the villages and their inhabitants in a disordered state, and they live a bold sort of life which only fools call bravery. The officers of the district had frequently complained of the inhabitants, when it happened that His Majesty took his way to Sakit in order to hunt. Khwájah Ibráhím Badakshi was at that time *jágírdár* of Sakit. The drivers fell in with a Brahman of the name of Hápah, and took him to the emperor, for he wished to complain of the Sakit people, who had murdered his son and plundered his whole property. Akbar, next morning, resolved to punish the people of the place where the robbery had been committed, and sent a detachment of drivers in advance. When the emperor next morning arrived at the place, the drivers informed him that the people had all fled. Several detachments of soldiers were immediately sent out to hunt down the fugitives, and Káraták, the imperial Mír Shikár, killed a man and brought another to the emperor, who had in the meantime come to the village of Paraunkh. Here, it was ascertained, the robbers had collected and resolved to fight. The whole imperial camp did not consist of more than one thousand people: but as so many had been sent over the surrounding country, the number actually present did not exceed two hundred. There were besides about two hundred elephants in the

¹ Translated by Mr. Blochmann: see Proc. A. S., 1874, p. 102: these dakaits were probably Ahírs who were subsequently ousted by Bais Rajpúts.

camp. Although the robbers numbered more than four thousand, the emperor gave orders to attack their fortification. But no success was obtained, and the soldiers, on account of the heat produced by the conflagration of the houses, climbed up the trees for protection. Akbar mounted on his elephant *dastkār* and rushed forward, but the fire drove him back, and he rode to the rear of the place. When the elephant entered the narrow street of the village, a man in yellow armour (*jaibā*) appeared on the roof of a house. Akbar took him for Rastam Khān, who had a similar armour, approached the house in spite of the arrows, pieces of wood, and stones that flew about, and found that the man in yellow was Mukbil Khān, who in pursuing a robber had gone up the roof of a house, where he was surrounded by several dakaits. The emperor at once drove the elephant to the house, and Bandah Ali, Kuzbegi of Munim Khān and elder brother to Sultān Ali Khaldar, ran up and speared the rebels. At the same time, the fore-foot of Akbar's elephant sank into a grain-pit, and Jhujhār Khān, the faujdār, who was sitting behind the emperor, fell with force upon His Majesty. But Akbar remained cool, managed to get the elephant out of the hole, and at once drove up to the place which the robbers had fortified. Only Rāja Bhagwan Dās and Rāja Bidhi Chand were with the emperor, who had to ask the former for a drink of water. A Hindu struck at Akbar's elephant, and the sword hit the iron rings, which for the sake of beauty are attached to the tusks, in so powerful a manner that the sparks flew about, and the elephant got wild and trampled the robber to death. Immediately afterwards, a boy of about fifteen years, from fright, threw himself from the roof of a house on the emperor's elephant; Jhujhār Khān was on the point of killing him, when the emperor told him to keep him a prisoner. When they reached the fortified place they saw that the officers of the imperial elephants had arrived, but stood perplexed on account of the unexpected extent of the fight. They were now ordered to attack the wall. A Rajpūt archer aimed seven arrows at the emperor, who caught them with his shield: five of them pierced the shield and passed five and three inches (*ungli*) through the back, and two stuck in the shield without passing through the back. God's protection is quite another shield. Alāwal Khān, one of the officers of the elephants, seeing how gallantly the emperor's elephant went forward, called out, "Well done! who are you? I shall not forget to mention you to His Majesty." Akbar lifted his visor, showed his face, and politely thanked Alāwal for his good intentions. At the same time, Tātār Khān called to the emperor not to expose himself to the shower of arrows; but Jhujhār Khān told him to hold his tongue and not direct the attention of the enemy to the emperor by calling out his name. Akbar, still on the same elephant, now broke down the wall and entered the place, joined by three or four other elephants. A good number of the rebels were killed, whilst others retreated to the house which they barricaded. Akbar gave orders to make a hole in the roof of the house and

had fire thrown into it. Nearly one thousand people were thus consumed by the flames of divine fury." Paraunkha is a large village in parganah Bewar of this district, and lies to the south of the Bewar and Kishni road.¹ There is little to add to the local history of the district. The past settlements of the land-revenue have been details dunder the Etáwa district, and the present settlement in its proper place in the present notice. The mutiny alone remains, but the materials for the notice are not so good as in Etáwa, and, indeed, can hardly be said to exist.

Tidings of the outbreak of the mutiny at Meerut and of the excitement at Agra reached Mainpuri on the 12th May, 1857, and a consultation was held at which it was decided that women and children should at once proceed to Agra. Only one family actually went, and the Magistrate (Mr. John Power) proceeded to enlist some Chauhán Rajpúts with the assistance of Ráo Bhawáni Singh, cousin of the Raja of Mainpuri. Late on the night of the 22nd May, Mansúr Ali, tahsildár of Bhongaon, brought news to the Magistrate that the 9th Native Infantry had mutinied at Aligarh and had murdered their officers, and warned him to beware of the detachment of that regiment then quartered at Mainpuri.² Fourteen females, consisting of the wives of the officers, sergeants, and writers, besides a large number of children, were at once sent off to Agra and were escorted part of the way by Mr. James Power and Sheikh Amín-dín; they eventually arrived in safety at Agra. Messrs. Cocks and Power then proceeded to the Native Infantry lines, where they found Lieutenants Crawford and deKantzow, who at once agreed to march out their men towards Bhongaon. Lieutenant deKantzow went in advance with the main body, and Lieutenant Crawford, after leaving a small guard at the treasury and quarter-guard, joined him. This was about four o'clock in the morning, and shortly afterwards Lieutenant Crawford galloped in and said that his men had broken out into open mutiny, had probably killed Lieutenant deKantzow, whom they had taken prisoner; and added, when the question was put to him, that nothing more could be attempted, and that he was about to ride into Agra. Mr. Cocks, the Rev. Mr. Kellner, and Lieutenant Crawford proceeded to Agra.

The sepoys were now approaching the station and shouting and firing off their muskets, and Messrs. John and James Power, with Dr. Watson, Sergeants Mitchell, Scott, and Montgomery, and Mr. McGlone, with a small force of horse and foot under Ráo Bhawáni Singh, proceeded to the bridge over the Isan, to keep the high road open and prevent the sepoys from joining the bad characters

¹There is a Paraunkha in parganah Mainpuri, but the Bewar village is more probably the one intended here.

²From the official accounts by Messrs. Cocks and John Power.

of the city. In the meantime, the mutineers passed round by the dák bungalow and fired and plundered the houses of Sergeant Montgomery and Dr. Watson, and the rear-guard, the magazine of which they broke open and carried off the ammunition. They held Lieutenant de Kantzow prisoner, and while the rear-guard was being plundered his life was in the greatest danger. "The men fired at random," writes Mr. Power, "and muskets were levelled at him, but were dashed aside by some of the better disposed, who remembered, perhaps, even in that moment of madness, the kind and generous disposition of their brave young officer. Lieutenant de Kantzow stood up before his men : he showed the utmost coolness and presence of mind : he urged them to reflect on the lawlessness of their acts, and evinced the utmost indifference to his own life in his zeal to make the sepoys return to their duty. The men turned from the rear-guard to the kitchen, dragging Lieutenant de Kantzow with them. They were met at the treasury by my jail guard, who were prepared to oppose them and fire on them. Lieutenant de Kantzow prevented them from firing, and his order has certainly prevented an immense loss of life. A fearful scene here occurred. The sepoys tried to force upon the iron gates of the treasury, and were opposed by the jail guard and some of the jail officials ; the latter rallied round Lieutenant de Kantzow and did their best to assist him, but they, though behaving excellently, were only a band of twenty or thirty (if so many) and poorly armed against the infuriated sepoys, who were well and completely armed and in full force. It is impossible to describe accurately the continuation of the scene of the disturbance at the treasury. Left by his superior officer, unaided by the presence of any European, jostled with cruel and insulting violence, buffeted by the hands of men who had received innumerable kindnesses from him, and who had obeyed him, but a few hours before, with crawling servility, Lieutenant de Kantzow stood for three dreary hours against the rebels at the imminent peril of his life. It was not till long after Lieutenant de Kantzow had thus been situated at the treasury that I learnt of his being there. I was anxious, with all my heart, to help him, but was deterred from going by the urgent advice of Rao Bhawáni Singh, who informed me that it was impossible to face the sepoys with the small force at my disposal, and I received at this time a brief note from Lieutenant de Kantzow himself, by a trusty emissary I sent in search of him, desiring me not to come to the treasury, as the sepoys were getting quieter, and that my presence would only make matters worse, as they were yelling for my life. At this time the most signal service was done by Rao Bhawáni Singh, who went alone to the rebels, volunteering to use his own influence and persuasion to make them retire, and succeeded ably in his efforts ; drew off and then accompanied the rebels to the lines, when, after a space of time, they broke open and looted the bells-of-arms and the quarter-guard, carrying off, it is supposed,

Rs. 6,000 in money and all the arms, &c., they found of use to them. I had retired, with the Europeans with me, to the Raja of Mainpuri's fort on the departure of Rao Bhawáni Singh, according to his advice, and shortly after the sepoys left the treasury Lieutenant de Kantzow joined me, and I again took possession of the kutcherry. I found on my return, the whole of the málkhána looted, the sepoys having helped themselves to swords, iron-bound sticks, &c., which had accumulated during ages past. The staples of the stout iron doors of the treasury had alone given way, but the doors themselves stood firm."

The garrison then comprised the officers who had met at the bridge with
 Lieutenant de Kantzow and Messrs. Richards and
 Murder by the Oudh Ir- Donovan. Old guns were collected and mounted and
 regulars. other arms were received from Agra. On the 29th

May, Major Hayes and Captain Carey of the 17th N. I. joined the garrison. The former officer was Military Secretary to Sir H. Lawrence, and had come by forced marches from Lucknow to be under the orders of the Lieutenant-Governor. He had under his command three or four troops of an Oudh Irregular regiment, with Captain Carey, Lieutenant Barbor of the 20th N. I., and Mr. Fayrer, a volunteer. Major Hayes had intended ordering his force to Fatehgarh, whither he had proceeded from Gursahájanj, but was dissuaded from doing so by Colonel Smith of the 10th N. I. and Mr. Probyn, the Magistrate, at the instance of the sepoys of the 10th N. I. He then sent orders to Lieutenant Barbor to march to Bhongaon on the 30th of May and meet him at Kuráli on the 31st. The troopers arrived at Bhongaon on the 30th and showed such signs of mutiny that Lieutenant Barbor reported them in a letter which, however, was intercepted. In the meantime, news arrived that they had not moved on the 31st, and Major Hayes wrote to inquire the cause, but received no reply. Mansúr Ali, tahsildár of Bhongaon, came late in the evening, but merely stated that the men were grumbling at the long marches they had made, and at the same time gave an accurate description of the desponding and dejected state of the two young officers at Bhongaon. Major Hayes resolved to proceed to Bhongaon, but as he was leaving several of his troopers arrived. They reported that the force had halted at Bhongaon as the men were tired, and they were then proceeding to Sultájanj, the next encamping-ground, to halt there for the night. They brought also a letter from Lieutenant Barbor to Major Hayes. "This letter has always appeared a mystery to me," writes Mr. Power; "it appeared like the continuation of a letter previously despatched, and as if the writer were unable fully to express his meaning. Lieutenant Barbor stated that the men were then proceeding in an orderly way to Sultájanj, and requested Major Hayes not to join the force till the following morning, the 1st June. Major Hayes delayed his departure. I despatched Mansúr Ali to Sultájanj, which is only five miles from Mainpuri, to

ascertain the state of the troopers. Mansúr Ali returned to me after an absence of three hours or so. He reported that the troopers were quiet and contented, but he brought no letter from Lieutenant Barbor. I afterwards learnt, beyond doubt, that Mansúr Ali had never proceeded to Saltárganj, and that his story was a mere invention. Had he gone there and made enquiries, he would have learnt that the troopers had forcibly compelled their officers to accompany them, that a guard was placed over them, and that the party sent to Mainpuri were merely intended to deceive Major Hayes and decoy him to Kuráli.

"Major Hayes and Captain Carey left me early on the 1st June to join their force. They found the troopers drawn up on the plain at Kuráli to receive them. As they approached, some native officers rode out to warn them off. They saw their danger and turned to escape, and rode for their lives. The troopers spread over the plain in pursuit. Major Hayes was overtaken, and receiving a deep sword-cut across the face, which penetrated to the brain, fell dead from his horse. Captain Carey, though closely pursued, was enabled to escape, and got safely back to Mainpuri. About the same time that Major Hayes was thus killed, the troopers also murdered Lieutenant Barbor and Mr. Fayer. The bodies of the three unfortunate gentlemen (fearfully mutilated) were conveyed to Mainpuri by Lachhman Singh, talukadár of Kuráli, and were buried by me in the churchyard at Mainpuri. The murder had unquestionably been planned at Lucknow, and Kuráli selected as a favourable spot for the perpetration of it. After the murder the troopers made off towards Delhi."

Mr. Power took up his position in the court-house, where the treasury contained three lakhs of rupees, and resolved to stand a
 Preparations for a siege. siege in it. News came in of the outbreak at the neighbouring stations of Fatehgarh, Eta, and Etáwa, that the canal escapes were opened, and that Europeans had been murdered on the Grand Trunk road. On the 25th May he wrote:—"Withont, I hope, being considered an alarmist, therefore, I may venture to say our position is not pleasant, but we stand well prepared. All the faujdári (criminal court) records have been taken up to the roof of the kutcherry, and being placed behind its railing, forms an excellent breastwork. This matter had better be reported to the sudder (chief court of justice), but at the same time it may be mentioned that the faujdári record-room of Mainpuri has undergone a thorough purification by the purpose to which its contents have been applied. I may also mention, for the sudder's information, that a good stout *khánah-jangi misl* (judicial record of a case of affray) prepared after the sudder's last and most approved fashion, and thickened with false evidence, is an excellent article of defence, and has, by experiment, been found to be bullet-proof. The zamindárs of the district continue loyal, and I have constant offers of help from all quarters. The Government treasura

is safely kept under the charge of Ráo Bhawáni Singh." It was thus bravely and cheerfully that the district officials resolved to attempt the hopeless task of restoring order and preserving a semblance of government. Mainpuri, however, was unfortunately situated in this respect. It lay on the high road to Agra and Dehli, and was the focus on which converged the rebels of the Jhánsi division, Cawnpore, Farukhabad, and Gwalíar, on their way to the great mutineer rendezvous at Dehli. Could the district have been preserved from the contaminating influence of the bodies of rebels passing through it, the result might, possibly, have been different, but such unexpected treachery and such equally inexplicable loyalty was shown by natives in different places during 1857, that it would be useless, at this distance of time, to speculate upon what might have been had the circumstances been different.

On the 1st June, the station was reinforced by seventy troopers of the 1st Reinforcements arrive. Gwalíar cavalry under Major Raikes, and some six or eight Sikh sepoys and ten or twelve men of the 9th N. I., who had remained faithful. A telegraph office was opened, and Messrs. Boodrie, Collins, George Lawrence, and Swan also came in. An irregular force was then levied under Damar Singh, Ohlatar Singh, and Pahlád Singh, with Lieutenant deKantzow as commandant. These men behaved well for some time, and in a sharp action with the 7th Irregulars near Bhongaon lost several men, and Lieutenant deKantzow received a severe sword-cut in his head. The rebels were the stronger party and immediately attacked the police-station. The principal officer ran off, but Bálkishan Jamadár and several privates fell fighting bravely in its defence. Shortly afterwards Sergeant Wells and his wife were wounded at the toll-bar at Nabiganj, and the former died soon after his removal to Mainpuri. "In the early part of June," writes Mr. Power, "our position became extremely precarious, as all the surrounding districts broke out into open rebellion, and Mainpuri remained the only small spot in which authority was upheld. We were hourly kept in anxiety. The worst information reached us from Cawnpore, Fatehgarh, Lucknow, and Jhánsi. The Trunk Road swarmed with mutineers proceeding to Dehli, whose spies intrigued about us, and whose picquets reconnoitred our position at kuteberry. The thánas, tahsili schools, bungalows and guard-houses along the Eta branch of the Grand Trunk road were burnt, and all Mustafabad was in rebellion, influenced by the state of the adjoining district of Eta. Every night, villages were to be seen burning in all directions around us, and every hour brought notice of some heavy affray having occurred, or the commission of some fearful murder.

State of the district.

We had to contend with the treachery of Raja Tej Singh on his return to Mainpuri. We knew that he held nightly meetings in the fort at Mainpuri and plotted against us, and that his emissaries were sent in all directions to draw some mutineer force to Mainpuri. W

momentarily expected an outbreak in the jail, and I had constantly to hear that the police had been overthrown or had grossly misconducted themselves in different parts of the district. These troubles hourly increased throughout the month of June. During this trying time, however, nothing could exceed the cheerful energy with which each gentleman at Mainpuri and the European sergeants and clerks laboured to uphold our position. Major Raikes and Captain Carey were unremitting in their attention to their men, and never left them. Dr. Watson had numerous sick and wounded to attend to, to whom and to ourselves he showed the utmost consideration and kindness. Lieutenant de Kantzow did his best to organize the levies under his charge, and undertook any other work entrusted to him. Mr. J. W. Power had the charge of the jail and of the treasury, and all the miscellaneous work belonging to the office. In addition to this work, all these gentlemen patrolled the station and town in all directions at night, at uncertain hours. They were always accompanied by the sergeants or clerks of the office, whose aid in all matters was of the very greatest advantage to us. The watchfulness thus evinced, and the constant preparation to resist attack, enabled us, in fact, to keep our position. We were also materially assisted by several faithful zamindars and by those native officials who remained at their posts. Towards the end of June it became manifest that our authority was drawing rapidly to an end. The mounted police were insolent and disobedient. The telegraph was nightly cut. The whole district was influenced by the rebellion then raging on all sides, and all was faithlessness and defection around us. On June the 28th people flocked in from Karhal and informed us that the Jhansi force had reached that place, on the 29th June the advanced guard of this force had reached Mainpuri itself. The force consisted of the 14th Irregular Cavalry, of the 12th N. I., a large body of other mutinous sepoys, and four or more guns. It was deemed absurd our facing them, owing to the state of feeling then existing in Mainpuri. The jail broke loose on the morning of the 29th, and this was effected with the aid of Ráo Bhawáni Singh's men, the jail guard, and jail officials. Nothing could be more disgraceful than their conduct. The place then swarmed with every description of villains, who with the collectory sawárs and mounted levies commenced plundering our property before our eyes. After consigning the Government treasure to the joint care of the Rája of Mainpuri and Ráo Bhawáni Singh, I left Mainpuri in company with Major Raikes and Captain Carey, the sergeants who had joined me, Mr. McGlone, Mr. Collins, and Mr. Boodrie. We were guarded by the troopers of the Gwalior contingent, but for whose faithful conduct at that time we should not have escaped with our lives. The other officers not above named proceeded to Agra in advance."

The fugitives reached Shikohabad on the morning of the 30th of June, and on the 3rd of July, the Gwalior troopers mutinied quietly and marched off to

Gwalior without attempting to do any harm to their party, who proceeded in safety to Agra. Mainpuri was occupied on the 30th

The district abandoned.

by the Jhānsi force, who plundered and burned every bungalow and attempted to sack the town, but were beaten off by the better disposed amongst the inhabitants with some loss. The three clerks, Messrs. Richards, Lawrence, and Donovan, who had remained behind to save their property, were discovered and were barbarously murdered. Throughout the district the police behaved badly : many of them sided with the rebels or took service with the rebel Raja of Mainpuri. In Shikohabad, Prág Datt, tahsildār, held his charge to the last, and his influence kept the parganah faithful, although the rebellion was at its height in all the surrounding districts. He kept the road to Mainpuri open as long as it was possible, and only retired when the rebel Raja, Tej Singh, brought his force to Shikohabad. Lachhman Singh of Kurioli kept the police-station there and assisted in keeping the villages on the roadside deserted, to harass the mutineers on their journey. By his help almost all the villages on the Grand Trunk road in the Mainpuri district were forsaken, and the rebels were unable to obtain supplies. The district remained in the hands of the Raja of Mainpuri until he surrendered himself to Mr. A. O. Hume, when it was quietly re-occupied and peace was restored, and from 1858 to the present day nothing has occurred deserving of further notice here.

The general observations on the medical history of the Etāwa district apply

with equal force to Mainpuri, and all that is necessary here is to give the local statistics. During 1874, there

Medical history. were 340 in-door patients treated in the dispensaries of the district, and 5,822 out-door patients. The income for the same year amounted to Rs. 1,631 from Government and Rs. 736 from private sources; and the expenditure to Rs. 2,178. In 1874-75 there were 9,680 vaccine operations, of which 8,097 were successful, and the effect of 467 operations was unknown. The following statement gives the mortuary statistics for a number of years, and is compiled from the annual returns of the Sanitary Commissioner :—

Mortuary Statistics.

Year.	Fever.	Small-pox.	Bowel complaints.	Cholera.	Other-causes.	Total.	Percentage of deaths to 1,000 of the population.
1867, ...	5,249	1,256	612	678	1,758	9,553	13.6
1868, ...	5,786	901	306	80	1,573	8,646	12.3
1869, ...	5,763	4,210	296	349	1,693	12,311	17.5
1870, ...	12,883	62	...	38	1,503	14,486	20.65
1871, ...	16,299	81	289	14	578	17,261	24.62
1872, ...	12,126	27	329	366	476	18,923	18.43
1873, ...	11,988	814	310	524	698	14,234	18.56
1874, ...	14,226	3,194	340	6	693	18,459	24.10

GAZETTEER

OF THE

MAINPURI DISTRICT.

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AIRWA or Ahrwa, a large village in parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, is distant four miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,064 souls. Mr. Birch is the zamindār, and the cultivators are chiefly Lodhas and Kāchhis. To the south-east there is an immense jhīl. Wells can easily be dug in this tract and water is only from twelve to twenty feet from the surface.

AKBARPUR AUNCHHA, a large village in parganah Ghiror of the Mainpuri district, is distant 17 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered

2,167 souls, consisting principally of Bhutela Brahmans. Akbarpur Aunchka possesses a police-station, post-office, a bazar, and a market twice a week. The village was formerly of more importance than it is at present, and the site now inhabited covers only a portion of what was once a considerable town. The site is well raised, and on one side are the remains of a great brick-and-mud fort on the top of a very high mound. Chandhri Jaichand of the Farukhabad district now owns the fort, and he obtained it from the Kirár Thákúr, Bhagwant Singh of Labhaua, in the Shikohabad parganah. The old buildings on the *khera* were of block kunkur, and numerous fragments of sculpture have been collected and placed in a ruined temple where a fair is held every year. The figures discovered represent the various incarnations of Vishnu and other similar Vaishnava subjects.

ALIPUR PATTI, a parganah in tahsíl Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by the Káli Nadi, which separates it from parganah Aliganj of the Eta district, and on all other sides by parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district. According to the settlement returns of the year of measurement (1868-69), the parganah had a total area of 19,558 acres, of which 13,559 acres were cultivated (8,012 acres irrigated), 2,884 acres were culturable (567 resac under groves), and 3,115 acres were barren.

Alipur Patti, although the smallest parganah in the district, still contains examples of every class of soil to be found elsewhere. Close to the Káli runs a strip of low alluvial land, subject to inundation during the rains and only growing *rabi* crops. The soil is fair *tarái* equal to that of parganah Kuráli, but during the last two years much has been thrown out of cultivation, owing to continued and heavy floods in the Káli. In dry seasons it yields excellent crops of wheat, but *reh* occasionally effloresces in considerable quantities during years of excessive rain-fall. To the south of the *tarái* is a narrow strip of land running along the base of the uplands and containing the home cultivation of the *tarái* villages, which are all situated along its southern border overlooking the river. Water is close to the surface, and the soil is a fair *dúmat*, possessing much inherent moisture and yielding excellent crops. Further south come the two sandy tracts around Jagatpur on the west and Rajwána on the east. The soil here is bad, irrigation is scanty, and is usually confined to percolation wells; the subsoil is bad, and though water is not far from the surface, the capability for constructing kuchcha wells is not good. The sand often rises in ridges, and here and there, near the borders of the minor nálás, is broken up into small ravines. To the south of the *dhúr* tracts the face of the country again becomes level and the soil changes to a loam. Here water is near the surface, irrigation becomes again possible, kuchcha wells are practicable, and the spring-level is often reached. On account of these variations in character, Mr. McConaghey divided the parganah for assessment

purposes into three tracts. The first comprised six villages in the southern or *dūmat* tract; the second, nine villages in the sandy or *bhūr* tract, and the third, eleven villages along the Kālī or *tardī* tract. The following statement shows the soils of each circle, the assumed average rent-rate per acre, and the assumed rental assets :—

Soils : their areas and value.

Soil.	<i>Dūmat circle.</i>			<i>Tardī circle.</i>			<i>Bhūr circle.</i>			<i>Total.</i>	
	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Area in acres.	Assumed rental.
	Acres	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	Rs.
Irrigated <i>gauhāni</i> 1st,	280	8 12 6	2,460	248	8 12 6	2,115	...	...	...	528	4,645
Do. do. 2nd,	79	7 0 4	556	...	...	...	314	7 0 4	2,200	393	2,756
Do. <i>manjha-dūmat</i> 1st,	577	5 4 3	3,042	478	6 2 4	2,937	...	...	...	1,055	5,979
Do. do. 2nd,	158	4 6 3	693	...	...	...	539	4 6 3	2,367	637	3,060
D. <i>ha-lū. at.</i> 1st,	1,310	3 15 2	5,175	99	3 15 2	389	179	3 8 2	630	1,583	6,194
Do. do. 2nd,	560	3 1 2	1,720	145	3 1 2	445	496	3 1 2	1,524	1,201	3,691
Do. do. <i>bhūr</i> ,	72	2 10 2	191	144	2 10 2	381	504	2 10 2	1,326	720	1,897
Dry <i>gauhāni</i>,	...	...	...	22	4 6 3	95	12	3 8 2	42	34	137
Do. <i>manjha</i> ,	18	3 8 2	64	76	3 8 2	268	26	2 10 2	65	119	396
Do. <i>barha-dūmat</i> 1st,	338	2 3 1	743	47	2 3 1	103	19	2 3 1	41	404	886
Do. do. 2nd,	151	1 12 1	266	170	1 12 1	238	586	1 12 1	1,029	907	1,593
Do. do. level <i>bhūr</i> ,	41	1 12 1	72	996	1 12 1	1,749	1,128	1 5 1	1,486	2,165	3,307
Do. do. uneven do	107	0 14 1	93	700	0 14 1	615	661	0 14 1	581	1,468	1,289
Irrigated Kālī Nadi <i>tardī</i>,	...	...	...	1,106	4 6 3	4,852	...	...	...	1,106	4,853
Dry do. do.	...	...	...	95	3 1 2	292	...	...	...	95	292
Irrigated other <i>tardī</i> 1st,	148	4 6 3	650	...	...	...	104	4 6 3	458	252	1,108
Do. do. 2nd,	334	3 1 2	1,027	...	...	...	128	2 10 2	389	462	1,366
Dry do. do.	206	2 3 1	682	...	...	...	84	2 4 1	185	350	767
Total,	4,439	3 14 6	17,334	4,326	3 6 0	14,511	1,779	2 9 1	12,273	13,544	44,216

The following statement compares the past and present areas of the parganah :—

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Bāghs.	Irrigation.	Dry.	Total cultivated.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement,	...	19,499	102	4,821	1,442	3,700	...	4,866	9,434
Present ditto,	...	19,658	...	3,115	2,135	181	567	8,012	13,559

Cultivation has increased by 4,125 acres, or 43·7 per cent., and irrigation by 2,146 acres, or 64·6 per cent., since last settlement, whilst the proportion of irrigation to cultivation is now 59 per cent. Of the irrigated area, 6,763 acres obtain their water from wells and 1,249 acres from other sources. The canal is at present unknown, but the Lower Ganges canal will soon flow through the parganah and entirely alter its irrigational capabilities. The culturable waste is so poor that little increase in the cultivated area can be expected in future years, and it is only in the means of irrigation and the economy of labour that much improvement can be expected. During the year of measurement (1868-69) *kharif* crops covered 54·5 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and amongst them *bajra* occupied 21·74 per cent. of the whole annual cultivation; *jowar* covered 14·5 per cent.; cotton, 4·13 per cent.; sugar-cane, 3·15 per cent.; indigo, 1·91 per cent., and maize, 2·76 per cent. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 15·81 per cent. of the whole annual cultivation; barley, 13·82 per cent.; *gojdi* and *bejhar*, 10·08 per cent., and gram, 2·01 per cent. The large area under *kharif* crops and the great proportion of *bajra* shows that irrigation is imperfect and sandy soil exists to a considerable extent, whilst the proportion of cereals in the *rabi* and of cane and vegetables in the *kharif* show that there must also be a fair amount of good soil.

The first settlement of the parganah gave a revenue of Rs. 17,637; the second, one of Rs. 17,592; the third, one of Rs. 19,530, and the fourth, a revenue of Rs. 20,885. In 1840, Mr.

Fiscal history.

Edmonstone found a Mr. Birch in occupation as mortgagee of nine villages, as owner of two villages, and engaged in monetary transactions with the remaining fifteen in connection with an indigo concern, and wrote as follows regarding the state of the parganah:—"In the parganah as it at present exists, there are few estates of a good character and few which have not been either mortgaged, sold, or transferred. The existence of an indigo factory at Ali Khara, the imprudence with which the zamindars are apt to incur obligations without sufficiently calculating their ability to require them, and the advantages which possession of landed property and the uncontrolled command of the best soils for the production of the indigo plant confer, have undoubtedly, in a great measure, occasioned these alienations; but the heaviness of the Government demand has, it is equally certain, in other instances, been instrumental in obliging proprietors to resort to mortgage or temporary relinquishment of possession, with the object of discharging their liabilities to the State, and at the same time saving their villages from irretrievable sale. I visited every village in this parganah, and was induced, on consideration of the numerous changes of property and possession which have occurred, and the difficulty which, previous to Mr. Birch's admission, was experienced in realising the assessed revenue from the majority of them, to allow a small net reduction on the total demand."

Mr. Edmonstone reduced the demand by Rs. 1,087 and fixed it at Rs. 19,798, but the famine of 1837-38 left behind it much more permanent and disastrous effects than were anticipated. The demand was revised by Mr. Unwin in 1845-46, and resulted in a reduction in the revenue of thirteen villages, from Rs. 10,191 in 1844-45 to Rs. 7,264 in 1845-46, which, however, gradually rose to Rs. 9,601 by 1850-51, and remained at that sum until the end of the settlement. Mr. Robinson still further reduced the demand, so that the revenue of the entire parganah stood at Rs. 16,872 in 1845-46, rising to Rs. 18,696 in 1850-51, at which sum it remained until the expiration of the settlement. The existing settlement was made by Mr. McConaghey, who, as already shown, valued the rental at Rs. 44,216, and finally assessed at Rs. 21,890, *viz.*, Rs. 8,480 on the *dumat* circle, Rs. 7,420 on the *tardi* circle, and Rs. 5,990 on the *blur* circle, giving an increase in pure revenue of Rs. 3,195, or 17 per cent. The recorded rental for 1275 *fasli* was Rs. 34,510, or corrected for under-rented land and land held on division of produce was Rs. 38,098, which had increased between the declaration of the assessment (October, 1870) and 1874 to Rs. 40,937 and Rs. 45,670 respectively. The revenue-rate on cultivation in 1840 was Rs. 2-1-7 per acre, of the last year of the expired revenue was Rs. 1-6-0, and of the initial year of the new revenue was Rs. 1-9-10 per acre.

The transfers have been few between 1840 and 1870, and those that have taken place can in no way be attributed to the severity of the land revenue. The nine villages mortgaged to Mr. Birch were redeemed before the mutiny. The statement annexed shows the transfers that took place during the entire currency of the expired settlement, and which amounted to 13.49 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Eleven entire villages still remain with the old proprietors; in ten villages portions amounting to less than a quarter share have been alienated; in two villages half the shares have changed hands, and in three villages the entire area has been mortgaged to strangers:—

Transfer statement.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale, ...	2,275	...	28	28	2,247	16.58
Public do., ...	97	...	...	...	97	.72
Mortgage, ...	6,623	5,710	62	5,772	851	6.27
Total, ...	8,995	5,710	90	5,800	3,195	23.57

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price brought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Public do., ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage, ...	1,104	1,000	0 14 6	1,395	72
Total, ...	1,104	1,000	0 14 6	1,395	72
Private sale, ...	137	1,100	8 0 5	114	9.65
Public do., ...	...	...	...	...	...
Mortgage, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	137	1,100	8 0 5	114	9.65
Private sale, ...	2,138	46,300	21 10 6	2,219	20.86
Public do., ...	97	1,549	15 15 6	155	9.99
Mortgage, ...	1,933	19,432	10 0 10	2,642	7.35
Total, ...	4,168	67,281	16 2 3	5,016	13.41
Private sale, ...	2,275	47,400	20 13 4	2,333	20.31
Public do., ...	97	1,549	15 15 6	155	9.99
Mortgage, ...	3,037	20,432	6 11 7	4,037	5.06
Total, ...	5,409	69,381	12 13 3	6,525	10.63

According to the census of 1872, parganah Alipur Patti contained 67 inhabited sites, of which 39 had less than 200 inhabitants; 22 had between 200 and 500; 3 had between 500 and 1,000; and 3 had between 1,000 and 2,000. The settlement records show that there were 26 separate villages during the year of measurement, containing 67 inhabited sites, giving an average area per village of 752 acres (521 cultivated), and per inhabited site of 292 acres (199 cultivated). The total population, in 1872, numbered 15,236 souls (6,976 females), giving 508 to the square mile of area and 720 to the square mile of cultivation. Classified according to religion, there were 14,734 Hindús, of whom 6,754 were females, and 502 were Mu almáns, amongst whom 222 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 1,506 Brahmans, of whom 686 were females; 491 Rajpúts, including 208 females; 121 Baniyas (60 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 12,616 souls, of whom 5,800 are females. The principal Brahman sub-division found in this

parganah is the Kanaujiya (1,275). The chief Rajpút clans are the Gaur, Kachhwáha, and Chauhán. The Baniyas belong to the Sarangi (100) and Agarwál sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Lodha (3,901), Káchli (2,208), and Chamár (1,888). Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah :—Kahár, Bharbhúnja, Kori, Mahájan, Darzi, Garariya, Kumbár, Barhai, Dhobi, Teli, Hajjám, Lohár, Dhanak, Abír, Khákrob, Káyath, Sonár, Máli, Bairági, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Banjára, Gosháin, and Ghosi. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (201), Patháns (191), Sayyids, and Mughals.

At the settlement in 1840, Rajpúts held 44·23 per cent. of the entire number of villages in the parganah ; they now hold 38·53 per cent., and amongst them Chauháns possess 22·89 per cent. ; Gaurs, 8·43 per cent. ; Kachhwáhas, 6·03 per cent., and Katiyas, 1·13 per cent. Brahmans have increased their possessions from 23·07 per cent. to 28·75 per cent., and Káyaths from 21·16 per cent. to 24·74 per cent., whilst Musalmáns have acquired a few shares amounting to only 0·29 per cent. Eurasians, represented by the Birch family, held eleven villages at the last settlement, amounting to 11·54 per cent. of the entire number. They now hold but two, Chhaekha and Rajwána, amounting to 7·69 per cent. Mr. S. Birch was one of the officers of Sindhia's army, and on the breaking out of the Marhatta war retired from Sindhia's service and received a pension. He settled in this parganah as an indigo-planter and attained to considerable wealth and influence. Of the eleven villages held by Mr. James Birch in 1840, nine which he held on mortgage were redeemed, previous to 1857, by the hereditary owners. The family has declined much of late years. The Kanaujiya Brahman, Jaichand of Binsiya, owns three villages, and one is held in mortgage by a Brahman from Lálman Singh, who purchased it a short time previously from some Káyaths who had been sold up for arrears of revenue. Many of the Káyath proprietors reside in Ali Khera and Ali Patti, and being thus near their villages are able to hold seer land in them and exercise a good personal control over their cultivation. One-half the number of villages is held on zamindári and one-half on pattidári tenure. There were 389 recorded proprietors at the present settlement, holding on an average 50·28 acres (34·86 acres cultivated) each person. The zamindári villages average 17 sharers each, and the pattidári villages 13 sharers. Of the 26 villages, 17 were owned by non-resident proprietors, one entirely by residents, and eight partly by residents and partly by non-residents.

During the year of measurement, Lodhas (1,103) held 4,414 acres of the cultivated area, or 32·64 per cent. of the whole cultivation ; Brahmans (591) held 2,249 acres, or 16·63 per

Proprietors.

Cultivators.

cent ; Rajpúts (204) held 1,652 acres, or 12·22 per cent.; Káchhis (318) held 1,522 acres, or 11·25 per cent., and Ahírs (191) held 1,101 acres, or 8·14 per cent. The remainder of the cultivated area (2,587 acres) was tilled by various castes, none of whom held so much as one thousand acres. The following statement shows the distribution of the cultivation amongst the various classes of cultivators :—

Cultivating statistics.

1.	Number of holders.	Area		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bear to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.	
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer, ...	236	...	2,079	4,927	2 5 11	8,809	15·33
(2.) Held by tenants with occupancy rights.	2,481	310	9,061	31,990	3 8 6	3,777	69·11
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will.	478	246	1,598	3,722	2 5 3	3,858	13 60
(4.) Zamindárs' <i>muáfi</i> ...	236	...	231	52	0 3 6	980	1·71
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	34	...	...	...	0 25
Total, ...	3,431	556	13,003	40,691	3 2 1	3,952	100 00
Total (2) + (3), ...	2,959	556	10,659	35,712	3 5 7	3,790	82 71
Total (1) + (3), ..	714	246	3,677	8,649	2 5 9	5,494	28·93

Lodhas and Káchhis are the principal cultivators. 2,425 occupancy tenants paid rent in cash, against 56 paying rent in kind, and amongst tenants-at-will only 67 paid rent in kind. Owing to the fact that the two best agricultural castes predominate amongst the cultivators, the parganah will always be able to bear and pay a comparatively high revenue. The average cultivated area per plough is 6·87 acres, and the average irrigation per well is about 5 acres.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 19 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 302 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c; 110 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 3,617 in agricultural operations; 357 in industrial occupations, arts and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 636 persons returned as labourers and 66 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age

or sex, the same returns give 629 as landholders, 10,210 as cultivators, and 4,397 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 242 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 8,260 souls. Alipur Patti is entered as Patti Alipur in the records of Akbar's reign, and no changes in its area have occurred since 1840.

ALIPUR PATTI and Ali Khera, two large connected villages in parganah Alipur Patti of the Mainpuri district, lie about $9\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the north-east of Mainpuri. The population of Alipur Patti in 1872 was 1,510, and of Ali Khera was 1,412. There is a fair market here for hides and blankets, and leather buckets for irrigation purposes are made. The hereditary zamíndárs of Alipur Patti are Sanádh Brahmans, who are still in possession; and of Ali Khera are a Káyath family of Behar in Farnukhabad. In addition to the town of Alipur Patti there are six *naglas* or hamlets scattered over the estate. The cultivators are chiefly Brahmans, Káchhis, Chamárs, and Lodhas.

ASAULI, a village in parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, is distant 3 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 470. There is here an old residence of the Chauhan Raja of Mainpuri, and it was from Asauli that the family emigrated to Mainpuri. The uncle of the present Raja is zamíndúr, and the cultivators are chiefly Musalmáns and Káchhis. There is a large jhil close to the site.

AZAMABAD ARAON, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 8 miles from Shikohabad and 24 miles from Mainpuri, on the Shikohabad and Mainpuri road. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,194 souls. The site of the village is on an old *khera*, to the north of which flows the Sengar Nadi, here crossed by a bridge on the Mainpuri road. There are a village school, a small bazar, two saráis, a post-office, and a small station of police here. The zamíndárs are Sanádh Brahmans, who reside in Araon, and the cultivators are chiefly Lodhas and Brahmans. There are four hamlets attached to the parent village: Imiliya, Samogar, Báli, and Kacholar. An encamping-ground for troops lies within the boundary.

BAJHERA BUZURG, a considerable village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is situated close to the left bank of the Sengar, on the borders of parganah Shikohabad. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,056 souls. Bajhera Buzurg is a first-rate Lodha village, well irrigated and highly cultivated.

BALTIGARH, a large village in the extreme south-western corner of parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant some 40 miles from Mainpuri, to the north of the Agra road and south of the Sarsa Nadi. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,096 souls. Baltigarh is now divided into two separate villages—Baltigarh Deojít and Baltigarh Raghol. In both villages Chauháns are hereditary zamíndárs; in the former Brahmans, Thákurs, and

Lodhas form the bulk of the cultivators, and in the latter Chauháns and Káuhhis.

BARÁGAON, a village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 24 miles from Mainpuri, in north lat. $27^{\circ}15'-3''$ and east long. $78^{\circ}41'-42''$. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,718 souls. Barágaon is a principal station of the great trigonometrical survey, and the lower or ground markstone lies on a mound within the village, a foot below the crest, and is surmounted by a tower 45 feet 2 inches high and about 14 feet square at the top, with a hollow core and a gallery at bottom for reference to the station-mark, which shows 573.30 feet above the level of the sea.

BARNÁHAL, a parganah of talisil Karhal of the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by parganah Ghiror; on the south by parganah Etáwa; on the west by parganah Shikohabad, and on the east by parganah Karhal. The records show that during the year of measurement (1867-68) of the present settlement the parganah comprised a total area of 59,310 acres, of which 37,368 acres were cultivated (31,042 acres irrigated), 6,172 acres were culturable (1,364 acres under groves), and 15,470 acres were barren and unculturable.

To the north-west and north-east, a small portion of the parganah lies to the north of the Sengar, and between it and the Etáwa branch of the Ganges canal. The remainder lies to the south of the Sengar and forms a portion of the table-land between that river and the Sarsa Nadi. The northern strip assimilates in its soil to the *dúmat* or loam of Ghiror and Karhal, and, like it, is interspersed with large tracts of *usar*. To the south of the Sengar, the soil agrees with that found in Shikohabad and contains much more silica in its composition; the drainage, too, is more rapid, hills are of rarer occurrence, and the proportion of *usar* to the total area is smaller. High tracts of sand occur in belts running parallel to the course of the Sengar, and near its banks and there the soil is poor and the surface uneven and often broken up by ravines. The prevailing soil is a light, rich, yellow loam, forming a sort of mean between pure loam and sand, and naturally little inferior to loam. In the loam parganahs, to the east, the presence of extensive tracts of *usar* causes the cultivation to become scattered, whilst here, on account of the comparative absence of *usar* plains, the cultivated area is more compact, the different patches of cultivation lie closer together, and the fields are more regular in shape than in Karhal. The Sengar is larger than the Rind and almost equals the Isan in size. It contains water, more or less, during the entire year, and has a well-defined bed which is not encroached upon by cultivation in the cold-weather. Its *tarái*, however, is poor and sandy, and the alluvial deposits are not so rich and fertile as those of the Rind. It is little used for irrigation in the *rabi* season as well from the

hollows where stagnant water collects. The central road is well kept and clean, and is seldom overcrowded even on market days. From this road turns off to the north the winding lane which runs through and past the old bazar. This too is lined with shops of a poorer character, and contains the only other place of business in the town. Altogether the town-site is long and narrow, lying along the Trunk road, with, perhaps, a greater number of houses to the north than to the south of the road, and with its public buildings along the roads to the west. The houses generally are built of mud, and the few brick-built ones that exist are so scattered as hardly to be noticed. To the west of the town is the sarái, a good-sized enclosure, shaded by good trees and lying a little off the road. The temple of Mahádeo, built for Dwarka Dás, a Baniya, by workmen from Farukhabad, stands near the sarái, and has rooms free to poor travellers, who also receive a daily dole of grain from the owner. Opposite this there is a large and much neglected excavation, and between that and the great road is the police-station. Opposite the police-station are the old tahsili buildings, and on the same side of the road is the *pardó*, or halting-place for carts, and the school-house. Behind the school, the surface slopes down to the great jhíl, and east of the school the long bazar commences. A new mosque crowns a mound in the centre of the town, in the Pathán quarter, which is further noticeable for its high enclosure-walls and deep narrow lanes, interspersed with ruined houses, which attest to much prosperity in former times. To the east end of the town ruined houses are more numerous, and altogether, when once the great central way is left, the whole appearance of the town sinks into that of an ordinary agricultural village. The water in the wells is found at a depth of only fourteen feet from the surface in the cold-weather, due, no doubt, to the fact that the general level is little above that of the depression which gives rise to the jhíl at the south of the town. There is no canal-irrigation near. The whole town-site, where not interfered with by excavations, drains into the jhíl, which in its turn, when full to overflowing, drains by a nála into the Isan Nadi, three miles to the south of the town. Fever is prevalent in the autumn months, and in 1871 the deaths from this cause amounted to over 15 per mille of the population.

From materials supplied by Mr. Denniston, C.S., I give the following analysis of the population according to the census of 1872, chiefly to show what can be done in this direction from the official records. It would be manifestly out of place, and would unduly swell the bulk of these volumes, were such detail given for each small town. I have accordingly confined myself in detailed descriptions to towns having more than 10,000 inhabitants. The census returns of 1872 show that Bhongaon had then 4,496 Hindu inhabitants (2,123 females), and there were 1,775 Musalmans (933 females), while the labouring population amongst these numbered 2,172 souls. There were among the Hindús, 654 Brahmans, 569

Káyaths, 562 of the minor trading castes, 318 artificers, 875 Káchhis, 197 other cultivators, 133 herdsmen, 177 *pán*-growers and sellers, 565 of the serving classes, and 415 Chamárs, &c. The Musalmán population consisted of Shaikhs, 1,129; Sayyids, 122; Patháns and others, 521. The town has twenty-one muhallas, and the tahsili and police-station are recognized as another. To the south of the road are Kuberganj with 348 inhabitants; Pathariya with 427; Tamoli with 220; Jauhári with 200; to the north of the high road is Saugáigali, 61; Purohitána, 58; Asret, 58; Mirdaha, 168; Nonerái, 95; and the old bazar, 345. To the east of the town, Muhammad Sayyid has 677 inhabitants. The muhallas to the north-west and centre are Upar Tila, 279; Bakkálán, 116; Karyaníb, 468; Garhiya, 281; Pem-chiriya, 151; Bhatela, 149; Hathiyapaunr, 388; Chaudhriána, 942; Misrána, 117; Nadáfán, 241; and the tahsíl and police-station, 377. The Brahman Káyaths and higher castes of Hindús occupy the north and west, while the Muhammadans and lower Hindús live in the east. And this arrangement will be found to obtain in most towns of these Provinces. In Kuberganj, the Musalmáns number 175, or 50 per cent., and in Pathariya, or 'stone quarter,' 110, or 25 per cent. Tamoliána is nearly entirely inhabited by dealers in betel and *pán*, who seem to be a fairly prosperous body, owning some land and good houses. A tank constructed by one of them adjoins the Subnath *táláb*. The Jauhári quarter has been so named after Mábaráj Baksh, kánúngo, a Jauhári Káyath of the town, and Sangái after a Bakkál or Baniya of that *gotra*: these are almost exclusively inhabited by Hindús. The Chaudhri quarter was named after Dhyán Dás, kánúngo, the first Káyath of his family who obtained that title, and Purohitána after his purohit or priest, one Bhagwant Rái. The Mirdaha muhalla is exclusively Musalmán, and close to it is the Nonera quarter, inhabited by poor salt-workers, Náis, and Káchhis. Karyaníb is again exclusively Musalmán, the inhabitants are principally Patháns, who live by service in the army and police, and some of whom are descendants of the garrison of the old fort of Bhongaou. Hathiyapaunr is said to have been so named from a stone elephant that formerly existed here; in the neighbourhood is the tomb of a '*Shahíd pír*,' or martyr, where small gatherings occasionally take place. Hathiyapaunr and Chaudhriána are the oldest quarters of the town. The tomb of Bábakar (Abú Bakr) outside the town is also an object of reverence, though who he was or on what occasion he and his companions became martyrs is not known. Similarly the tomb of one Búdan Shahíd exists near the Chaudhri muhalla, of which it is related that when some years ago the site was being excavated for the purpose of building a house, the body of the saint was found fresh and whole, and immediately rose into great repute as the curer of every imaginable ill, to the great profit of the proprietor—a means of raising an income well-known and frequently practised in these Provinces.

Act XX. of 1856 (the Chankidári Act) is in force, and in 1873-74 supported a village police numbering 15 men of all grades at an annual cost of Rs. 744. The cost is defrayed from a house-tax which in 1873-74 yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,324, or Re. 0-2-11 per head of the population and Re. 0-12-3 per house assessed (1,491). The expenditure during the same year was Rs. 1,177 from the income, besides Rs. 52, balance of the previous year. There were 1,533 houses in the town. Bhongaon may fairly be called the parganah market, and seems to absorb the surplus produce of the neighbourhood. Around the town there are numerous orchards of gnava, mango, limes, and oranges, and the Káchhis of the suburbs drive a considerable trade in garden produce.

There is little deserving the name of history connected with the town. The story is that it was founded by Raja Bhím Sen. Before History. his time there was only a village called Naurangabad, south of the town, the site of which was a jungle. There was a small pond here where the cattle-drivers used to water their cattle, and Bhím Sen happened to wash in it one morning as he was passing by. Now Bhím Sen was a leper, and the water cured the hand he had washed immediately, and then by using more his whole body was healed. Because it had thus become "Subarn," the tank was called *Táldá Sobarn-náth*, corrupted into Subnáth. Bhím Sen built a shrine to Mahádeo and made the tank a masonry one, but the bricks have since almost all fallen in, and the tank forms the jhál which now lies close to the town on the south. He also founded the present town and called it Bhíma-gráma, or Bhíngaon, which has ever since superseded the old name Naurangabad. A similar legend is related of Lalitpur and several other towns in these Provinces. After this there are no well-known traditions connected with this place, except the fragments that are associated with certain muhallas. The Muhammadan rule gives it more importance. Bhongaon was one of the two dastúrs or districts of sirkár Kananj when the '*Ain-i-Akbari*' was written, and there was a very large parganah of the same name (see MAINPURI DISTRICT). The town was the centre of this dastúr, and in it still stands the high mound which marks the place where the walls of the fort of the *amil*, or governor, stood surrounded by a large moat. The fort appears to have been partly or entirely built of bricks, perhaps without cement, for many of them have been dug out and removed, and the present appearance of the ruins show that, for a long time, mud must have been freely used to prop the structure. The site of the fort is large and high, and there is a very fine view from the top, but there are now no houses on it, and the mere mound is not high enough to be seen above the surrounding buildings. There are few stories current regarding these amils. One of the best remembered is the Marhatta amil under Bála Pandit, who kept up an establishment at the west of town, where the tahsil now stands; and this part is sometimes called Báláganj. The amil is said to have had only a small force

here, and it is probable that members of the force have sometimes settled here permanently; the Pathán quarter of Kuberganj especially seems to have become inhabited in this way. It was under the Muhammadan rule that the Káyaths of the place rose to distinction and obtained the name of Chandhris.

BHONGAON, a parganah in the tahsil of the same name in the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by parganahs Alipur Patti and Bewar and the Farukhabad district; on the west by parganahs Kuráli and Mainpuri; on the east by parganah Kishni, and on the south by parganahs Karhal and Kishni. The records prepared during the year of measurement (1868-69) give a total area amounting to 177,027 acres, of which 98,350 acres were cultivated (63,978 acres irrigated), 26,392 acres were culturable (4,804 acres under groves), and 52,285 acres were barren.

The natural features of the parganah are very varied. Owing to its irregular shape and considerable extent, it stretches well into the sandy tract on the north and the loam tract on the south. *Physical features.* It contains the dry tract lying between the Káli river on the north and the well-irrigated tract lying between the latter river and the Rind. "It might well be described," writes Mr. D. M. Smeaton, "as made up of stray pieces of the adjacent parganahs. It is the meeting-place of all surrounding varieties of soils. It cannot therefore be judged of as a whole by itself. Nothing general can be predicated of it; conclusions drawn from other parganahs will only partially apply to it. Every class of soil, every quality of cultivation, every caste of cultivator, every kind of tenure, and all the varieties of irrigation are found within it." Its want of uniformity is its marked characteristic, and this will best be shown by taking a section of the parganah, from the Káli Nadi on the north to the Arind on the south. Close to the Káli is a belt of real *tardí* land, subject to inundation during the rains and only producing *rabi* crops. The soil is a fair alluvial loam, containing much inherent moisture, and is most productive in dry seasons. In years of excessive rain-fall, like 1875, it yields nothing. Next comes a narrow strip of sandy soil broken by the drainage from the uplands and nearly devoid of cultivation. Above this along the uplands comes another strip of sandy soil, level and possessing fair well-capabilities and growing most kinds of crops. Passing this belt, a stretch of fine friable loam is met with along the water-shed between the Káli and the Isan. Further south the loam becomes more and more mixed with sand, until in the latitude of Bhongaon it fairly gets within the influence of the Isan drainage system, and loam entirely gives place to sand. To the north and immediately along the river, the sand occurs in drifting ridges, almost worthless for cultivation. To the south of the river, after passing the sand-ridges along its bank, the soil gradually becomes mixed with loam, and in a short time the great loam tract interspersed with vast *usar* plains is reached. This

continues to be the characteristic of the parganah right up to the borders of Kishni and Karhal, the only exception being the strip of sandy soil close to either bank of the Arind. The *káns* weed is found more or less all over the northern division, and especially in the villages along the sterile banks of the Isan. In the loamy tracts irrigation is efficient, wells can easily be dug and are constant and durable, and the spring-level is usually reached: but from the Grand Trunk road to the Isan there is hardly any irrigation; the wells derive their supply from percolation, and must be supported by an elaborate lining of wicker-work or bricks; the supply of water is scanty and is far from the surface. Along the Isan water may be raised in places by lifts, but across it wells become again possible, and are in use right up to the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges canal. Bhongaon, Kusmara, and Iláhábás are the only markets of any note in the parganah. The communications are fair, comprising three great metalled roads: that from Etáwa to Farukhabad, the Grand Trunk road and the branch leading from Bhongaon through Mainpuri to Agra, and a fair-weather road from Sámán to Mainpuri. A road from Kishni by Hatpaon and Pundri to Bhongaon has recently been recommended for construction as a necessary aid to the development of the resources of the parganah. At present, during the rains, the *usar* plains are sheets of water, while the streams are rapid, deep, and unbridged.

The following statement compares the areas of the past and present settlements:—

		Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren waste.	Old waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Gardens.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Past settlement,	...	181,102	802	75,128	10,076	18,759	...	44,456	31,881	737
Present ditto,	...	177,027	...	52,285	13,316	3,272	4,804	63,978	34,372	950

These figures show that cultivation has increased 29 per cent. since last settlement and irrigation by 44 per cent., whilst the proportion of irrigation to cultivation has risen from 58 per cent. to 65 per cent. At the same time population has increased, centres of industry have multiplied, the number of houses has increased from 8,960 to 22,352, and the number of ploughs from 6,335 to 13,175. In classifying his soils, Mr. Smeaton kept, as a rule, the two great classes of *bhúr* and *dámat* separate, but where manure, high cultivation and irrigation had obliterated the value of these natural distinctions, he included them in his home circles, of which he made three, varying from each other in relative quality. Strange to say, the home-land in *bhúr* villages has

often been found superior to the same class in loam villages and has paid higher rates. His sub-division of the *bhār* and *dūmat* proper has not altogether been founded upon natural superiority, but wherever locality has implied favourable circumstances, such has been taken into account. In the *tardī* classes also, the general value ascertained from actual rent-rates has guided the classification. The following statement shows the area under each class of soil, the average rent-rate assumed, and the rental value derived therefrom for purposes of assessment :—

Soil Statistics.

Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.
		Rs. a.	Rs.			Rs. a.	Rs.
Home circle 1st, ...	3,986	9 4	36,871	<i>Dūmat</i> 1st, wet, ...	6,452	5 4	33,873
Ditto 2nd, ...	6,800	7 2	48,450	Ditto 2nd, wet, ...	15,199	3 15	59,846
Ditto 3rd, ...	2,606	5 4	13,681	<i>bhār tardī</i> 1st, ...	2,858	3 12	10,718
<i>Bhār</i> 1st, wet, ...	7,597	4 6	33,237	Ditto 2nd, ...	1,081	2 8	2,703
Ditto dry, ...	855	2 12	2,354	<i>Dūmat tardī</i> 1st, ...	1,232	5 4	6,468
<i>Bhār</i> 2nd, wet, ...	15,994	3 8	55,979	Ditto 2nd, ...	821	3 4	2,668
Ditto dry, ...	18,227	2 0	36,454	<i>Tardī</i> , 3rd, ...	178	1 8	267
<i>Bhār</i> 3rd, wet, ...	567	2 3	1,240	Isān and Arind <i>tardī</i> , ...	2,781	3 4	8,876
Ditto dry, ...	10,387	1 5	13,633	Kali Nadi <i>tardī</i> , ...	680	4 4	2,916

These figures give a total area of 98,258 acres, with an average rent-rate of Rs. 3-12-3 per acre and a rental value of Rs. 3,70,233. The *kharif* crops during the year of measurement (1868-69) covered 54·7 per cent. of the total cultivated area, against 37·0 per cent. in 1840. In 1868-69, cane occupied 3·6 per cent.; cotton, 3·48 per cent.; rice, 2·8 per cent., and pulses, 38·3 per cent. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 16·9 per cent.; barley, 14·3 per cent., and mixed wheat and barley (*gajjāi*), 5·4 per cent. Mr. Smeaton accounts for the increase in the proportion of *kharif* crops in two ways :—(1) the fields which bear *kharif* one year in very many cases are sown with *rabi* in the next, and *vice versa*; the transfer of 52 villages since last settlement to parganah Mainpuri must have materially altered the permanent proportion of *rabi* to *kharif*, because they were nearly all well irrigated and grew a great proportion of *rabi*; nor has cane or cotton shown much increase.

The changes that have occurred in the constitution of the parganah since the British occupation render it impossible, as well as unprofitable, to collect the statistics of the earlier settlements. The portion formerly included in taluka Manchhana was assessed for many years in a lump sum without any attempt to distribute the revenue over the individual villages. Mr. Edmonstone, in 1840, dealt separately with Bhongaon proper and Manchhana, but it must be remembered that since then 16 villages of Bhongaon proper and 36 villages of Manchhana have been transferred to parganah Mainpuri, so that the parganah actually contains but 202 out of

the 254 villages existing in 1840. These 202, however, have since been increased to 237 by the partition of villages and the formation of hamlets into independent villages. In Bhongaon proper, he decided upon the relative rights of the Káyaths and the local village communities, and in Manchhana the claims of the Raja of Mainpuri were made to give way before the undoubted ownership of the village proprietary bodies. For the actual assessment of Bhongaon he divided it into two great circles: the first or southern division, and the second or northern division, separated from each other by the Isan river. His classification was, however, not entirely based on locality, but as the majority of the good villages lay to the south of the Isan, their position gave the name to the class, and a village locally north was included in his southern division if it came up to the standard of that class. The soils of these circles were arranged according to the conventional classification by locality, not quality, and were further subdivided into wet and dry or irrigated and unirrigated. A similar proceeding was adopted in taluka Manchhana, but here, owing to the excellent character of the villages which the Raja of Mainpuri had taken possession of, the entire taluka came under the first class. The result of his assessment was a revenue of Rs. 1,62,647, which was reduced by Mr. Unwin in 1845-46. Mr. Unwin's assessment was a progressive one, rising, in 1852-53, to Rs. 1,44,949, and thus giving a permanent reduction in the demand amounting to close upon 12 per cent. The new settlement was made by Mr. D. M. Sineaton, and was declared in January, 1872. His rental at assumed rent-rates on the various classes of soil was, as already shown, Rs. 3,70,233, falling at Rs. 3-12-3 on the cultivated acre and at Rs. 2-1-5 per acre on the total area, against a rental assumed by Mr. Edmonstone of about Rs. 2,36,348, falling at Rs. 3-1-7 per acre on the cultivation. The recorded rental for 1276 *falsi* (1868-69) amounted to Rs. 2,65,975, or corrected for under-rented land at the all-round tenant rate of Rs. 3-1-7 per acre, to Rs. 2,90,810. The recorded rental of the settlement village papers as finally corrected amounted to Rs. 2,60,963, or corrected as before to Rs. 3,23,702, so that the increase in the corrected rental has been Rs. 32,892, against an increase in revenue of Rs. 34,781. The following statement shows the incidence of the revenue of 1869-70 and of 1872-73:—

	Revenue.	Revenue with cesses.	Incidence of revenue on		
			Total area.	Assessable area.	Cultivated area.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Last year of expired settlement, ...	1,44,949	1,51,591	0 13 1	1 2 7	1 7 7
First year of new settle- ment, ...	1,79,780	1,97,703	1 0 3	1 7 0	1 13 3

The increase, therefore, in pure revenue has been Rs. 34,781, or 23·99 per cent., and in revenue with cesses has been Rs. 46,112, or 30·42 per cent.

The annexed statement shows the transfers which have taken place between 1840 and 1870. As in other parganahs of the district, Transfers. the transfers during the second period have been small compared with those in the first and third periods. In round numbers, 42 per cent. of the entire cultivated area has been permanently alienated during the currency of the past settlement, or 41,810 acres out of the entire 59,508 acres subject to transfer.

Transfer Statements.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Private sale, ...	20,873	...	848	848	20,025	20·36
Public do., ...	13,874	1,683	152	1,835	12,030	12·24
Mortgage, ...	24,761	15,015	...	15,015	9,746	9·91
Total, ...	59,508	16,698	1,000	17,698	41,810	42·51

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price brought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
1840 to 1850.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs a p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	3,331	17,500	5 4 1	4,813	4·06
Public do., ...	6,894	21,768	3 2 6	9,236	2·35
Mortgage, ...	8,114	93,959	11 9 3	14,243	6·59
Total, ...	18,339	1,33,927	7 4 3	27,797	4·898
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	5,087	22,633	4 7 2	9,277	2·44
Public do., ...	1,084	9,188	8 7 8	1,634	5·62
Mortgage, ...	5,683	50,884	8 15 2	10,230	4·97
Total, ...	11,859	82,705	6 15 7	21,141	3·91
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	12,455	1,47,606	11 13 7	18,809	7·86
Public do., ...	2,494	27,608	11 0 11	3,888	7·10
Mortgage, ...	10,959	98,421	8 15 8	17,505	5·62
Total, ...	25,908	2,73,630	10 9 0	40,202	6·81
Over the whole period.					
Private sale, ...	20,873	1,87,739	8 15 9	32,399	5·79
Public do., ...	10,472	53,559	5 9 6	14,758	3·97
Mortgage, ...	24,761	2,43,264	9 13 2	41,983	5·79
Total, ...	56,106	4,89,562	8 11 7	89,140	5·49

* According to the census of 1872, parganah Bhongaon contained 642 inhabited sites, of which 462 had less than 200 inhabitants; 133 had between 200 and 500; 44 had between 500 and 1,000; and two had between 1,000 and 2,000. The only town containing Population.

more than 5,000 inhabitants was Bhongaon itself with 6,271. The records collected at settlement (1868-69) show that there were then 237 recorded villages (7 uninhabited), having an average area of 747 acres (415 acres cultivated), and 655 inhabited sites, having an average area of 270 acres (150 acres cultivated), giving 502 inhabitants to each village and 182 to each inhabited site. The total population, in 1872, numbered 118,920 souls (53,412 females), giving 429 to the total square mile and 774 to the square mile of cultivation. Classified according to religion, there were 114,298 Hindús, of whom 51,185 were females, and 4,622 were Musalmáns, amongst whom 2,227 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 11,570 Brahmans, of whom 5,101 were females; 7,917 Rajpúts, including 3,132 females; 1,123 Baniyas (518 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 93,688 souls, of whom 42,434 are females. The principal Brahman sub-divisions found in this parganah are the Kanaujiyas (9,927), Gujráti, and Gaur. The chief Rajpút clans are the Chaubán (3,837), Bais (615), Gaur (599), Ráthor (307), Bhadauriya, Tanwár, Dhakra, Kachh-wáha, Parihár, Tank, Solankhi, Báchhal, Katehriya, Jádubansi, Sombansi, Sengar, Gautam, Chandel, Ujain, and Panwár. The Baniyas belong to the Sarangi (512), Agarwál, Máhur, Awadhya, and Ajudhiyabási sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Lodha (11,541), Kahár (4,852), Bharbhúnja (1,454), Káchhi (15,304), Kori (2,654), Mahájan (3,095), Chamár (15,212), Gadariya (4,398), Kumbhár (1,413), Barhai (1,917), Dhobi (1,787), Teli (1,745), Hajjám (2,222), Lohár (1,243), Dhanak (2,551), Ahir (15,325), and Káyathí (1,934). Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah :—Darzi, Khákrob, Nunera, Sonár, Múli, Bairági, Khatík, Baheliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Banjára, Jogi, Gosháin, Kisán, Halwái, Kurmi, Chakwa, and Ját. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhhs (2,030), Patháns (1,576), Sayyids (345), and Mughals.

The following statement compares the proprietary statistics of the past and present settlements, and shows the percentage of the holdings of each caste to the total number of villages in the parganah :—

Caste.	Percentage in		Caste.	Percentage in		Caste.	Percentage in	
	1840.	1870.		1840.	1870.		1840.	1870.
Rajpúts, ...	38.52	38.88	Mahájans, ...	...	1.34	Mátiis, ...	.42	...
Brahmans, ...	16.72	24.77	Tamoliis, ...	...	0.75	Játs, ...	0.21	.08
Baniyas, ...	0.42	1.40	Káchhis, ...	.42	0.51	Kurmis, ...	.84	...
Káyaths, ...	25.78	20.97	Kahárs, ..	.21	.23	Choddárs, &c.,	0.63	0.08
Ahirs, ...	8.44	6.06	Gosháin, ...	0.42	0.42	Eurasians, ...	2.54	.98
Lodhas, ...	4.01	2.71	Bhátis, ...	...	0.21	Musalmáns, ...	.42	.65

Káyaths and Ahírs have lost considerably and Brahmans have gained full eight per cent. of the total number of villages since 1840. The proprietary body in the portion belonging to Bhongaon proper was composed chiefly of Káyaths of the family of the hereditary Chaudhris of Kasbah Bhongaon. Their official position and knowledge enabled them to usurp a large number of villages under the native rulers, and through lapse of time their rights in these villages became established and were recognized over a great portion of their possessions by successive Collectors. Mr. Edmonstone, in 1840, made a sub-settlement with many of the members of the old proprietary body that he found had survived their exclusion from the management of the land. Indeed, so much were these old evils remedied by him, that of the 237 villages comprised in the parganah, 81 were settled by him with the village mukaddams or head-men.

In 1868-69, Rajpúts (3,334) held 19,874 acres, or 20·31 per cent. of the entire cultivated area; Ahírs (3,988) held 19,300 acres, or 19·73 per cent.; Brahmans (4,708), 15,745 acres, or 16·09 per cent.; Lodhas (2,770), 12,598 acres, or 12·88 per cent.; Káchhis (2,779), 9,837 acres, or 10·06 per cent.; Chamárs (2,093), 6,947 acres, or 7·10 per cent., and the remaining 12,634 acres of the cultivated area were held by various castes. The following statement shows the distribution of the cultivated area amongst these castes according to class, the average area held by each caste, the average rent paid, and the proportion of the holding of each caste to the total cultivated area :—

Cultivating Statistics.

1.	Number of holders.	Area		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holdings.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bear to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.		
(1.) Secr,	2,874	157	17,138	14,566	0 13 7	6·018	17·59
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy, ...	26,611	1,990	64,079	2,15,071	3 5 8	3·977	67·18
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	3,323	1,191	10,665	30,929	2 14 5	3·568	12·05
(4.) Zamindárs' <i>muáfi</i> , ...	2,655	...	2,615	343	0 2 1	·985	2·66
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation, ...	...	...	515	54	0 1 8	...	·52
	35,463	3,338	95,012	2,60,963	2 11 11	3·862	100·00
Total (2) + (3), ...	19,934	3,181	74,744	2,46,000	3 4 8	3·909	79·23

134 occupancy tenants, cultivating 1,990 acres, and 146 tenants-at-will, cultivating 1,191 acres, paid rent in kind.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 273 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 3,232 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 1,165 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 27,726 in agricultural operations; 4,518 in industrial occupations, arts, and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 3,405 persons returned as labourers and 480 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 8,463 as landholders, 71,236 as cultivators, and 39,221 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 1,537 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 65,508 souls. Bhongaon is an old Akbari parganah which has suffered considerable changes. Kishni-Nabiganj was separated from it in the last century, and at the last settlement four villages were transferred to Bewar and fifteen to Mainpuri, whilst 113 villages belonging to taluka Manchhana, which itself originally formed a part of Bhongaon, were added to the parganah.

BHONGAON, a tahsil of the Mainpuri district, comprises the parganahs of Bhongaon, Alipur Patti, Bewar, and Kishni-Nabiganj. The total area according to the census of 1872 contains 463 square miles and 122 acres, of which 264 square miles and 85 acres are cultivated. The area assessed to the Government revenue is given at 463 square miles and 122 acres, of which 264 square miles and 85 acres are cultivated, 58 square miles and 332 acres are culturable, and 140 square miles and 345 acres are barren. The land revenue during the same year stood at Rs. 2,60,761 (or with cesses Rs. 2,86,838), falling at Re. 0-14-1 on the total area, Re. 0-14-1 on the entire culturable area, and Re. 1-8-8 on the cultivated area. The population numbered 2,00,753 souls (89,653 females), giving 434 souls to the square mile, distributed amongst 1,131 villages. The same statistics show 167 persons blind, 25 lepers, 28 deaf and dumb, 6 idiots, and 7 insane persons in the tahsil. All details will be found under the parganah notices.

CHHACHHA, a village in parganah Alipur Patti of the Mainpuri district, is distant 8 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,189 souls. Mrs. Birch is zamindar, but the property is mortgaged to Panna Lal of Farukhabad. The village has an area of 4,033 acres, or nearly six square miles, and is the largest in the parganah. It contains six separate sites, inhabited

chiefly by Lodhas, Chamárs, Káehhis, and Ahírs, with a few Káyaths and Brahmans, the descendants of the former zamindárs.

DAHLI, Deoli, or Dehli, a village in parganah Barnáhal of the Mainpuri district, is distant 28 miles from Mainpuri, on the road from Karhal to Sarsaganj. The population, in 1872, was 1,501. Dehli was the head-quarters of tappa Dehli, belonging to mahál Etáwa, and with Jákhan formed parganah Bibamau, which was subsequently distributed between parganah Barnáhal of this district and Etáwa of the Etáwa district. It was formerly owned by Ahírs.

DANNAHAR, a small village in parganah Ghiror of the Mainpuri district, lies on the Agra branch of the Grand Trunk road, about eight miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was only 150. There is an outpost of police here.

EKA, a large village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant about 34 miles from Mainpuri and 22 miles from Shikohabad. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,691 souls. There is a police-station, post-office, a small bazar, and a market twice a week. The Rind flows close to the village on the north, and near it is the mud fort of Raja Hira Singh, who was once a landholder of considerable influence in these parts.

GHIROR, a parganah of the Mainpuri tahsíl in the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by parganah Eta-Sákit of the Eta district and parganah Kuráli of the Mainpuri district; on the west by parganah Mustafabad; on the south by parganahs Shikohabad and Barnáhal, and on the east by parganah Mainpuri. At the measurement (1866-67) for the present settlement Ghiror comprised 96,840 acres, of which 43,533 acres were cultivated (36,834 acres irrigated), 13,092 acres were culturable (677 acres under groves), and 40,215 acres were barren. The river Rind flows in a south-

Physical features.

easterly direction through the middle of the parganah with a singularly tortuous course, and exercises a most marked effect on the soil of the numerous villages through which it passes. Measured along the loops it forms, its length is equal to 2·6 times the direct line drawn from its point of entry to its point of departure, which is also the longest that can be taken anywhere across the parganah. The *tarái* of the Rind is universally rich and clayey and is greatly superior to that of the Isan, which is generally poor and sandy. It comprises 9·25 per cent. of the total area of the parganah, and, in some places, yields sugar-cane not only more abundantly, but of a quality superior to that grown elsewhere. The Rind dries up, in the *rabi*, in time to allow of cultivation to the middle of its bed in most places, and altogether forms no unimportant characteristic of the parganah. The Isan traverses the northern portion of the parganah, and cuts off the fifteen villages forming the Aunchha estate from the remainder, and also from the canal. Its *tarái*, with that of the Sengar, has been included for assessment purposes with the jhíl lowlands.

The Sengar river barely touches the parganah, to the extreme south at Ata Harena and Amarpur, and exercises no perceptible influence. Besides these rivers there are some very fine jhils which possess a considerable area of *tardi* soil, which is classed with that of the Sengar and Isan. With these exceptions, the entire area of the parganah is *dumat* or loam. In only three places do traces of sand occur; to the east of Ghiror, near Amarpur and near Kosma Hinúd, and there it amounts to only about one per cent. of the total area. The Cawnpore branch of the Ganges canal runs through the parganah, from west to east, between the Isan and the Rind, and south of it, with the same course, the Etáwa branch flows between the Rind and the Sengar. To the extreme north, the Aunchha villages are cut off from the canal by the Isan, and to the south two villages are separated from the Etáwa branch by the Sengar. Throughout the whole parganah *usar* plains are common.

The following statement compares the past and present areas:—

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren waste.	Culturable waste.	Recently thrown out of cultivation.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Past settlement, ...	94,846	294	49,343	2,431	5,939	...	32,302	4,536	36,838
Present ditto, ...	96,840	...	40,215	11,472	943	677	36,834	6,699	43,533

Cultivation, in 1840, covered 36,838 acres; in 1844, there were 31,299 acres under the plough, and in 1850-51 Mr. Raikes returned 36,393 acres as cultivated. It would, therefore, appear that cultivation has increased 18·18 per cent. since 1840, 39·09 per cent. since 1844, and 19·62 per cent. since 1850-51. The irrigated area has also increased by 4,532 acres since 1840, but the proportion of irrigation to cultivation has fallen from 87 to 84·61 per cent. Mr. McConaghey thinks that there has not been any real decrease in the proportion of irrigation to cultivation, and that there must be some error in Mr. Edmonstone's returns, seeing that the canal has been introduced since 1840 and must now irrigate a greater area than the wells it has displaced could cover. Masonry wells are numerous and, in most places, kuchcha wells can be made. Water is good and is usually to be found near the surface. Of the total irrigated area, at the recent settlement, 21,685 acres were returned as due to wells, 12,454 acres to the canal, and 2,695 acres to other sources. *Kharif* crops covered 46·99 per cent. of the total cultivated area at measurement, and amongst them *joár* occupied 21·6 per cent. of the total cultivated area; cotton, 7·3 per cent.; rice, 6·6 per cent.; sugar-cane, 4·6 per cent., and indigo, 0·66 per cent. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 21·13 per cent. of the total cultivated area; barley,

9·91 per cent; *bejhar* and *gojái*, 14·8 per cent., and gram, 4·7 per cent. The following statement gives the soil areas adopted at assessment, the average rent-rates found to exist, and the valuation made of each class of soil. The average rent-rate of the entire 43,345 acres of cultivation is Rs. 4-3-10 per acre, giving a rental assets amounting to Rs. 1,83,918.

Soil statistics.

Soils.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Soils.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Value.
		Rs. a p.	Rs.			Rs. a p.	Rs.
<i>Gauhdn</i> 1st, ...	3,985	8 12 6	34,990	<i>Dry barha-dúmat</i> 1st,	3,407	2 5 1	7,479
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,635	7 0 4	11,484	Ditto ditto 2nd,	1,209	1 12 1	2,124
Irrigated <i>manjha-dúmat</i> 1st,	4,484	6 2 4	27,559	Ditto ditto <i>bhár</i> ,	47	1 12 1	81
Ditto ditto 2nd,	1,505	4 13 3	7,268	<i>Tarái</i> (Arind), ...	4,012	4 6 3	17,613
Irrigated <i>barha-dúmat</i> 1st,	9,077	3 15 2	35,863	Ditto 2nd,	2,155	3 8 2	7,570
Ditto ditto 2nd,	5,668	3 1 2	17,418	Ditto 3rd,	3,603	2 10 2	9,490
Ditto ditto <i>bhár</i> , ...	539	3 1 2	1,655	<i>Maiyár</i> ,	2,010	1 10 4	3,324

The first triennial settlement gave a revenue of Rs. 72,440 for Ghiror, the second was fixed at Rs. 72,427, and the third at Rs.

Fiscal history.

83,562. The fourth settlement was for five years, and was made by Mr. Batson in 1812-13, and continued with slight variations until 1839, when it stood at Rs. 89,222. Mr. Edmonstone considered that the revenue was a light one, and that any difficulty found in its realisation was due to the fact that "the proprietary body is composed chiefly of Thákurs, a refractory, turbulent, indolent class, who are not worse as subjects than they are irregular as *malguzárs*, who take no trouble to assimilate their expenditure to the extent of their means, and who are, therefore, generally involved in debts and in embarrassments which seriously impede the regular and easy realisation of the revenue for which they are responsible." The Partábner branch of the Chauháns suffered for this recusancy subsequently, but considering the character of the proprietary body and the recent severe drought, it seems hard upon "the refractory Thákurs" to have increased the revenue in 1839-40 by 7·79 per cent., or to Rs. 96,177. Such was, however, the result of Mr. Edmonstone's assessment, and, as occurred elsewhere, it broke down hopelessly. Mr. Unwin, in 1844-45, revised the assessments and gave an initial revenue of Rs. 74,776, rising to Rs. 87,758 in 1850-51, at which amount it remained until the close of the settlement. The last year of the expired settlement showed a revenue of Rs. 85,563, a reduction due in a great measure to allowances made for lands taken up for public purposes. Calculating Mr. Edmonstone's demand at

two-thirds of the assets, his rental amounted to Rs. 1,44,266, and that found at Mr. Unwin's revision to Rs. 1,12,380. The rental in 1843-44 was recorded at Rs. 1,16,424, and that for 1867 at Rs. 1,43,016, or corrected for seer and rent-free lands at occupancy rates, and for lands held on division of produce at cash rates, the rental amounted to Rs. 1,52,170. Mr. McConaghey's application of his assumed rent-rates showed, as we have seen, a rental of Rs. 1,83,918, which fell at Rs. 4-3-10 per cultivated acre, as compared with Mr. Unwin's rate of Rs. 3-9-5 and Mr. Edmonstone's rate of Rs. 3-12-3. The following statement shows the revenue and its incidence at two periods :—

Period.	Revenue.	Revenue with cesses.	Incidence of the revenue on					
			Total area.		Assessable area.		Cultivated area.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.
Last year of expired settlement, ...	85,563	89,373	0	14	1	1	8	2
First year of new settlement,	91,940	101,024	0	15	2	1	9	11
							2	1
							6	

The increase in pure revenue has been Rs. 6,277, or 7·33 per cent., and in revenue with cesses has been Rs. 11,651. Since assessment the recorded rental had risen, in 1874, to Rs. 1,76,233, or, if allowance be made for under-rented land, to Rs. 1,94,992, which would give assets in excess of Mr. McConaghey's estimate by Rs. 11,074. The new assessment was given out in September 1870.

The statement annexed gives the transfers which have taken place during the currency of the past settlement. The result shows Transfers. that 45 per cent. of the entire area has changed hands, but the greater portion of these alienations took place during the first few years of the settlement, when the demand undoubtedly pressed heavily on the people. During the first period, land fetched Rs. 6-13-5 per acre at private sales, rising to Rs. 12-14-2 between 1858 and 1868. This rise in value combined with the fact that the compulsory sales have materially decreased during the last two periods shows that the proprietary body have fully recovered the losses due to the famine of 1837-38. Mr. McConaghey writes :—"The prices brought at auction sales generally range lower than those obtained at private sale or mortgage. There are a number of causes working to effect such a result; first, in sales for arrears of revenue it may be presumed that the best estates are not brought to the hammer; second, when sale is brought about by a decree of court, there is generally some incumbrance, such as a previous mortgage on

the property; and third, in private sales and mortgages the money changing hands is often exaggerated in the deeds, to defeat claims for pre-emption, whilst such collusion is not so easily managed at an open competition sale."

Transfer Statements.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1.	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale, ...	9,560	...	1,461	1,461	8,099	18.79
Public do., ...	12,721	1,150	2,028	3,178	9,543	22.16
Mortgage, ...	6,412	3,648	1,336	4,984	1,428	3.31
Total, ...	28,693	4,798	4,825	9,623	19,070	44.25

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price brought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
1840 to 1850.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	3,284	23,120	7 1 2	6,560	3.52
Public do., ...	10,262	30,910	3 0 2	20,906	1.48
Mortgage, ...	3,433	13,506	3 14 11	6,386	2.11
Total, ...	16,969	67,536	3 15 8	33,852	1.99
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	1,832	13,906	7 9 5	3,771	3.69
Public do., ...	1,966	10,417	5 5 2	4,154	2.51
Mortgage, ...	1,709	6,868	4 0 3	3,371	2.03
Total, ...	5,497	31,191	5 10 9	11,296	2.76
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	4,460	62,329	13 15 7	8,974	6.94
Public do., ...	503	5,738	11 6 6	972	5.90
Mortgage, ...	1,270	15,346	12 1 4	2,865	6.49
Total, ...	6,233	83,413	13 6 1	12,311	6.77
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	9,560	99,355	10 6 3	19,305	5.15
Public do., ...	12,721	47,065	3 11 2	26,032	1.81
Mortgage, ...	6,412	35,720	5 9 1	12,122	2.94
Total, ...	28,693	1,82,140	6 5 7	57,459	3.71

According to the census of 1872, parganah Ghiror contained 338 inhabited sites, of which 240 had less than 200 inhabitants; 72 had between 200 and 500; 20 had between 500 and

Population.

1,000; 5 had between 1,000 and 2,000; and one had between 2,000 and 3,000. The settlement records show 81 villages, containing 341 inhabited sites and having an average area of 1,196 acres (537 acres cultivated). The average area of each site was 234 acres (128 acres cultivated). The total population, in 1872, numbered 59,461 souls (25,761 females), giving 394 to the square mile, 874 to the cultivated square mile, 734 to each village, and 174 to each inhabited site. Classified according to religion, there were 57,201 Hindús, of whom 24,795 were females, and 2,260 Musalmáns, amongst whom 966 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 5,235 Brahmans, of whom 2,151 were females; 6,052 Rajpúts, including 2,478 females; 517 Baniyas (218 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 45,397 souls, of whom 19,948 are females. The principal Brahman sub-division found in this parganah is the Kanaujiya (4,574). The chief Rajpút clans are the Chauháns (4,168), Bhadauriya, Tank (728), Bais, Tanhar, Dhákra, Gaur, Ráthor, Parihár, Sikharwar, and Raghubansi. The Baniyas belong to the Sarangi (309) and Agarwál (160) sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Káthár (1,795), Káchhi (6,255), Maháján (1,786), Chamár (8,291), Garariya (2,855), Barhai (1,209), Hajjám (1,220), Dhanak (1,413), Alír (1,853). Besides these, the following castes, comprising less than one thousand members, are found in this parganah:—Lodha, Bharbhúnja, Kori, Darzi, Kunhár, Dhobi, Teli, Lohár, Khákrob, Nunera, Káyath, Sonár, Múli, Bairági, Khatík, Babeliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Banjára, Jogi, Gosháin, Ghosi, Dhúna, Kurmi, and Ohakwa. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (837), Patháns (780), Sayyids, and Mughals.

In 1840, 55·12 per cent. of the villages of the parganah was owned by Rajpúts, falling to 48·9 per cent. at the recent settlement, when Chauháns owned 23·57 per cent.; Jádons, 10·91 per cent.; Tanks, 9·93 per cent.; Raghubansis, 3·19 per cent., and other Rajpúts, 1·25 per cent. Brahmans now own 39·74 per cent. of the villages (Kanaujiyas, 22·45 per cent.), against 30·99 per cent. in 1840; and Baniyas now possess 1·83 per cent., against 1·23 per cent. in 1840. Ahírs now hold 3·45 per cent.; Káyaths, 2·61 per cent.; Gosháins and Musalmáns, each 1·23 per cent.; and Mahájans, Bairágis, and Sonárs together 1·01 per cent. Brahmans here, as in Mainpuri, seem to have acquired the areas lost by other castes. The Chauháns belong to either the Mainpuri or the Partábner branches. The latter have suffered severely, losing Usnida, Pacháwar, Kuráli, Harhai, half Himmatpur, and Nahal Katengra with its six subordinate villages, for a nominal sum, before they had become thoroughly acquainted with the stern rigidity of our fiscal and judicial system. They have fallen into the hands of three non-resident members of the family of the Jádón money-lender of Awa Misa in the Agra district, or

into the hands of the Kanaujiya Chaudhri of Binsiya, who now possesses, in his own right, $18\frac{1}{2}$ villages in this parganah. The Tanks still retain a great portion of their ancestral holdings, and, notwithstanding internal fouds, have managed to keep well together against outsiders. Their possessions are known as the "*sārhe bārah gaon*," with the head-quarters at Kosma, and a considerable section of them has been converted to Muhammadanism. Sixteen whole villages are held by cultivating proprietors; 42 by non-resident proprietors; 14·5 are owned by a mixed proprietary, but are in the possession of cultivating proprietors; and 8·4 villages, owned by a mixed proprietary, are in the possession of non-resident proprietors: 34 villages are held on zamindāri tenure by 80 proprietors, and 47 on pattidāri tenure by 1,049 proprietors. Of the total number of proprietors (1,129), 929 cultivate a portion of their share as seer, and the average holding of each proprietor is 86 acres, of which 39 acres are cultivated.

The returns of cultivators, at the recent settlement, show that Ahirs (2,264) hold 11,348 acres, or 26·46 per cent. of the cultivated area; Rajpūts (1,872), 11,331 acres, or 26·4 per cent.; Brahmans (1,560), 6,581 acres, or 15·34 per cent.; Kāchhis (1897), 4,177 acres, or 9·74 per cent.; Chamārs (799), 2,920 acres, or 6·81 per cent.; Garariyas (344), 1,380 acres, or 3·22 per cent.; and the remainder of the cultivated area (5,160 acres) is owned by various castes. The following statement gives the distribution of the cultivation amongst the various classes of cultivators, the average area held by them, and the average rent-rate per acre:—

Cultivating statistics.

1.	Number of holders.	Cultivated area		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer, ...	929	8	6,626	20,668	3 1 1	7·14	15·24
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	5,877	211	28,554	1,25,618	4 6 4	4·89	66·07
(3.) Held by tenants at-will.	1,673	131	6,007	29,345	4 14 2	3·66	14·10
(4.) Zamindārs' <i>mudāf</i> , ...	1,173	...	1,230	12	0 0 2	1·04	2·83
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	766	...	...	...	1·76
Total, ...	9,652	350	43,183	1,75,643	4 1 1	4·51	100
Total (2) and (3), ...	7,550	342	34,561	1,54,963	4 7 9	4·623	80·17

5,855 occupancy tenants paid rent in cash against only 22 who paid in kind ; and similarly only 29 tenants-at-will paid in kind against 1,644 who made cash payments.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 129 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 1,736 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 737 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 13,071 in agricultural operations; 2,366 in industrial occupations, arts, and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 2,680 persons returned as labourers and 385 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 2,470 as landholders, 33,719 as cultivators, and 23,272 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 449 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 33,700 souls. Ghiror was formerly included in parganah Rūpri and was separated from it in 1824 A.D. It then received a separate name in the district records and has ever since been considered a separate parganah. No changes in its area have occurred since 1840.

GHIROR, the chief village of the parganah of the same name in the Mainpuri district, lies on the Agra branch of the Grand Trunk road, 18 miles from Mainpuri and 16 miles from Shikohabad. The population, in 1872, was 1,317, exclusive of eight adjoining hamlets. There is a first-class police-station here and a market twice a week, at which cloth, grain, indigo, cotton, and cattle are sold. $17\frac{1}{2}$ shares out of twenty belong to the Raja of Mainpuri and the remainder to Kánúngoi Káyaths, and the village was formerly the site of a tahsili. The cultivators are chiefly Brahmans, Lodhas, Chamárs, and Káchhis.

HARHA, a village in parganah Shikohabad, lies in a bend of the Jumna, 20 miles south-west of Shikohabad and 40 miles west of Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 544 souls. There is an out-post of police here. The adjoining village of Samuhán belongs to the Phátak or Pathak Ahírs, of whom the following story is told. In ancient times, one Rána, a Katchiriya Rajpút, came from Chitor, and his son, Kán Kunwár, married the daughter of an Ahír of the Nandbansi got, named Drigpál. Kán Kunwár then came (1049 A.D.) to Samuhán and expelled a noted Mewáti freebooter named Janga, and took possession of the whole *behar*, or raviny land of the Jumna. His descendants found favour with the Musalmáns and obtained the title of Chandhri. They then assumed the name of Phátak Ahírs and multiplied so that their chief village

was called '*samuh*,' meaning a multitude. An annual *mela* takes place at Samuhán on Chait *badi* 2, at which all the Phátak Ahírs assemble and the arrangement of the fair is in the hands of the zamíndárs of Abbáspur. (See further the district notice under "Ahírs.") Samuhán was the principal village of the Phátak *chaurási* (group of 84 villages), and even now its lands do not form a separate property, but are parcelled out among the principal Phátak communities.

HATAO SHARIFPUR, a village in parganah Kuráoli of the Mainpuri district, is distant 20 miles from Mainpuri on the Grand Trunk road. The population, in 1872, was 194. There is a police-outpost here and an old temple of some importance at which a fair is held every year. The fragments of sculpture about are numerous and appear to have belonged to some older building.

ILAHÁBAS, a large village in parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, lies $14\frac{1}{2}$ miles to the south-east of Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 1,881. It has a fair bazar and considerable local trade. The zamíndar is a Káyath and the cultivators are chiefly Brahmanas and Káchhis.

JAHMAL, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 36 miles from Mainpuri. In 1872 the population numbered 1,432 souls. There is a temple of Devi here, at which assemblies are held on every Saturday and Sunday, and great numbers collect at the Nau Durga and Dasahra festivals. The offerings go to the zamíndárs, who are Ahírs. The railway passes along the border of the village. There is a good village-school and a market twice a week. It was formerly a local centre of trade, but has declined much of late years.

JASRÁNA, a village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant about 25 miles from Mainpuri. This is a rising town on the high road from Shikohabad to Eta, $12\frac{1}{2}$ miles from the former. There is little noticeable about Jasrána beyond that it carries on an active local trade and a manufacture of iron articles and glass bangles. The population, in 1872, was 2,625, consisting of Musalmáns, 725; Brahmanas, 351; Thákurs, 235; Baniyas, 63; Chamárs, Sonars, &c., 516. Jasrána possesses a second-class police-station, a post-office, a good bazar, and a market twice a week. The zamíndárs are Rajpúts of the Chhandwár family. There are ten hamlets on the estate, and Thákurs, Lodhas, and Ahírs are the chief cultivators.

KANÁWAR, a village in parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, is distant 8 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,353 souls. Kanáwar is a highly cultivated village. The zamíndárs are Pánde Brahmanas and the cultivators are chiefly Káchhis: both formerly were under the Raja of Mainpuri as talukadár.

KARHAL, the chief town of the parganah of the same name in the Mainpuri district, lies on the Etáwa and Mainpuri road, 17 miles south of Mainpuri, 16 miles

north-east of the Etáwa railway-station, and 20 miles east of that of Shikohabad, in north lat. $27^{\circ}-0'-5''$ and east long. $78^{\circ}-58'-45''$. The population, in 1872, numbered 5,574 souls, of whom 3,974 were Hindús (1,762 females), and 1,594 were Musalmáns (779 females), consisting chiefly of Baniyas, Brahmans, Káchhis, and Musalmáns, and 6 Christians. The site covers an area of 91 square acres, giving 61 souls to the square acre. Baniyas comprise 15 per cent. of the entire population; Brahmans, 15 per cent.; Káchhis and Musalmáns, 30 per cent. 17.4 per cent. are servants; 15.9 are cultivators; 12.6 are labourers, and 10.9 per cent. are shop-keepers.

The metalled road from Etáwa to Mainpuri skirts the town on the east, and the principal street winds off at right angles to it, to form the bazar. The shops are poor and the houses here are mean, but at the back of the bazar, some of the private dwellings of the merchants are substantial, brick-built houses. Irregular, narrow lanes connect these houses with the bazar and serve as imperfect drains during the rainy season. The water in wells is found at a depth of 24 feet from the surface and is good. Two large excavations bordering the Mainpuri road receive the surplus water, but when these overflow the site is flooded, and there is much fever in the autumn months. The principal buildings are the tahsílí, police-station, and school. The saráí is an enclosure with two gateways and contains a mosque and a well. A brisk local trade in ghi, cotton, and indigo is carried on, and local improvements are provided for by the Chaukidári Act (XX. of 1856), which, in 1874, supported a village police numbering 15 men at a cost of Rs. 744. This is defrayed from a house-tax which, in 1873-74, yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,253, or Re. 0-3-6 per head of the population and Re. 1-14-7 per house assessed (643). The expenditure during the same year was Rs. 1,270 from the income, besides Rs. 95, balance of the previous year. There were then 1,560 houses in the town.

The local history may be gathered from the names of the muhallas or wards and the traditions regarding their origin. They are:—Kázi muhalla, so called from the Kázi's house; Khera, or the old town; Laddaian, from the trade of the Brahmans living in it; Bhutela, from the Brahmans of that clan; Mualimán, from a celebrated family of teachers who have the local reputation of having invented the *shikastah*, or 'running-hand' mode of writing the Persian character; Birtia, from that clan of Brahmans; Khákrob, or sweepers' quarter; Singhi, from that division of Baniyas, and Bázár, Mughálan, Saráí, and Chamárán, which need no explanation. Local tradition says that the site originally belonged to a Gaur Thákúr who lived in Simrau. He was dispossessed by the Musalmáns, who, after some time, conferred the proprietary right in Simrau and fifty-seven other villages on a family of Lahria Brahmans who had been servants of the Gaur Raja. These Brahmans founded Karhal, which, however, had long been known to the Banjáras,

who grazed their cattle in the *karahla* jungle, which then occupied the site and built a fine well here. The Lahrias still hold one-half the villages in the parganah as at present constituted. A family of Musalmáns are of some local note. Sayyid Jafar was a teacher, and his pupil, S. Tálib, attained to such power that he was able by uttering a charm to cause a well to fall in on the workmen who were building, whereon another pupil, S. Sharf-ud-dín, sounded the call to prayer and thus released them from danger. This family, by their influence, also protected the town from a raid made by Tank Thákurs, who fled on seeing a vision of thousands of green-coated horsemen surrounding their camp. Ganga Rám Káyath, a pupil of S. Jafar, observed all the Hindu customs as to food and clothing, but was otherwise a Musalmán, and used always to sit on a *chabutra*, bestowing favours on the people in the shape of twigs of oleander. Some Rohillas tried to force him to eat meat, but he merely covered the meat with a cloth and thus changed the dish before him into roses. When he died a light was placed on the funeral pyre, but the body refused to burn and was eventually interred by the Musalmáns. S. Aebha Miyán was another notable of this family. He would allow no one to pass by except on foot and without any demonstration of rank. An amil who attempted to do so fell from his horse and became insensible. The protection of this holy personage is still felt in the adjoining fields, and thieves are kept off by means of the terror inspired by his name. Such are the local legends connected with the place, and though foolish and impossible, they still exert a considerable influence on the popular mind and are so far worthy of record.¹

KARHAL, a parganah of tahsíl Karhal of the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by parganah Mainpuri; on the west by parganah Barnáhal; on the south by parganah Etáwa, and on the east by parganahs Bhongaon and Kishni-Nabiganj. According to the returns of the year of measurement (1867-68) of the present settlement, the parganah had then a total area of 82,633 acres, of which 33,767 acres were cultivated (30,451 acres irrigated); 15,475 acres were culturable (1,144 acres under groves); 148 acres were held free of revenue, and 33,243 acres were barren waste. This parganah lies between the Rind

Physical features.

and the Sengar, and though it contains no stream of any importance, yet from the number and position of its drainage lines it must be considered to possess great natural advantages. The great jhils scattered in such profusion over its surface give rise to the Puraha and Ahneya, which, further on in the Etáwa district, are fair-sized streams, and to the Ujhiáni, a tributary of the Sengar. The parganah belongs to the great loam tract, and its principal soils are loam and clay interspersed with extensive plains of *usar* strongly impregnated with the saline efflorescence *reh*. The clay is generally confined to the low-lands and the loam to the up-lands, whilst here and there along the Sengar a few patches of sandy soil appear.

¹ From notes by Mr. Denniston.

Nearly all the waste is bad and unprofitable land and very little remains worth cultivating. The Karhal parganah is so singularly uniform that Mr. McConaghey did not think it necessary to divide it into circles. Irrigation is almost everywhere available, and nearly all the villages have the same natural characteristics. Some have got more *turāi* land than the average, and some less, whilst some have good and others have bad and careless cultivators. These distinctions are covered by his soil classification.

The Etāwa branch of the Ganges canal and its distributaries fully irrigate the entire parganah and are freely used. The water-level has risen considerably since the introduction of the canal, and in places is now only eight feet from the surface. The canal has to a great extent displaced kucheha wells and materially injured the natural capabilities for constructing them. Mr. Edmonstone noted that, in 1840, 85 per cent. of the cultivation was irrigated owing to the facility for constructing kucheha wells and the assistance derived from jhāls and streams. He remarked on the soundness of the substratum which then existed, but such is not now the case. Mr. McConaghey writes:—"The spring level has risen above the firm stratum beneath which it was formerly found, and is at present met with in loose and shifting soil. The durability of kucheha wells is hence greatly lessened and the difficulties of their construction greatly enhanced. Masonry wells, however, can be built when required with the same facility as before, and the supply from them is as good as ever." The present percentage of irrigation to cultivation is 90, and of the total irrigated area, 14,040 acres are watered from the canal in 1867-68. "The result of the introduction of the canal has therefore been more to substitute irrigation from that source for well and jhāl irrigation than to bring land formerly dry under its influence. There is no doubt but that for all soils, and for outlying lands especially, canal water is much cheaper than well water. It is also supplied in greater quantities, and what is particularly looked to, it entails so much less bodily labour on the cultivators. This labour saved they are now able to direct with advantage otherwise. The employment of cattle at the wells is done away with and both man and beast are relieved from the severe exertions which would otherwise be entailed on them in keeping the crops thoroughly watered. More attention can thus be directed to the ploughing and manipulation of the soil. As soon as the preparation of the land for the *rabi* sowing is complete, the cultivators are able to turn nearly all their plough-cattle loose to graze on the large usar plains which everywhere abound. Thus the condition of their stock is improved and their market value enhanced. I have known of cases in canal-irrigated villages where the cultivators disposed of their spare cattle during the spring at good prices, and again purchased others at fair rates from Banjaras or wandering cattle-merchants before the rains, in time for the kharif ploughings. It is

true that for the higher kinds of crops, such as sweet potatoes, tobacco, opium, and garden produce, well water is still preferred, particularly in the loam lands, because it can be rendered available at any time, and because the cultivators consider that it (especially water from wells near the village site, which contains ammonia and vegetable and animal matter in solution) has got more fertilizing qualities than canal water. With reference to particular wells situated in or near the village kheras I am inclined to believe that the cultivators are right, but with the majority of wells I cannot from my experience accept the conclusion that irrigation from them is superior to that from the canal. Provided that canal water is used sparingly and with judgment, and that it is rendered available at the proper time and season, I am of opinion that it answers just as well as ordinary well water. I have seen as good, if not better, crops in Karhal, where its application is universal as in any other parganah where well water alone is used. Whether canal water will in time tend to deteriorate the soil I am not prepared to state, as it has only had a fair trial for about ten years. At present, however, such effects are not apparent. The development of *reh* in *usar* plains has been considerable, but the injury to cultivation from it has been extremely trifling. I believe that *reh* is inherent in the soil, and that canal water only tends to bring it to the surface in the same way as any other water supplied similarly and in equal quantities would."

The following statement shows the soils and their assumed rent-rates and values for assessment purposes :—

Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.
Home circle 1st, ...	2,934	8 12 6	25,940	Dry <i>barha-bhūr</i> , ...	507	1 12 1	890
Ditto 2nd, ...	7,229	7 5 5	53,156	<i>Tardī</i> 1st, ...	1,018	5 4 3	5,364
Irrigated <i>barha-dūmat</i>				Ditto 2nd, ...	3,441	3 8 2	12,092
1st, ...	10,667	4 9 9	49,169	Ditto 3rd, ...	2,692	3 1 2	8,272
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	1,949	3 15 2	7,704	<i>Maiyār</i> , ...	3,087	2 3 1	4,580
Ditto <i>bhūr</i> , ...	477	3 8 2	1,674				
Dry <i>barha-dūmat</i> , ...	719	2 3 1	1,578	Total, ...	33,742	5 0 10	1,70,419

The soil classes and rent-rates apply equally to the whole parganah and are thus explained by Mr. McConaghey :—"The principal natural soils are *dūmat* and *mattiyār*, which is here *tardī*. There is a small percentage of *bhūr*. The artificial distinctions are only two, viz, home and outlying or *hūr* lands. The home-lands are all irrigated and comprise all three classes of natural soils, with *dūmat*, however, greatly predominating. *Tardī* soil, *per se*, in most cases is just as good as *dūmat*, but on account of its being subject to inundation it can

pay, even when close to the village site, the high rates which other homelands do. When from exceptional circumstances it is capable of paying home rates I have included it in the home circle. In the few villages where *blār* occurs the fields adjoining the homesteads have been worked up by manure and irrigation until they have attained to most of the characteristics of *dūmat*. The home-lands I have formed into two classes—1st and 2nd quality. These divisions are made more with reference to the character of the cultivation than to that of the natural soils, but of course any marked superiority or inferiority in the latter respect has also been allowed full weight. The *hār* or *barha* lands have been divided primarily into uplands and lowlands, according to their freedom from inundation or the reverse. The high portion have been subdivided into 1st *dūmat*, 2nd *dūmat*, and *blār*, and these again into irrigated and unirrigated. Of the lowlying or *tarāi* lands there are four classes: 1st *tarāi*, 2nd *tarāi*, 3rd *tarāi*, and *maiṃār*. The first three classes comprise all the good *tarāi* land which is either irrigated or capable of being irrigated, whilst the fourth is scarcely worth artificial irrigation."

The crops of the *kharif* occupied 37·83 per cent. of the total cultivated area during the year of measurement, and amongst them *joār* covered 14·15 per cent.; rice, 7·37 per cent.; sugar-cane, 5·5 per cent.; cotton, 3·13 per cent.; indigo, 1·13 per cent., and maizo 2·96 per cent. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 22·3 per cent. of the total cultivated area; barley, 12·47 per cent.; *bejhar* and *gojāi*, 21·02 per cent., and gram, 2·34 per cent. The incidence of sugar-cane is very high, owing to the perfect command of irrigation and the presence of soil adapted to its cultivation. *Bājra* (1·4 per cent.) and *moth* (0·02 per cent.) here reach their lowest limits, owing to the absence of the sandy soil in which they thrive best. The cereals of the *rabi* occupy more than one-half the total cultivation, which may, also, be due to the character of the soil and the abundance of water, and the rice cultivation is only equalled by Mainpuri. As compared with 1840, there has been an increase in the cultivation of rice, a slight, decrease in cotton, whilst sugar-cane has remained stationary.

The following statement compares the past and present areas :—

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren waste.	Culturable waste.	Recently thrown-out of cultivation.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Past settlement,	75,808	289	38,249	2,299	6,760	...	21,075	4,136	38,211
Present ditto,	82,633	148	33,243	13,210	1,121	1,144	30,451	3,316	33,767

Dankarpur, now held by a Musahinán widow, has been free of revenue since the cession. In several cases the barren area was excluded from the total area at the settlement in 1840, and hence the great difference between the total areas at the past and present settlements. Cultivation has increased by 5,556 acres, or 19·69 per cent., and irrigation by 6,376 acres, or 26·39 per cent., since 1840. The culturable area left untilled is barely better than the barren waste, and can only be profitably cultivated under very favourable circumstances. Even, in 1850, the margin of good fallow land was very trifling.

The first triennial settlement of this parganah gave a revenue of Rs. 74,531; the second of Rs. 72,738; the third, or four years' settlement, of Rs. 84,269; and the fourth, or first five years' settlement, of Rs. 88,226 in 1812-13. This last settlement continued with some slight variations to 1839-40. Mr. Edmonstone then wrote of the parganah as follows:—"Any difficulty or irregularity which has hitherto occurred in realising the revenue of it is attributable to the inequality and heaviness of the assessment, impediments which have, I trust, been removed by the reduction on the whole demand which I have allowed, by conceding ample relief to such estates as were really distressed and required it, and by enhancing the revenue in those cases in which it was justified by all the considerations which usually influence the assessing officer. Fourteen villages, formerly belonging to Dehli-Jákhán, were nearly all inordinately assessed." Sales for arrears had been frequent and balances often accrued, so that, besides equalising the burden, a reduction amounting to Rs. 2,554 was allowed. This slight reduction was, however, insufficient to enable the landholders to recover from the liabilities incurred to meet the previous heavy demand and to enable them to tide over the disastrous famine of 1837-38, and Mr. Unwin was directed to revise the settlement. In 37 villages, belonging to the old parganah of Karhal, he recommended a permanent decrease of Rs. 3,799 in addition to considerable temporary remissions, and the Commissioner, still further reduced the standard demand in the same villages by Rs. 973. Mr. Edmonstone's revenue for these villages was Rs. 44,105, and this was reduced to Rs. 33,619 for 1845-46, gradually rising to Rs. 39,333 in 1850-51. The revenue of the remaining 30 villages of parganah Karhal remained undisturbed at Rs. 19,469, giving a total revenue, in 1850-51, of Rs. 58,802. Remission on account of land taken up for public purposes subsequently brought the demand down to Rs. 57,787 in 1870. The revenue of the seventeen villages added to the parganah from Sanj would appear to have been reduced by Mr. Unwin even to a greater degree than those of Karhal, as the difference between their revenue during the last year of the expired settlement and that imposed by Mr. Edmonstone is Rs. 3,400, or 16 per cent., against 14·5 per cent. in the Karhal villages. Mr. Edmonstone's

total demand was Rs. 85,672, and deducting from this Rs. 5,868 assessed on the recently abandoned culturable land, we have Rs. 79,804 as his assessment on the cultivated area. He appears to have fixed his revenue at 66 per cent. of the rental assets, which would, therefore, amount to Rs. 1,20,915, giving an all-round rent-rate on cultivation of Rs. 4-4-7 per acre. Mr. Unwin's revision furnishes materials which show that he assumed a rent-rate on cultivation of Rs. 3-9-5 per acre for the villages revised by him in parganah Karhal for the year 1845-46, and for the year 1850-51, when his revenue had reached its maximum, the average recorded rent-rate for the same villages for all classes of tenants was Rs. 3-10-2 per acre. As already shown, the estimated rental arrived at by the application of ascertained average rent-rates falls at Rs. 5-0-10 per acre of cultivation. The recorded rental previous to assessment amounted to Rs. 1,26,673, and assessing scer and land held free of rent at the rates paid by tenants with a right of occupancy, a moderate standard when the superior character of scer land is considered, the assumed rental amounted to Rs. 1,37,391. The following table compares the incidence of the revenue actually assessed with that previously in force:—

Period.	Revenue.	Revenue with cesses.	Incidence of revenue on.		
			Total area.	Assessable area.	Cultivated area.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Last year of expired settlement, ...	75,744	79,211	0 14 8	1 8 7	2 3 11
First year of new settlement, ...	84,710	93,181	1 0 5	1 11 6	2 8 1

These figures show an increase in pure revenue of Rs. 8,936, or 11·79 per cent.; and in revenue with cesses of Rs. 13,970, or 17·65 per cent. Between the declaration of assessment in December, 1871 and 1874, the recorded rental had risen to Rs. 1,33,688, or valuing under-rented land at occupancy rates, to Rs. 1,46,212. The estimated rental on which the present settlement is based is 41 per cent. above that assumed in 1850-51, owing to the increase in cultivation and irrigation, improvements in irrigation due to the introduction of the canal, the extension of home cultivation, the increase in the agricultural population, and location of new hamlets and the great rise in prices, amounting to quite 37 per cent.

The annexed statement gives the particulars of the transfers of landed property between 1840 and 1870, distributed over three periods. Few transfers by private sale took place

Transfers.

during the first period, but the forced sales were numerous and were chiefly due to the pressure of the land-revenue. Nearly all of them took place previous to Mr. Unwin's revision in 1845-46. Four estates with a cultivated area of 1,723 acres were bought in by Government, in default of purchasers, and were restored to the original owners on easy terms by Mr. Unwin. Mortgages seem to have become frequent during the second period and, no doubt, paved the way for the foreclosures ending in private sale which marked the third period. Mr. McConaghey writes :—" Since 1857, a great and general enhancement in the profits derivable from landed property has undoubtedly taken place. The demand for such property has become much more active, and a consequent rise in the selling price has been the result. More transfers have been effected between 1857 and the present time than during the second period, but they cannot be attributed to the severity of the Government demand. They have been brought about by the eagerness of capitalists to invest, and by a carelessness in expenditure on the part of the zamindárs, induced by comparatively easy circumstances. It should be observed that temporary alienations by mortgage far exceed permanent transfers by sale. Out of the 86 villages comprising the parganah no transfers of any description have occurred in 38; 5 villages which formerly changed hands have reverted to their original owners; 7 have been wholly and permanently alienated. Transfers of more than 15 biswas and less than 20 biswas have occurred in 3; of more than 10 biswas and less than 15 biswas in 7; of more than 5 biswas and less than 10 biswas in 15, and of less than 5 biswas in 11. The percentage which the total area transferred bears to the whole is 20·91, against 13·49 in Alipur Patti, 35·19 in Bewar, 45·0 in Ghiror and 21·8 in Mainpuri."

Transfer Statements.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale, ...	1,631	...	231	231	1,400	4·14
Public do., ...	4,761	1,723	462	2,185	2,576	7·61
Mortgage, ...	4,681	459	1,122	1,581	3,100	9·16
Total, ...	11,073	2,182	1,315	3,997	7,076	20·91

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price bought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
1840 to 1850.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	306	4,560	14 14 5	577	7.90
Public do., ...	2,203	8,186	3 11 5	4,291	1.91
Mortgage, ...	788	3,028	3 13 6	2,322	1.30
Total, ...	3,297	15,774	4 12 7	7,190	2 19
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	355	1,493	4 3 4	742	2.01
Public do., ...	105	9.8	9 6 6	188	5.25
Mortgage, ...	913	13 555	14 13 6	2,866	4.73
Total, ...	1,373	16,036	11 10 10	3,796	4.22
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	970	19,059	19 10 5	2,673	7.13
Public do., ...	730	11,037	15 1 11	3,922	3.77
Mortgage, ...	2,980	46,445	16 9 3	7,250	6.40
Total, ...	4,680	76,521	16 5 8	12,845	5.95
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	1,631	25,112	15 6 4	3,992	6.29
Public do., ...	3,039	20,211	6 10 5	7,401	2.73
Mortgage, ...	4,681	68,008	13 7 10	12,438	8.06
Total, ...	9,350	1,08,831	11 9 4	23,831	4.54

According to the census of 1872, parganah Karhal contained 294 inhabited sites, of which 227 had less than 200 inhabitants; 58 had between 200 and 500 ; and 8 had between 500 and 1,000. The only town containing more than 5,000 inhabitants was Karhal itself with 5,574 inhabitants. The settlement records show 86 separate villages having an average area of 961 acres, of which 393 acres were cultivated, and including amongst them 314 inhabited sites, having an average area of 263 acres, of which 107 acres were cultivated. The total population, in 1872, numbered 46,257 souls (19,974 females), giving 359 to the square mile, 877 to each square mile of cultivation, 538 to each village, and 147 to each inhabited site. Classified according to religion, there were 43,718 Hindús, of whom 18,791 were

females; 2,580 were Musalmáns, amongst whom 1,177 were females; and there were 9 Christians. Distributing the Híndu population amongst the four great classes, the census show 4,845 Brahmans, of whom 2,032 were females; 3,892 Rajpúts, including 1,469 females; 970 Baniyas (442 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 34,011 souls, of whom 14,848 are females. The principal Brahman sub-divisions found in this parganah are the Kananjiya (2,437). The chief Rajpút clans are the Chauhán (3,284), Gaur (266), Bais, Bhadauriya, Tonwár, Dhákara, Kachhwáha, Ráthor, Tank, and Sombansi. The Baniyas belong to the Saraugi (778) and Agarwál sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Kahár (1,349), Káchhi (4,073), Kori (1,316), Maháján (1,349), Chamár (6,898), Garariya (1,645), Dhanak (1,144), and Abír (8,001) castes. Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah:—Lodha, Bharbhúnja, Darzi, Kumbár, Barhai, Dhobi, Teli, Hajjám, Lohár, Khákrob, Nunera, Káyath, Sonár, Máli, Bairági, Khatik, Babeliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Banjára, Jogi, Gosháin, and Ghosi. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (1,018), Sayyids (297), Patháns (706), and Mughals. The Daipuria Brahmans in this parganah are said to have come from Parauni, near Rápri.

In 1840, Rajpúts owned 37·79 per cent. of the villages in the parganah, and at the present settlement they held 23·29 per cent. ;
 Proprietors. Chauháns, 18·98 per cent. ; Gaur, 3·36 per cent. ; and
 Dhákras, 1·05 per cent. The holdings of Brahmans have risen from 39·53 per cent. to 51·15 per cent., and of Baniyas from 12·8 per cent. to 14·97 per cent. Káyaths now hold 6·23 per cent. ; Abírs, 2·76 per cent. ; Musalmáns, 1·17 per cent., and Mahájáns have acquired 0·28 per cent. 39 villages are held on a zamíndári tenure, 42 on a pattidári, and 5 on a bháyachára tenure. 46 villages are held by non-resident proprietors, 20 by cultivating proprietors, and the remainder by a mixed proprietary body. Of the 1,218 proprietors recorded at settlement, 843 cultivate a portion of their shares as seer, viz., 75 in zamíndári villages, out of a total of 147; 707 in pattidári villages, out of a total of 976, and 61 in bháyachára villages, out of a total of 90. The average area held by each proprietor throughout the whole parganah is 68 acres, of which 28 acres are cultivated. In 1840, the greater portion of the parganah was held by Lahria Brahmans, and there was little complexity of tenure or minute sub-division of the area. These Brahmans are still the most important members of the proprietary body and still hold half of the villages as hereditary zamíndárs of Karhal. They are good managers and are not so improvident as the surrounding Rajpút clans, a good portion of whose possessions they have been able to annex. Chaudhri Raghubar Singh of Karhal now represents this family. Amongst the Chauháns, the Thakuráin of Sámán owns one

village and the Raja of Partabner owns three. Gauris now possess only six villages where once they held nearly all. Dhákras, who formerly owned almost the entire south-eastern corner of the old parganah of Sauj, have, owing to their lawlessness, lost nearly every village that they possessed, and are now confined to Nasírpur. Jagannáth Parshád, Agarwála Baniya of Farukhabad, owns five villages, and six entire villages and portions of five others are held by Saraugi Baniyas, descendants of the hereditary kánúngoos of the parganah. The Kánúngoi Káyath family of Dondwa and the Káyaths of Rajpur own three villages, and the Káyaths of Tálgrám, in the Farukhabad district, own two villages. Other Káyaths hold shares in five villages, Ahírs hold two villages, and the small revenue-free village of Dankarpur is owned by a Musalmán female.

According to the settlement records, Ahírs (19,12) held 9,925 acres of the cultivated area, or 29·41 per cent., during the year of measurement; Brahmans (1,927) held 6,447 acres, or 19·10 per cent.; Rajpúts (1,516) held 5,756 acres, or 17·05 per cent.; Káehhis (778) held 3,283 acres, or 9·73 per cent.; Chamárs (917) held 2,662 acres, or 7·89 per cent., and the remaining 5,677 acres, or 16·82 per cent. of the cultivated area, were held by various castes. The following statement shows the distribution of the cultivated area amongst the various classes of cultivators, the average area held by each class, and the average rent paid by them:—

Cultivating statistics.

1	2	Cultivated area		5	6	7	8
		Number of holders.	Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.			
			Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.
(1) Seer, ...	1,033	...	4,540	13,480	2 15 4	4·39	13·45
(2) Held by tenants with right of occupancy, ...	5,128	4	19,900	88,123	4 6 9	3·88	58·94
(3) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	1,823	3	7,847	31,431	4 8 4	4·29	23·16
(4) Zamindárs' <i>mudfi</i> , ...	1,515	...	1,252	150	0 1 11	·82	3·71
(5) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation, ...	...	...	251	...	...	...	·74
Total.	9 429	7	33,760	1,33,039	3 15 1	3·55	100·00
Total (2)+(3),	6,951	7	27,717	1,19,459	4 5 0	3·98	82·10

Batái, or rent paid by division of produce, is practically unknown in this parganah. Omitting the seer and land held free of revenue, the average holding for each tenant is 4·13 acres, an area quite sufficient for the support of a family.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 89 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 1,643 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 913 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 9,814 in agricultural operations; 1,834 in industrial occupations, arts, and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 2,056 persons returned as labourers, and 278 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 1,768 as landholders, 24,554 as cultivators, and 19,935 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 407 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 26,283 souls. Karhal was a tappa of the old Akbari parganah of Haveli Etáwa, which formed the head of a dastúr. Before 1840 it received fourteen villages from Dehli-Jákhán, and in 1860-61 nineteen villages were received from Sanj, two of which, Madhan and Sarauliya, have since been transferred to Mainpuri.

KARHAL, a tahsíl of the Mainpuri district, comprises the parganahs of Karhal and Barnáhal. The total area, according to the census of 1872, contains 221 square miles and 232 acres, of which 110 square miles and 477 acres are cultivated. The area assessed to the Government revenue is given at 221 square miles and 84 acres, of which 110 square miles and 371 acres are cultivated, 34 square miles and 168 acres are culturable, and 76 square miles and 185 acres are barren. The land revenue during the same year stood at Rs. 1,57,314 (or with cesses Rs. 1,73,074, falling at Re. 1-1-9 on the total area, Re. 1-1-9 on the entire cultivable area, and Rs. 2-3-6 on the cultivated area. The population numbered 88,850 souls (38,591 females), giving 402 souls to the square mile, distributed amongst 544 villages. The same statistics show 192 persons blind, 12 lepers, 19 deaf and dumb, 5 idiots, and 11 insane persons in the tahsíl. All details will be found under the parganah notices.

KARÍMGANJ, a village of parganah Kuráoli in the Mainpuri district, is distant 6 miles from Mainpuri to the north.¹ The population, in 1872, numbered 847 souls. Karímganj is a poor village on the high road from Mainpuri to Kuráoli,

¹From notes by Mr. Dennistoun.

but it was once a much more notable place. The adjoining *khera* is now abandoned, and this was once the centre of a considerable town. The *khera* stands on the west of the road, with a long lake curving around it and approaching it on its west side. The town does not seem to have stretched very far on this side. But on the east side, where the high road runs, it must have been an imposing place of some thousands of inhabitants measuring perhaps a mile round. There was an inner bazar reaching nearly to the road and a ganj or market outside. There are very few remains of the old town. On the road is the fragment of a gateway, and on the ground beyond the road there are signs of another gateway. There are appearances of brick houses everywhere. A very large town of mud houses seems to have been a much less common thing formerly than now. There is a broken image near the road. Some other fragments that were found here have been removed. On the top of a *khera* stand some remains of the fort which once belonged to Khán Bahádúr Khán, a noted man of his time, who lived about a century ago. This large and spreading *khera* seems older than Khán Bahádúr's time. The fort, built round a courtyard, seems to have been an ample but not unusually large one. The place where the well was and the elephants stood is still pointed out. Something is vaguely said about Khán Bahádúr Khán breaking up the middle of the town to build the fort. After his death none of his family seem to have stayed in this place, and the absence of any powerful head would be enough to destroy the prosperity of a town in former days. The city of Mainpuri was at the same time a serious rival. Indeed, it is said in Mainpuri itself that Khán Bahádúr helped the Raja of his time, with whom he was on friendly terms, to enlarge that town. His name is known all over these parts : in Khásganj and Aliganj of the Eta district, here in Mainpuri and in Nabiganj. He is said to have fought with some Mughals while out hunting, and being struck by a ball fled to Aliganj on his elephant and there died.

KARRA, a village in the Karhal parganah of the Mainpuri district, is distant 16 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 382. There is a police-station here and a post-office.

KATENA HARSA, a large village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 63 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,677 souls. This village belonged to the Kirárs of Labhaua, but on the sale of that estate, the Kumariya Ahírs, who were the old zamíndárs, were allowed to take possession on paying up their share of the arrears. Nearly all the cultivators are Ahírs.

KESRI, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 38 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 1,093. The zamíndárs are Kirár Thákurs and one Baniya, and the cultivators are chiefly Kirárs, the proprietors themselves or their relatives.

KHERGARH or Khairagarh, a village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 42 miles from Mainpuri. It is the Khairnagar of the old maps to the north of the Sarsa nadi near Jaraula, and had, in 1872, a population numbering 1,631 souls. There is an old fort of the Chauhāns here, and a still older one said to have been built by Raja Sanman. The carpentry of Khergarh is noted in the district, and it exports large quantities of *hukkas* or pipes. There is also a temple to Mahādeo, and a market is held every week in the small bazar. The village formerly belonged to Chauhān Thākurs resident there, but their rights have been purchased by other Chauhāns.

KISHNI or Kishni-Nabiganj, a parganah in tahsil Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north and east by the

Physical features.

Farukhabad district; on the west by parganahs Bewar and Bhongaon, and on the south by parganah Karhal and the Etāwa district. During the year of measurement (1868-69), Kishni contained a total area amounting to 72,870 acres, of which 36,777 acres were cultivated (26,927 acres irrigated), 11,732 acres were culturable (2,110 acres under groves), and 24,361 acres were barren. The parganah comprises a long, irregular, boot-shaped tract, extending from the Kāli river on the north to the Etāwa border on the south. The Isan and Arind rivers and the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges canal traverse the parganah from west to east. It comprises two distinct tracts of country, differing widely from each other in soil, in natural features, and in productive power. The boundary line between the two is clearly marked, and runs about half a mile to the north of the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges canal, and almost parallel to it. Between this line and the

Sandy tract.

Kāli to the extreme north, the soil is mainly sand with little *usar* and scanty irrigation, while to the south of the line the soil is almost pure loam, with immense *usar* plains and splendid natural reservoirs of water, and every possible facility for irrigation. The northern tract resembles Bewar and the adjacent sandy portions of Bhongaon, while the southern tract resembles Karhal. The northern or *bhūr* tract naturally divides into several belts running parallel to each other from west to east. First comes the Kāli *tardī*, similar in every respect to the *tardī* of Bewar; next follows a range of sandy ridges almost devoid of irrigation; then the level *bhūr* tract corresponding to that of Bewar, and having fair well capabilities and adapted to most kinds of crops. Next comes the water-shed between the Kāli and Isan, where *usar* and *jhils* begin to appear and the soil becomes firmer, but is underlain by a stratum of red sand, called *kabsa*. After passing the water-shed, another strip of level *bhūr* is met with, followed by a line of drifting sand-banks along the left bank of the Isan, then the Isan *tardī*, a second line of sand-banks on the right bank, another strip of level *bhūr*, and last of all, a well-marked belt of *ptliya* or light loam, which forms the southern boundary of the *bhūr* tract.

The southern or *dúmat* tract is almost entirely loam mingled with *usar*. Water is available from the spring level, and the sub-stratum is good. The *jhils* are large, and that of *Sámán*, in the south-western corner of the parganah, is the largest in the district. The Cawnpore branch of the canal waters the villages to the south of the Isan and north of the Arind, and the *Etáwa* branch irrigates those lying to the south of the latter river, and the villages untouched by either possess such natural facilities in wells and *jhils* that little more is needed. To the north *káns* prevails to a great extent, especially in the villages bordering on the Isan. Mr. McConaghey writes:—"The cultivators brought forward as a reason for its extraordinary rankness the severity of the rainy season of 1870, but also stated that its period for spreading over the land had arrived. The last period, remarkably enough, coincided with that between Mr. Edmonstone's settlement,¹ and Mr. Unwin's revision. My experience is that *káns* almost entirely disappears under constant weeding and close cultivation, but will crop up again rapidly if the land is neglected or carelessly tilled for any length of time. Good cultivators root it up before sowing the *rabi* seed, and collect it in heaps to burn it and make manure from the ashes." The *tardá* land of the Isan, though light, is fair, and produces average *rabi* crops. It is inferior to that of the *Káli*, and is more subject to inundation, and occasionally produces *reh*. The *tardá* of the Arind is inferior to both, and is scanty and sandy, while the uplands, to a short distance on each side, afford only a red, sandy loam of little value. Omitting the 28 villages of the Laigaon taluka, the *dúmat* villages are exceptionally large, averaging 2,078 acres each in area. "The parent villages from which they derive their names are very ancient, and are nearly all built on, or adjoining to, large *kheras* or mounds. They are densely populated, and are surrounded by extensive and splendid home-lands, the fertilisation of which has been the result of ages." Communications are imperfect towards the centre and south-east of the parganah, and bazars are held only in *Sámán* and *Tariya*.

The following statement compares the areas of the past and present settlements:—

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately abandoned.	Gardens.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Past settlement, ..	72,854	217	33,286	2,918	6,413	1,159	19,193	9,669	28,862
Present ditto, ...	72,870	...	24,361	8,365	1,257	2,110	26,927	9,850	36,777

¹For Mr. Edmonstone's description of the parganah and report, see *Set. Rep.*, II., 157.

The great difference between barren areas, past and present, is due to the greater accuracy of record adopted by Mr. McConaghey, by which much culturable land has been brought under its proper denomination. The figures, as a whole, show an increase in cultivation of 7,912 acres, or 27·42 per cent., since 1840, and in irrigation of 7,734 acres, or 40·29 per cent. The proportion of irrigation to cultivation has also risen from 66·5 per cent., in 1840, to 73·21 per cent. The returns of the revision in 1845 show that between 1840 and 1845 the cultivation in the villages, the revenue of which was then revised by Mr. Unwin, had fallen by 15·49 per cent., so that between 1845 and 1870 the increase in cultivation has been quite 47 per cent. This estimate is further borne out by an examination of the records of 83 selected villages for the years 1845-46 to 1849-50, which give an average of 26,356 acres cultivated, against a cultivated area of 25,614 acres in 1840, and of 33,334 acres in 1870. The last, therefore, shows an increase of 47·36 per cent. over the cultivation of 1845, 12·54 per cent. over that of 1849-50, and 26·47 per cent. over the average of the five years previous to 1840. Mr. McConaghey made the existing settlement, and adhering to the broad divisions of a *dūmat* or southern, and a *bhūr* or northern tract, adopted for the former the classification of soils he had made for Karhal (*q. v.*), and for the latter those he had made for Bewar (*q. v.*). In the *tarāis* of the latter tract some minor variations were adopted, but generally the rates differ but little from those of Bewar. The following statement shows the soil areas of each tract, the average rent-rates, and the value assigned to each class of soil for the purposes of assessment.

<i>Bhūr villages.</i>				<i>Dūmat villages.</i>			
Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.
		Rs. s. p.	Rs.			Rs. s. p.	Rs.
Home circle 1st, ...	1,789	7 0 4	12,516	Irrigated home circle 1st, ...	4,436	8 12 6	38,950
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,474	5 4 3	7,764	Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	2,586	7 0 4	18,184
Irrigated <i>bhūr</i> 1st, ...	2,265	3 8 2	7,954	Dry home circle, ...	65	5 4 3	342
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	1,484	2 10 2	3,909	Irrigated <i>barha-dūmat</i> 1st, ...	4,360	4 13 3	21,054
Dry ditto 1st, ...	2,120	2 3 1	4,654	Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	2,637	3 8 2	9,260
Ditto ditto 2nd, ...	1,194	1 12 1	2,016	Ditto ditto <i>bhūr</i> , ...	169	3 8 2	594
Ditto ditto 3rd, ...	2,061	0 14 1	1,809	Dry <i>barha-dūmat</i> , ...	1,811	2 3 1	3,975
Kali <i>tarāi</i> 1st, ...	99	5 4 3	522	Ditto ditto <i>bhūr</i> , ...	10	2 3 1	21
Ditto 2nd, ...	152	3 8 2	536	<i>Tarāi</i> 1st, ...	282	5 4 3	1,485
Isan <i>tarāi</i> wet, ...	626	2 10 2	1,754	Ditto 2nd, ...	1,711	3 8 2	6,010
Ditto dry, ...	395	2 3 1	867	Ditto 3rd, ...	962	3 1 2	2,958
<i>Tarāi</i> 1st, ...	81	5 4 3	426	Dry <i>tarāi</i> and <i>matyār</i> , ...	1,473	2 3 1	3,234
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,137	2 10 2	3,048	Irrigated <i>Arind tarāi</i> , ...	594	3 1 2	1,827
<i>Matyār</i> and <i>bhūr tarāi</i> , ...	374	1 12 1	656	Dry ditto ditto, ...	338	2 3 1	741
Total, ...	15,304	3 2 9	48,511	Total, ...	21,434	5 1 1	1,08,615

During the year of measurement, *kharij* crops occupied 50·99 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and amongst them, *joar* covered 19·21 per cent. ; *bañra*, 8·14 per cent. ; *moth*, 2·49 per cent. ; maize, 6·23 per cent. ; cotton, 4·47 per cent. ; sugar-cane, 3·98 per cent., and indigo, 1·97 per cent. of the total area under the plough. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 16·41 per cent. ; barley, 12·14 per cent. ; *gojdi* and *bejhar*, 12·36 per cent. ; opium, 1·53 per cent., and gram, 1·69 per cent. of the total cultivated area. Nine per cent. of the total cultivated area was under double crops (*dofasi*) during the year of measurement (1868-69).

During the first two settlements, the whole of the parganah as then constituted was settled for a lump sum with Udai Chand of Bishangarh at a revenue of Rs. 54,754. The greater portion of the villages was settled with the village land-holders, at the third settlement in 1808, and for the remainder, Udai Chand was allowed to engage as *mustajir* or farmer. The revenue would appear to have risen as high as Rs. 70,000. The fourth settlement was made in 1812-13, and the arrangements of the previous settlement were adhered to. The term was originally fixed for five years, but with some slight alterations and additions continued in force until 1840. The average revenue for five years of the villages comprising the old parganah in 1840 was Rs. 71,049. The five villages received from Farukhabad since 1840 were assessed in that district in 1836, by Mr. Robinson. The result of the two assessments was a revenue of Rs. 79,695, or Rs. 878 in excess of the last year of the expired settlement. The revision in 1845-46 gave a reduction in 63 villages out of the 87 comprising the parganah. Starting with a revenue of Rs. 60,381 in 1845-46, the maximum was reached in 1850-51 at Rs. 69,984, giving an initial abatement of Rs. 19,314 and a permanent reduction of Rs. 9,711 in the demand. Some reduction was undoubtedly necessary to enable the zamindars to tide over the difficulties consequent on the famine of 1837-38, but it may well be doubted whether the actual distress demanded a sacrifice of one-seventh of a revenue which had been paid for quarter of a century preceeding the revision by Messrs. Unwin and Wynyard. It is not improbable that the character of the landholders for turbulence and recusancy had much to do with this unwonted liberality. Mr. Edmonstone, in 1840, writes of them :—"The proprietary body in this parganah is composed, almost exclusively, of Thákurs, and the same embarrassment and difficulty in realizing the dues of the State is invariably experienced as I have described to be the case in Ghiror and Sanj ; but in this quarter there is this additional obstacle, that there are few of the zamindars who have not the worst possible character—in short, who are not themselves dakaites or abettors of, and connivers at, the commission of dakaity within the limits of their property : they are indolent cultivators, unskilful in the management of their

estates, and singularly irregular and backward in the payment of revenue. In a fiscal point of view, the result of my revision is favourable; after considering with attention the past history of this parganah, generally and particularly, after personally visiting every village comprised in it, and viewing myself the fertility of one and the nakedness of the other tract, and after giving proper weight to the character of the proprietary body and its influence on the balance sheet, I have arrived at the conclusion that the present demand might remain nearly unaltered without injury to its future welfare or injustice to Government: the reductions, which the nature and condition of the villages, in the northern division, rendered it advisable to concede in that quarter, being counterbalanced by the increase, which the unusual fertility and low rate of assessment in many estates, included in the southern quarter of the parganah, made available and justifiable. Such has been, with a very small discrepancy, the issue of my proceedings, and I am able to congratulate myself on the acceptance of all my proposed assessments without murmur or objections in the course of a few hours. No case of recusancy occurred in this parganah." Mr. McConaghey writes:—"A revision conducted with such a liberal spirit as that completed by Messrs. Unwin and Wynyard could not fail of success. The subsequent general prosperity of the proprietary and cultivating bodies, the improvement in and the extension of cultivation, the facility with which the revenue was collected, the comparatively few alienations of property in the period preceding the mutiny, and the high prices which were realized when transfers were effected, all bear strong testimony to the great moderation displayed by the revising officers."

The existing settlement was made by Mr. M. A. McConaghey, who, as already seen, assumed an average all round rent-rate of Rs. 5-1-1 per acre for the *dāmat* tract and of Rs. 3-2-9 per acre for the *bhār* tract, giving an aggregate rental assets amounting to Rs. 1,57,125. Mr. Edmonstone's assumed rent-rate for the whole parganah, in 1846, was Rs. 3-12-3, against the present assumed rent-rate of Rs. 4-4-6, which gives an increase of 13·63 per cent. in the rate. Prior to assessment, the recorded rental of the entire parganah amounted to Rs. 1,18,992, or corrected for under-rented land at occupancy rates and for land held on division of produce at cash rates, to Rs. 1,34,230. The comparative statistics of the past and present revenue were as follows:—

	Revenue.	Revenue with cesses.	Incidence of revenue on		
			Total area.	Assessable area.	Cultivated area.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Last year of expired settlement, ...	69,194	72,223	0 15 2	1 6 7	1 14 1
Present settlement, ...	77,730	85,603	1 1 1	1 9 8	2 1 9

This gives an increase in pure revenue of Rs. 8,536, or 12·34 per cent., and in revenue plus cesses of Rs. 13,280, or 18·39 per cent. Between January, 1872, when the assessments were declared, and 1874, the recorded rental had risen to Rs. 1,20,971, or corrected for under-rented land, to Rs. 13,221.

The annexed statement shows the transfers that have taken place during the currency of the past settlement and the prices fetched at auction and private sales and the value assumed in mortgage transactions during three periods. The alienations during the first period were chiefly in the form of mortgages, most of which were redeemed after the relief occasioned by the revision in 1845 had begun to be felt. Out of the 2,163 acres mortgaged in the second period, 1,500 acres were redeemed shortly afterwards. "After the mutiny," writes Mr. McCouaghey, "alienations became much more frequent, but they certainly cannot be attributed to the severity of the Government demand. Here, as elsewhere, the extravagance of the zamindárs, the greater facilities presented for raising money on landed property, the largely enhanced market value of such property, the abundance of capital, the security of investment, and the increasing desire of the monied classes to become possessed of land, have had the usual effect. Excluding land which has either reverted to the original proprietors or has changed hands more than once, the total area alienated by all kinds of transfers within the last thirty years has been 22·36 per cent. of the cultivated area. No transfers have occurred in 30 villages, nine villages have been wholly and permanently alienated, whilst transfers of more or less extent have taken place in the remainder."

Transfer statements.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale, ...	4,274	...	234	234	4,040	10·99
Public do., ...	1,602	38	160	198	1,406	3·82
Mortgage, ...	8,171	4,815	583	5,398	2,773	7·55
Total, ...	14,047	4,853	977	5,830	8,217	22·3

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price bought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
1810 to 1850.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. n. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	830	7,411	8 14 10	1,891	3'92
Public do.,...	914	4,392	4 12 11	1,419	8'09
Mortgage, ...	2,328	18,516	7 15 3	4,387	4'22
Total ...	4,072	30,319	7 7 1	7,697	3'84
Private sale, ...	418	3,255	7 12 7	686	5 12
Public do.,...	131	1,535	11 11 5	283	5'43
Mortgage, ...	2,163	16,100	7 7 2	5,564	2'89
Total, ...	2,712	20,890	7 11 3	6,483	3.22
Private sale, ...	2,513	45,467	18 0 11	4,702	9'67
Public do.,...	492	5,010	10 3 0	1,033	4'85
Mortgage, ...	1,818	26,768	14 11 7	3,374	7'93
Total, ...	4,823	77,245	16 0 0	9,109	8'48
Private sale, ...	3,766	56,133	14 14 6	7,229	7.77
Public do.,...	1,537	10,937	7 1 10	2,735	4.00
Mortgage, ...	6,309	61,384	9 11 8	13,325	4'61
Total, ...	11,612	1,28,454	11 1 0	23,289	5.52

According to the census of 1872, parganah Kishni-Nabiganj contained 309 inhabited sites, of which 239 had less than 200 inhabitants; 51 had between 200 and 500; 16 had between 500 and 1,000; and 3 had between 1,000 and 2,000. The settlement records show 87 separate villages (8 uninhabited), having an average area of 837 acres (423 cultivated) and an average population of 560 souls; they also record 336 inhabited sites, having an average area of 217 acres (110 cultivated) and an average population of 145. In 1840 there were 216 inhabited sites with an average cultivated area of 133 acres each. The total population, in 1872, numbered 48,557 souls (21,541 females), giving 426 to the total square mile and 908 to the square mile of cultivation. Classified according to religion, there were 46,943 Hindús, of whom 20,806 were females; 1,614 were Musalmáns, amongst whom 735 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 5,008 Brahmans, of whom 2,142 were females; 4,794 Rajpúts, including 2,012 females; 1,019 Baniyas (477 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 36,122 souls, of whom 16,175 are females. The principal Brahman sub-division found in this parganah is the Kanaujiya (4,638). The chief Rajpút clans are the Chauhán (2,245), Bais (515), Dhákra (307), Tanwár (240), Bhadauriya, Gaur, Kachh-wáha, Ráthor, Báchhal, Sengar, Gahlot, and Jaiswár. The Baniyas belong to the Agarwál (184), Saraugi, Golari, Awadhiya, and Ajudhiabási sub-divisions.

The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Kahár (1,775), Káchhi (8,311), Kori (1,690), Mahájan (1,566), Chamár (7,317), Dhanak (1,092), Ahír (3,125), and Ghosi (1,568). Besides these, the following castes, comprising less than one thousand members, are found in this parganah:—Lodha, Bhabhúnja, Darzi, Garariya, Kumhár, Barhai, Dhobi, Teli, Hajjám, Lohár, Khákrob, Nunera, Káyath, Sonár, Máli, Bairági, Khatik, Babeliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Jogi, and Gosháin. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (615), Patháns (555), Sáyyids and Mughals.

The following statement compares the percentage of the total number of villages held by each caste in 1840 with the total recorded at the present settlement:—

Caste.	Percentage of total villages in		Caste.	Percentage of total villages in		Caste.	Percentage of total villages in	
	1840.	1870.		1840.	1870.		1840.	1870.
Chauhán, ...	44.25	49.73	Ráthor, ...	...	0.29	Lodha, ...	1.27	0.96
Baghel, ...	5.17	5.17	Gautam, ...	...	0.23	Mahájan, ...	0.76	0.44
Bais, ...	9.20	4.60	Báchhal, ...	1.5	...	Darzi, ...	...	0.53
Dhákra, ...	4.60	4.43	Brahman, ...	16.43	19.67	Chamár, ...	1.54	...
Jaiswár, ...	3.45	1.92	Ahír, ...	4.9	3.53	Baniya, ...	...	0.26
Kont, ...	2.30	1.72	Káyath, ...	2.31	3.43	Musalmán, ...	...	0.67
Gaur, ...	1.15	1.15	Káchhi, ...	1.59	1.24	Eurasian, ...	...	0.43

Chauháns and Brahmans have added to their possessions, and now, as of old, form the majority of the proprietary body. The Chauháns are principally members of the Mainpuri branch of the family. Up to 1840, the titular head of the clan, the Raja of Mainpuri, held the Laigaon taluka and Gulariyapur estate. The taluka was broken up, by Mr. Edmonstone, into twenty-eight small villages, of which all but one were settled with the resident mukaddams or head-men (then called thákadárs), and a due known as *hak malikána* was awarded to the Raja. "These mukaddams were of various castes, but, strange to say, none of them belong to the chief proprietary body in the parganah. The majority were Brahmans, Bais Thákurs, and Ahírs, whilst Káchhis, Lodhas, and even Chamárs had proprietary rights in the soil conferred on them. The management of Gulariyapur was in a similar manner taken from the Raja and given to Báchhal Thákurs. They have succeeded in permanently alienating nearly the whole of the estate and are at present entirely out of possession. In addition to the Raja of Mainpuri there are three other large proprietors. The Thákuráin of Sámán possesses the two large estates of Sámán and Baset, Chaudhri Jai Chand of Binsiya holds $3\frac{1}{2}$ villages, and the Raja of Tirwa $4\frac{1}{2}$. The latter is the only Baghela zamíndár. With these exceptions the remainder of the landholders are petty zamíndárs, few or none of whom can claim to be sole owners of an entire village." Of the 87 villages comprised in the parganah, 34 are held on a zamíndári tenure and 53 are pattidári. There were 1,839

sharers recorded at settlement, giving on an average 39 acres to each proprietor, of which 20 acres were under cultivation. Of the total number of proprietors, 1,087 cultivated a portion of their estates or were holders of seer and 752 had nothing to do with the actual cultivation of their estates. In the zamindari villages, there were 77 cultivating proprietors and 85 non-cultivating proprietors, owning between them 10,458 acres, and in the pattidari villages there were 1,010 cultivating and 667 non-cultivating proprietors, owning between them 26,319 acres. 26 villages were held by resident proprietors and 42 by non-resident proprietors. Of the remaining 19 villages possessed by a mixed proprietary body, $10\frac{1}{2}$ villages were managed by the resident portion of the proprietary body and $8\frac{1}{2}$ villages were managed by the non-resident portion.

During the year of measurement and preparation of the records Rajpúts (1,879) held 9,281 acres of the cultivated area, or 25·38 per cent.; Káchbis (1,523) held 6,619 acres, or 18·09 per cent.; Ahírs (1,026), 5,675 acres, or 15·51 per cent.; Brahmans (1,706), 5,378 acres, or 14·7 per cent.; Chamárs (1,038), 3,906 acres, or 10·68 per cent., and Garariyas (325), 1,265 acres, or 3·46 per cent. The remaining 4,453 acres of the cultivated area were tilled by Lodhas, Kahárs, Káyaths, &c. The following statement shows the distribution of the cultivated area amongst each class of tenants, their rent, and the proportion of the area held by each of them to the total cultivated area :—

Cultivating statistics.

1.	Number of holders.	Area		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage to which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer, ...	1,087	...	6,084	14,169	2 5 3	5,597	16·54
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy,	5,146	348	0,658	78,860	3 13 1	4,159	57·11
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	2,176	654	7,771	25,852	3 5 3	3,871	22·91
(4.) Zamindárs' muáfí, ...	1,171	...	1,055	929	0 14 0	901	2·87
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation, ...	...	...	207	23	0 1 9	...	·57
Total, ...	9,580	1,002	35,775	1,19,833	3 5 7	3,839	100·00
Total (2)+(3), ...	7,322	1,002	28,429	1,04,712	3 10 11	4,019	80·02

100 occupancy tenants and 197 tenants-at-will paid rent in kind and cultivated between them 1,002 aeres.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 137 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 1,197 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 760 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 11,299 in agricultural operations; 1,965 in industrial occupations, arts and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 1,409 persons returned as labourers and 190 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 2,185 as landholders, 29,348 as cultivators, and 17,024 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 498 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 27,016 souls. Both Kishni and Nabiganj formed portions of parganah Bhongaon in the reign of Akbar, and were separated from it during the last century, when the talukadárs of Binsiya obtained a footing in the parganah. For some reasons, Nabiganj came to be held separate from Kishni and continued to have a separate name and record in the revenue accounts up to the cession. During the two first settlements, the united parganahs were included in one engagement, in the name of Udaichand, for Rs. 54,754, and were called the taluka of Raja Udaichand. In 1808, Mr Batson separated the villages of Nabiganj in which the Raja could have no rights, and settled them with the local proprietors, and the remainder with the Raja as farmer. The Raja's rights to these latter villages were subsequently disallowed in a great part, and in 1840, Mr. Edmonstone completed the settlement of the rival claims to the proprietary right in the whole parganah. The united parganahs have ever since been known as Kishni-Nabiganj, or more commonly Kishni. Since 1840, three villages have been transferred to Bewar and five villages (Deoraniya, Dhakroi, Janaura, Kumhaul, and Uncha Islámabad) have been received from Farukhabad.

KISHNI, a fair-sized village in parganah Kishni-Nabiganj of the Mainpuri district, is distant 22 miles from Mainpuri, on the Etáwa and Farukhabad road, and 24 miles from the Etáwa railway-station. The population, in 1872, numbered 945 souls. Kishni possesses a police-station, post-office, and a market twice a week. The village area includes fourteen inhabited sites. The zamíndárs are Rajpúts and the cultivators are chiefly Rajpúts, Brahmans, Káchhis, Ahírs, and Chamárs. There is a fair-sized jhíl here known as the *Jor*.

KURÁOLI, the chief town of the parganah of the same name in the Mainpuri district, is distant 14 miles from Mainpuri.¹ The population, in 1872, was 4,071, of whom 1,059 were Muhammadans and the remainder were Brahmans, Baniyas, Mahájans, Káyaths, Káchhis, and Chamárs. "Kuráli stands on the high road from Mainpuri to Eta near the northern extremity of the district. The town is an open and well built though small one, with some very good houses belonging to men of the classes which are always most conspicuous in towns—'servants (Government or otherwise), traders, or money-lenders with land possessions.' It is a new place, its rise appearing to have been contemporaneous with the rise of the Kuráli family to their present position and rank. In Kuráli we have an instance of the growth of a town affected by the importance of the local family occurring in the present time, a circumstance on which the prosperity of towns almost depended altogether in former times. At the present time there is no need of the same protection, but it is impossible to look at the Raja's comparatively large surroundings in the adjoining village, the houses of his servants, his stables and gardens, without seeing that even in these times the presence of a family of position must give rise to some of the needs which a town grows up to supply. The Raja has built a handsome temple with a resting-place for pilgrims attached, and is generally favourable to improvements in the town. Kuráli stands on the high road without any neighbouring town to rival it, and a post-office, police-station, and tahsili school have all helped to raise its importance. The Raja is well known for his support of education, more especially female education, and of schools in the town and parganah. There are some four mosques and nine Hindu temples in or about the town. That of the Káyath kanúngos is perhaps one of the oldest, and it is said to be only a hundred years old. The "Sati" oculists have a considerable local reputation. There are three or four families of them, and they profess to have a practice extending to a hundred miles off. They treat nothing but cataract, using a minute dagger-shaped lancet to prick with, and a blunt one like a bodkin to press out the discharge from the puncture. They go for their instruments to the Sikligar Patháns of the place. A good many of the boxes and clogs inlaid with wire-work which are well known in the district are made here." Act XX. of 1856 (the Chaukidári Act) is in force and in 1873-74 supported a village police numbering 13 men of all grades at an annual cost of Rs. 648. The cost is defrayed from a house-tax which in 1873-74 yielded a revenue of Rs. 981, or Re. 0-2-9 per head of the population and Re. 0-14-4 per house assessed (1,073). The expenditure during the same year was Rs. 974 from the income, besides Rs. 18, balance of the previous year. There were 1,989 houses in the town.

¹ From a note by Mr. Denniston.

KURÁOLI, a parganah of the Mainpuri tahsíl of the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by parganahs Sonbár, Barna, and Azamnagar of the Eta district; on the west by parganah Eta-Sakít of the Eta district; on the south by parganahs Ghiror and Mainpuri, and on the east by parganah Bhongaon. The total area according to the settlement records of the year of measurement (1867-68) then comprised 48,947 acres, of which 28,941 acres were cultivated (15,549 irrigated), 4,738 acres were culturable (457 under groves), and 15,268 acres were barren and unculturable.

The Káli nadi flows along the northern boundary of the parganah in an easterly course, and the Káknadiya, entering the parganah to the south at Nandpur Wailamai, cuts off eleven villages between it and the Isan. The Káli runs through a belt of low alluvial soil of varying breadth, well marked off from the uplands, on either side, by a high sandy ridge. The river sometimes takes a course midway between these ridges, but more commonly flows close to either bank and throws the whole of its *khádír* to one side or the other. The stream of the Káli is perennial and affords a certain amount of irrigation to the lowland area in seasons of drought. The Káknadiya dries up soon after the rains cease. It has a very limited *khádír*, and, except where the stream spreads out in time of flood, and the current is therefore, slower, the soil is poor and unfertile. Water for the early *rabi* crops is obtained by throwing embankments across the stream at suitable points. There are four considerable lakes or *jhíls* in the parganah, those at Rasemar, Panwa, Barkhera, and Sarsa. The first contains water, in ordinary years, until Baisákh; but, in 1868, it ran dry in October. Both the Rasemar and Panwa *jhíls* are connected by a drain with the Káknadiya. All these *jhíls* possess more or less alluvial soil which differs from that along the banks of the rivers by having the upper strata harder and more clayey; along the rivers, the surface soil, even when subject to the action of the sun, is as a rule friable and easily worked. The alluvial or *taráí* land along the Rasemar *jhíl* and in favourable places on the Káknadiya affords fair soil for the growth of sugar-cane.

There is an extensive belt of high *bhúr* land running along the Káli nadi and reaching inwards for a considerable distance, especially towards the north-west, where it averages two miles in breadth. This belt, a little to the west of the town of Kuráli, is met by a similar strip of *bhúr* which extends southwards to the Káknadiya, with an average breadth of about three-quarters of a mile. Patches of the peculiar soil known as *tíkuriya* (page 485) occur throughout the *bhúr* tract, and isolated stretches of *bhúr* are found in villages scattered over the entire parganah. The remainder of the area is made up of either level *píliya* or *dímat* soil interspersed, towards the east and south-west, with large *usar* plains. At the recent

Physical features.

Soils.

assessment the conventional classification of soils into *bārah* or *gauhān*, *manjha*, and *barha*, was adhered to with the following results as to area, assumed rates and rental :—

Soils.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.		Assumed rental.	Soils.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.		Assumed rental.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.				Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
<i>Gauhān</i> 1st ...	426	10 15 7	4,675		<i>Wet barha-bhūr</i> ...	1,882	2 10 2	4,956	
Ditto 2nd ...	1,154	7 14 5	9,122		<i>Dry barha-dūmat</i> 1st ...	1,350	1 12 1	2,370	
Ditto 3rd ...	1,114	6 2 4	6,850		Ditto 2nd, ...	1,500	1 6 10	2,139	
<i>Manjha</i> wet 1st ...	1,613	5 4 3	8,499		<i>Dry barha-bhūr</i> ...	8,250	1 1 7	9,051	
Ditto 2nd ...	1,106	4 6 3	4,860		<i>Tardī</i> 1st, ...	286	4 13 3	1,383	
Ditto <i>bhūr</i> ...	270	3 15 2	1,067		Ditto 2nd ...	1,648	3 1 2	5,065	
<i>Dry manjha</i> ...	341	2 3 1	747		Ditto 3rd ...	1,115	1 12 1	1,959	
<i>Wet barha-dūmat</i> 1st...	3,038	3 11 9	11,335		<i>Maiyār</i> ...	800	1 1 7	878	
Ditto 2nd...	2,969	3 1 2	9,121		Total ...	28,862	2 14 6	84,080	

The *gauhān* of the above table includes in its first-class a few villages near the town of Kurāoli of remarkably fertile soil, in high cultivation, and yielding high rents. The second-class *gauhān* comprises the best description of the other villages, having a fair soil and good cultivators, and the third-class contains the remaining villages. The first-class *tardī* is generally close to some village site, is composed of good soil, and is irrigable when required; the second-class *tardī* is also irrigable, but does not pay such high rates: the third-class is always unirrigated and comprises the dry edges and beds of rain reservoirs and the inferior alluvial soils along the Kāknadiya. The conventional denominations of *manjha* and *barha* have been subdivided according to the natural soils that they are composed of, and these again have been divided into irrigated and unirrigated. The rate per acre is that assumed for assessment purposes, and the deduced rental is found by applying these rates to the soil area.

The following statement compares the area at three different periods :—

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Culturable.			Cultivated.		
				Old.	Recent.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement ...	48,467	231	17,290	4,002	9,144	...	11,474	6 326	17,800
Revision in 1844-45,	48,504	231	16,295	14,941	...	...	9,691	7,346	17,037
Present settlement,	48,947	...	15,268	3,858	423	457	15,549	13,392	28,941

There has, therefore, been an increase of 70 per cent. in the cultivation and of 60 per cent. in the irrigation since 1844-45. The culturable waste still remaining is, however, of the poorest description and will allow of little further extension. Wells are here the chief source of irrigation, but the extension of the Lower Ganges canal to the parganah must sooner or later displace them and raise the entire parganah to a very high level of excellence. The average depth from the surface at which water is found throughout the parganah is sixteen feet; near jhils and streams it is considerably nearer. Along the Káli nadi, the sub-soil in sandy villages is excellent and kuchcha wells can easily be dug and last for many years, but elsewhere the supply is almost entirely from percolation, and is so scanty that a single run exhausts it in a few hours. These wells are, therefore, usually worked by *dhenklis* and last a very short time, but the expense of digging new ones is small. Throughout the *dúmat* and *piliya* tracts the character of kuchcha wells improves; they last for two or three years and yield a more plentiful supply. Even there, however, the spring is often not reached and percolation must be depended on, and, except in the Káli tract, the sides of the wells must be protected by coils of twigs. Of the 2,371 kuchcha wells in existence, in 1868-69, as many as 491 were worked by hand. The actual area under each class of crops has already been given, and from it will be seen that *kharij* crops covered 48·44 per cent. of the total cultivated area during the year of measurement, and amongst them *bajra* occupied 15·5 per cent.; *joar*, 13·3; rice, 3·56, and maize, 3·17 per cent. of the entire cultivation. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 19·4 per cent.; barley, 15·57; *bejhar*, 6·03 per cent., and *gojái*, 7·83 per cent. There were 3,904 ploughs, 7,807 head of plough-cattle, and 12,172 head of other cattle. The average plough area is here 7·41 acres.

The assessments of the parganah have been as follows:—first settlement, Rs. 31,818; second, Rs. 31,818; third, Rs. 32,585; fourth, Rs. 32,676; fifth, Rs. 38,428; revision, Rs. 27,255; last year of expired settlement, Rs. 32,715; and sixth or present settlement, Rs. 41,770. The fourth settlement, originally intended to last only for the five years 1812-13 to 1816-17, was subsequently extended, with slight variations, to 1839-40, the year of Mr. Edmonstone's settlement. The demand for the year 1225 *fasli* (1817-18) was Rs. 31,906; for 1226 was Rs. 31,683; for 1227 was Rs. 31,935, and for 1228 to 1244 (1836-37) was Rs. 31,970. During this period a balance of Rs. 2,159 accrued in 1225 *fasli*, and of only Rs. 182 during the remaining nineteen years. The parganah as then constituted comprised the villages at present in it, except the three estates of Madhau kalán and kburd and Mahádewa Jagatpur. Mr. Edmonstone in his report on the parganah, in 1840, states that in his opinion the State demand was unduly low both with reference to the revenue-rates of contiguous parganahs and the

extent of the cultivated and culturable areas, which were in no way inferior in natural or artificial advantages to the lands in the neighbourhood. Although the zamindárs were troublesome and unthrifty Rajpúts of the Ráthor clan, they were in very comfortable circumstances and never in arrears. Then came the famine of 1837-38, regarding which Mr. Edmonstone writes¹ :—"This parganah has suffered more severely in its condition and calls more loudly for temporary relief, than any other which has come under settlement this season; the mere fact that two-fifths of the lands habitually under cultivation were abandoned is a sufficient indication of the general distress and of the fearful reduction of the cultivating population, which have been the consequences of this famine; some villages have been impoverished to such a degree that no outlay of capital, nor personal attention and industry on the part of the proprietors, can restore them to a flourishing condition in less than two or three years."

Notwithstanding these losses, Mr. Edmonstone raised the demand from Rs. 32,676 to Rs. 38,428, allowing, however, a deduction of Rs. 7,742, spread over the years 1247 to 1249 *fasti*. The result was a complete break-down of the assessment. The demand for the initial year, 1839-40, was higher than that for the previous year; and the parganah had not time to recover itself. The land allowed to lie fallow, owing to the drought, was not at once brought under the plough as Mr. Edmonstone anticipated, and even as late as 1844-45, the area cultivated was less than the area recorded as under crops, in 1840, by 763 acres. Mr. Cocks revised the assessments in 1844 and found that of the rental of Rs. 59,415 estimated by Mr. Edmonstone, Rs. 8,644 were assumed assets of fallow land which had not been brought into cultivation, leaving only Rs. 12,343 for cesses, patwáris' dues, and the support of the zamindárs and their families. He began by a demand of Rs. 27,255, which rose in 1850-51 to Rs. 32,856. Under this treatment cultivation increased from 17,037 acres in 1844 to 24,621 acres in 1850-51, and between the latter period and 1870 the parganah has enjoyed even greater prosperity than in the period between 1812 and 1837.

In thirty-eight villages no transfers occurred, and in ten other entire villages

Transfers.

where mortgage or other temporary alienation took place prior to revision, the original owners have recovered their property intact. Although five entire villages have changed hands, only in two of them have new men come into possession, and this does not appear to have been due to the pressure of the Government demand. In the remaining 39 villages, shares have been alienated, in some permanently and in some temporarily. The following statement shows the area transferred and its value at different periods between 1840 and 1870 :—

¹ II., Settlement Report, 131.

Transfer statement.

Mode of transfer.	Cultivated area transferred.	Total price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.
1849 to 1850.					
Private sale, ...	1,112	6,106	5 7 10	1,585	3.85
Public do., ...	6,046	18,032	2 15 9	7,569	2.38
Mortgage, ...	803	2,343	2 14 8	1,058	2.21
Total, ...	7,961	26,481	3 5 2	10,212	2.59
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	1,382	10,381	7 8 2	1,539	6.74
Public do., ...	69	580	8 6 6	114	5.09
Mortgage, ...	1,641	5,103	3 4 8	1,956	2.76
Total, ...	3,092	16,364	5 4 8	3,609	4.53
1858 to 1869 70.					
Private sale, ...	3,437	30,236	8 13 6	4,274	7.21
Public do., ...	146	560	3 13 4	190	2.95
Mortgage, ...	1,833	20,724	11 4 11	3,178	6.52
Total, ...	5,466	52,120	9 8 7	7,642	6.82
Total,					
Private sale, ...	5,981	47,323	7 14 7	7,398	6.39
Public do., ...	6,261	19,172	3 1 0	7,873	2.44
Mortgage, ...	4,277	23,470	6 10 6	6,192	4.60
Total, ...	16,519	94,965	5 12 0	21,463	...

Description of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area more than once transferred.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Private sale, ...	5,981	...	1,301	1,301	4,680	16.34
Public do., ...	6,261	4,308	894	5,202	1,059	3.69
Mortgage, ...	4,277	2,817	643	3,460	817	2.85
Total, ...	16,519	7,125	2,838	9,963	6,556	22.88

Mr. McConaghey made the existing settlement of the parganah. The rental assumed by Mr. Edmonstone in 1839-40, was Rs. 59,415; that assumed by Mr. Cocks at the revision in 1844-45 was Rs. 40,883; the recorded rental of the year 1867 was Rs. 67,369, and calculating holdings of proprietors and rent-free patches at the rates paid by cultivators with a right of occupancy, it amounted to Rs. 76,625, and the rental deduced from the rates proposed by Mr. McConaghey, as has

already been seen, was Rs. 84,080. Mr. Edmonstone's rent-rate on cultivation was Rs. 2-13-7; Mr. Cocks' rate was Rs. 2-6-5, and Mr. McConaghey's was Rs. 2-14-6. The new assessment was declared in September, 1870, and in the next four years the recorded rental rose by enhancements to Rs. 79,429, or valuing the under-rented holdings at the rates paid by hereditary cultivators and the lands held on division of produce at cash rates, to Rs. 1,01,053. The result is that the new revenue has been easily collected, and a margin is left from which the demand in unfavourable years can be met:—

Statistics of incidence.

Settlement.	Revenue.	Revenue with cesses.	Incidence of revenue on		
			Total area.	Assessable area.	Cultivated area.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Expiring year of past,...	32,715	34,428	0 10 1	0 15 8	1 2 1
Present, ...	41,770	45,947	0 13 8	1 3 10	1 7 1

This table shows an increase of pure revenue of Rs. 9,055, or 27·68 per cent., and of revenue, plus cesses, of Rs. 11,519, or 33·46 per cent.

According to the census of 1872, parganah Kuráli contained 134 inhabited sites, of which 77 had less than 200 inhabitants; 45 had between 200 and 500; 11 had between 500 and 1,000; and one had between 1,000 and 2,000. The settlement records 43 show estates or maháls comprising 91 distinct villages, having an average area of 538 acres (317 cultivated), all of which, with eleven exceptions, were inhabited. The entire number of inhabited sites, in 1874, was 144, giving an average area of 333 acres (200 cultivated) to each site. The total population, in 1872, numbered 33,961 souls (15,143 females), giving 447 to the total square mile and 732 to the cultivated square mile. Classified according to religion, there were 32,070 Hindús, of whom 14,250 were females and 1,891 Musalmáns, amongst whom 893 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 2,025 Brahmans, of whom 891 were females; 2,105 Rajpúts, including 875 females; 963 Baniyas (454 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in the "other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 26,977 souls, of whom 12,030 are females. The principal Brahman sub-division found in this parganah is the Kanaujiya (1,549). The chief Rajpút clans are the Ráthor (1,039), Chauháñ (568), Gaur (132), Bais, and Jádubansi. The Baniyas belong to the Sarangi (469), Agarwál (161), and Bohra sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Lodha (3,203), Kahár (1,552), Káchhi (3,634), Chamár

(3,935), Dhobi (1,190), Teli (1,248), Hajjám (1,591), and Ahír (6,350). Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah:—Bharbhúnja, Kori, Mahájan, Darzi, Garariya, Kumhár, Barhai, Lolár, Dhánuak, Khákrob, Nunera, Káyath, Sonár, Máli, Bairági, Khatík, Baheliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, and Ki-án. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (1,020), Patháns (612), and Sayyids, and the remainder are entered without distinction.

The following statement compares the statistics of the proprietary body at Proprietors. the past and present settlements:—

Caste.	Percentage of villages owned to total number at		Caste.	Percentage of villages owned to total number at	
	Past settlement.	Present settlement.		Past settlement.	Present settlement.
Rajpúta ...	58.42	55.33	Mahájans, ...	1.10	...
Káyaths ...	33.79	32.31	Brahmans, ...	0.04	2.04
Ahírs... ..	5.49	6.95	Baniyas, ...	...	0.88
Sonárs ...	...	1.29	Musalmáns, ...	...	1.20

Ráthor Thákurs own 51 per cent. of the entire area and have entirely lost the turbulent character attributed to them by Mr. Edmonstone. Mr. McGonaghey writes:—"They (the Ráthors) are now most peacefully inclined, pay in their quota of the Government demand without difficulty, and are less addicted to law suits and quarrels than the majority of their neighbours. Where the sharers are numerous they have taken to cultivating their own seer, and very good farmers they make. The Káyaths, with a few exceptions, are of long standing in the parganah also. They are non-resident, living for the most part in the town of Kuráli, and their tenure is essentially zamindári. They have, however, an intimate knowledge of their villages and are on very good terms with their tenants. The Ahírs have occupied a cluster of villages in the south-west corner of the parganah for ages. Their proprietary bodies are very numerous. They are good cultivators, considering their caste, and hold nearly the whole of their land in seer. They have managed hitherto to keep wonderfully together, and very few strangers have acquired any shares in their villages. During the mutiny, these Ahírs defeated Tej Singh, the rebel Raja of Mainpuri, and captured two of his guns, for which act of bravery their two leaders, Nek Singh and Guláb Singh, were rewarded by our Government by the grant of a village in parganah Sárh Salempur of the Cawnpore district. Seventeen villages are held by cultivating proprietors; 60 villages by non-resident proprietors; 6.17 villages by a mixed proprietary with the cultivating section in possession, and 7.8 villages by a mixed proprietary with the non-resident section in possession. There were 1,269 sharers at measurement, giving an average of 38.57 acres to each share, of which 22.8 acres were cultivated.

Taking the cultivating population, numbering 6,999 souls, Ahírs (1,887) occupy 8,407 acres, or 29·27 per cent. of the total cultivated area; Rajpúts (816), 4,466 acres, or 15·48 per cent.; Lodhas (766), 4,163 acres, or 14·49 per cent.; Káchhis (722), 2,654 acres, or 9·24 per cent.;

Cultivators.

Chamárs (508), 2,442 acres, or 8·5 per cent.; Brahmans (747), 1,978 acres, or 6·89 per cent., and other castes, the remainder of the cultivated area. The following statement shows the distribution of the cultivated area amongst the various classes of cultivators, their number, the area held by them on cash and kind rates, the average rent per acre paid by them, and the average size of their holdings:—

Statistics of the cultivating body.

1	Numbers of holders.	Cultivated area		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deduced from columns 4 and 5	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
		Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer, ...	844	70	2,443	5,757	2 5 9	2·97	8·69
(2.) Held by tenants with right of occupancy, ...	4,621	3,454	18,531	65,753	3 8 9	4·75	75·96
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will, ...	806	946	2,690	7,618	2 13 4	4·51	12·56
(4.) Zamindárs' muqft, ...	728	...	594	...	...	0·81	2·05
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation, ...	...	...	213	...	...	...	0·74
Total, ...	6,999	4,470	24,471	79,128	3 3 9	4·185	100·00
Total (2) + (3) ...	5,427	4,400	21,221	73,371	37 4 4	4·721	88·52

561 occupancy tenants pay rent in kind against 4,060 paying rent in cash, and 217 tenants-at-will pay produce rents against 589 paying rent in cash.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age) 142 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 987 in domestic service, as professional servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 449 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 7,193 in agricultural operations; 1,614 in industrial occupations, arts, and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 1,019 persons returned as

labourers and 147 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same return gives 601 as landholders, 20,811 as cultivators, and 12,549 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 352 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 18,818 souls. Kuráli is an old Akbari parganah and has suffered no change since the cession. In 1840 there were 86 separate villages, and these have since been increased by partition to 91.

KURÁRA BUZURG, a village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 24 miles from Mainpuri, to the south-east of the parganah and to the north of the Sengar. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,003 souls. There is an indigo factory here and the ruins of an old fort.

KUSMARA, a village in parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, lies on the Etáwa and Farukhabad road, 18 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 1,173, chiefly Brahmans. Kusmara possesses a police-station, post-office, and a bazar, where a considerable local trade is carried on. The zamíndárs are Báchhal Thákurs and Brahmans. There is an old fort here once owned by the Raja of Mainpuri, and Kusmara formed the chief village of the Kusmara taluka and was held by him until the last settlement, when engagements were taken from the mukaddams, with a *malikána* to the Raja.

LABHAUA, or Muhammadpur Labhaua, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the town of Shikohabad and 33 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,259 souls. Labhaua is chiefly remarkable as the residence of the head of the Kirár clan of Rajpúte, of whom Bhagwant Singh attained to great influence in this district during the last decade of the eighteenth century. There are some fine buildings both here and in Shikohabad erected by this family, who are now represented by Láik Singh. The area of the village and its five hamlets is about 3,940 acres, and the cultivators are chiefly Káchhis, Chamárs, and Kirárs.

MADANPUR, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 40 miles from Mainpuri. In 1872, the population numbered 1,199 souls. Madanpur is famous for its mangoes and *ber* fruit and has two markets, one on Sunday and one on Wednesday.

MAHOLI SHAMSHERGANJ, a large village in parganah Kishni-Nabiganj of the Mainpuri district, is distant 22 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 1,369. There is some small local trade here. Maholi Shamsheganj is a large and profitable estate now owned by Brahmans, but formerly in the possession of Thákurs. It contains fifteen inhabited sites, with a total population of 2,151 souls. The principal cultivators are Káchhis, Abírs, Chamárs, and Brahmans. There is a celebrated *khera* here close to the site of Maholi proper. The area of the village is 3,360 acres and the revenue Rs. 4,050.

MAINPURI, the chief town of the district of the same name, lies in north lat. $27^{\circ}14'-15''$ and east long. $79^{\circ}3'-5''$ on the Agra branch of the Grand Trunk road, which connects it with the Shikohabad railway-station. The town is made up of two parts, Mainpuri proper and Mukkamganj. The former had, in 1847, but 2,273 inhabitants, and in 1872 there were 8,523 inhabitants. In 1853 both had 20,921 inhabitants and in 1865 there were 21,179 residents. The site has an area of 295 square acres, giving 72 souls to the square acre.

According to the census of 1872, there were 21,177 inhabitants, of whom 17,596 were Hindús (8,156 females), 3,435 were Musalmáns (1,621 females), and 146 were Christians and others. Distributing the population amongst the rural and urban classes, the returns show 188 landholders, 2,113 cultivators, and 18,876 persons pursuing occupations unconnected with agriculture. The number of enclosures in 1872 was 3,323, of which 552 were occupied by Musalmáns. The number of houses during the same year was 4,180, of which 1,425 were built with skilled labour, and of these 221 were occupied by Musalmáns. Of the 2,755 mud huts in the town, 538 were owned by Musalmáns. Taking the male adult population, 7,679 (not less than fifteen years of age), we find the following occupations pursued by more than forty males :—barbers, 169; beggars, 160; blacksmiths, 116; bricklayers, 71; carpenters, 94; cultivators, 1,019; dyers, 41; goldsmiths, 119; hukka-makers, 689; lac-workers, 111; oil-makers, 64; pandits, 69; petty-dealers, 53; porters, (load-carriers), 46; potters, 42; purohits (family-priests), 69; servants, 2,549; shop-keepers, 1,487; sweepers, 53; tailors, 95; washer-men, 71; water-carriers, 57, and weavers, 188. Mainpuri has seven muhallas or wards :—Katra; Misrána, inhabited by Mathuriya Brahmans; Chanthiána, formerly inhabited by the same clan; Bághbán, or Mális' quarter; Birtwála, inhabited by Mathuriya Brahmans; Sotiána, occupied by the same clan, and Purohitána, occupied by the Raja's purohits. Mukkamganj has six muhallas :—Chhípiáti, from the cloth-dyers; Lohái, from Baniyas of the Lohiya division; Saraugi, from the Jaina Baniyas; Gáriwán, from cart-drivers; Agarwála, from that division of Baniyas and Daríba. There were formerly walls around the city and six gates; the Debi, Tál, Madár, Deoráya and Ganesh Darwazas: the name of the sixth is not recorded. Brahmans number 3,178 and are chiefly found in Mainpuri proper; Káyaths, 1,322; Baniyas, 1,267; Chamárs, 1,126 and Lodhas, 1,094. The stone bench-mark of the great Trigonometrical survey imbedded opposite the entrance to the Mainpuri jail, two paces inside of the pukka well shows a height of 511 feet above the level of the sea.

The Agra branch of the Grand Trunk road runs through the town from east to west and forms a good wide street, lined on either side by shops, the principal bazar of the place. At

The site.

the eastern entrance are the tahsili and police-station, while the dispensary and the mission buildings lie a little off the road at the same end. Nearly opposite the police-station is Raikesganj, a largo sarāi and grain-market built by Mr. Raikes, c.s., between 1848 and 1850. It is entered by a very handsome Saracenic gateway and is surrounded inside by well-built houses having arched fronts, and has a good well in the centre in which the water stood at 14 feet from the surface, with a depth of 15 feet in the cold-weather of 1869. The water-level has risen here considerably since irrigation from the canal became common. Māhārājganj, a second but less important market-place, has also an enclosure, a well and several fine trees. To the west end of the road there are several good brick houses and gardens of *ber*, guava, and mango. From north to south the Etāwa road forms another fine street which runs through the middle of the town from the Gancsh to the Madār gate. This road, where it meets the Agra road, forms a broad thoroughfare in the shape of a cross and helps much to the proper ventilation of the town. The Mainpuri portion of the town, which stands chiefly to the north of the Agra road, contains many brick houses, and beyond them pleasant gardens, and then comes the old town clustering around the Raja's fort. The main road through this quarter, known as Laneganj, is lined by pretty shops with a fine market-place attached, which adjoins a bathing tank, now constantly supplied with pure water from the Ganges canal. This tank covers about half an acre and adjoins the handsome *quasi*-gothic school-buildings lately erected by Mr. Lane, c.s. The fort itself is an imposing building, constructed partly of mud and partly of bricks. Much of Mainpuri proper in which it stands has lately been thoroughly drained, an attention which the narrow, uneven character of its ways rendered all the more necessary. Mukkamganj lies chiefly to the south of the Agra road and with the exception of the portion lying close to the Etāwa road, the houses are mostly built of mud. To the south-east outskirt there is a wide shallow drain called the Chamroda nāla, and to the south and east are several excavations (*kuchcha talāo*) which are all connected together and drain into the Isan. The town is separated from the civil-station by the Isan, which is here crossed by a good bridge, but the site of both the city and the station lies well above the river-bed, and the roads connecting them are raised by earth-works properly furnished with culverts. Between the civil-station and the low-lying bed of the river, and also between it and the city, there are numerous gardens and groves, and the houses do not commence for a considerable distance from the *khālir*. The drainage all flows towards the river, and the slope is sufficient to render the present system efficient for all purposes.

Besides the offices of the Judge, Collector-Magistrate, District Superintendent of Police, Canal-Officers, and Tahsildar, Mainpuri possesses several police-stations, opium-godowns,

Public buildings.

a jail, post-office, dispensary, zila school and boarding-house, tahsili school, and the American Presbyterian Mission buildings, with an English school and a number of female schools attached. The church and reading-rooms are in the civil station, where there are also two public gardens and numerous drives. There is one old Jaina temple built of brick and another comparatively new building, belonging to the same sect in the Lohiya or Lohái muhalla, known as a *deohra*. The plaster trellis-work of this latter structure is strikingly graceful in spite of the poorness of the material. It has also two small doors of iridescent-green iron, tastefully and simply ornamented at intervals with delicate tracery, beneath which red and other coloured glass has been inserted, but only visible enough to light up the tracery. The effect is very good, though the meanness of the material is not worthy of the skill displayed in the iron workmanship or of the delicate green colouring and fine carving bestowed upon it. None of the Hindu temples or the Musalmán mosques are remarkable in any way either for their size, their appearance, or their antiquity.

The general history is given under the district notice. Local tradition says that the town was known as Mainpur in the days of the Pándavas, and was inhabited by Brahmans until

History.

the arrival of the Chauháns. The more received tradition, however, is that the name is derived from one Main Deo, whose image is still to be seen at Tál Darwáza in Nagariya, a kind of suburb of the city. Main is there represented with a huge bridegroom's ruff on. He is said to have gone home on his wedding day and found his mother cooking and eating some rice in great haste. On being questioned by him, she said this was probably her last chance of a good meal now that her son was married. Main was so disgusted at this reply that he lay down and died. The story is clearly invented to connect the name and the image, which is probably one of the oldest relics connected with the place. Mainpuri seems to have been of no importance until the arrival of the Chauháns, who built a fort here, and around it the old town sprang up. After a contest with the Chirárs, the Chauháns came here from Asauli, under Raja Partáb Rudr,¹ about 1420-1448 *sambat* (1363-1391 A.D.), and with them came a number of fighting Brahmans of the Mathuriya clan, who, even now that they have taken to the peaceful ways of trade, preserve much of their character for turbulence. Mukkamganj was founded by Raja Jaswant Singh in 1803 *sambat* (1746 A.D.), and named after his illegitimate son or, as some say, childless brother, Mukkam Singh. By their influence, aided, it is said, by Khán Bahádur Khán, people flocked in large numbers to the new town, and especially from Karímganj which dates its decadence from the rise of Mainpuri. In 1802, the civil-station forming the head-quarters of the Etáwa district was founded by

¹ Others say it was Raja Deo Bramh, about 1332 *sambat* (1275 A.D.); others, again, Raja Jagatman or Jagat Singh. The last was most probably the real founder.

Mr. R. Cunyngname, and the sudder bazar was built, near which all the public offices were erected. Thorn, who saw the place in 1804, describes it as then "a walled town of considerable size and very populous." A few days previously it had been attacked by the Marhattas under Holkar, who plundered and burned part of it, but were repulsed from the jail and cantonments by the provincial militia, and fled precipitately on the approach of a relieving force. Owing to its position as the head-quarters of a large district, population rapidly increased. Much was done to improve it by Mr. Raikes in 1848-50, who built Raikesganj and a school, and by Mr. Lane, since 1870, who built Laneganj, the pukka tank, tahsil, a market for ghi and cotton, a market for vegetable produce, a post-office, and schools, besides providing for the efficient drainage of the city.

The affairs of the municipality are managed by a committee comprising fifteen members, of whom five are official, five are nominated by the Collector, and five are elected by the taxpayers. The income is derived from an octroi tax which, in 1874-75, fell at Re. 0-10-5 per head of the population. There is a fair trade in cotton, indigo-seed, and other country produce and in iron, both manufactured and imported. The wooden articles inlaid with wire, known as *tárkasli* work, are noticed elsewhere, and the trade of the town is summarised in the district notice. The following statements give the income and expenditure of the municipality for four years and the net imports and consumption per head for two years. A statement showing the local rain-fall, as registered by the canal authorities, is also appended:—

Statement of income and expenditure.

Receipts.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	Expenditure.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.
Opening balance, ...	1,130	2,207	2,534	1,369	Collections, ...	1,993	2,306	1,999	2,105
Class I.—Food and drink.	7,001	7,169	6,312	0,727	Head-office ...	204	319	319	321
" II.—Animals for slaughter.	151	129	138	167	Original works.	5,393	4,665	5,511	2,793
" III.—Fuel, &c.,	587	496	544	657	Supervision, &c.	...	270	22	60
" IV.—Building materials.	600	485	530	411	Repairs, &c.,	1,441	291	321	746
" V.—Drugs, spices, &c.,	234	232	192	241	Police, ...	3,277	3,173	2,487	3,497
" VI.—Tobacco, ...	487	429	474	435	Education, ...	150	181	248	309
" VII.—Textile fabrics.	2,411	2,219	2,089	2,261	Charitable grants.	279	309	329	320
" VIII.—Metals, ...	1,797	1,833	1,638	1,250	Conservancy, ...	1,860	2,015	2,375	2,372
Total of octroi, ...	18,768	13,023	12,414	12,149	Road-watering, ...	66	38	48	123
Rents, ...	386	570	201	167	Lighting, ...	14	...	103	310
Fines, ...	26	30	19	123	Gardens, ...	...	49	75	92
Pounds, ...	191	201	184	213	Fairs, ...	9	...	...	...
Extraordinary, ...	...	109	15	...	Miscellaneous, ...	98	87	85	141
Miscellaneous, ...	405	331	1,206	507					
Transfers, ...	1,233	...	...	...		
Total, ...	17,136	16,830	16,573	14,533	Total, ...	14,571	14,903	15,212	13,110

Statement showing import of taxable articles for two years.

Articles.	Net imports in				Consumption per head in			
	1872-73.		1874-75.		1873-74.		1874-75.	
	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.	Quan- tity.	Value.
	Mds.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.	Mds s. c.	Rs. a. p.	Mds. s. c.	Rs. a. p.
Grain, ...	1,31,415	2,14,449	129,939	2,50,774	7 2 10	...	6 39 8	...
Sugar refined, ...	2,933	32,264	2,949	29,498	0 6 4	...	0 6 5	...
" unrefined, ...	3,053	27,809	5,962	16,221	0 17 5	...	0 12 13	...
Ghi, ...	2,038	40,761	1,887	36,135	0 4 6	...	0 4 9	...
Other articles of food.	...	36,750	...	4,222	...	0 4 10	...	0 3 7
Animals for slaughter.	5,130hds.	4,695	5,028hds.	10,056	½ head	...	½ head	...
Oil, ...	892	8,824	769	6,152	0 7 11	...	0 1 10	...
Oil-seeds, ...	3,588	8,970	6,692	16,731	0 1 14	...	0 14 1	...
Fuel, &c., ...	...	1,534	...	1,763	...	0 1 3	0 1 5	...
Building materials, ...	4,493	22,350	2,550	14,267	0 9 10	1 3 2	...	1 3 11
Drugs and spices, ...	1,510	12,603	1,557	17,587	0 3 5	0 10 10	0 3 5	...
Tobacco, ...	1,523	9,133	1,245	4,980	0 3 4	...	0 2 11	...
European and native cloth.	...	1,48,851	...	1,47,064	...	8 0 0	...	7 14 6
Metals, ...	...	1,21,118	13,128	1,30,129	...	6 8 2	...	6 15 9

Statement of rain-fall for seven years.

Year.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	Total.
1866-67,	2.6	16.3	10.8	4.4	...	...	...	1.5	.5	...	36.1
1867-68,	5	1.2	17.9	16.4	4.4	9.1	...	3.0	3.1	...	...	56.6
1868-69,	4	1.1	.4	6.1	1.2	2.7	...	...	1.1	...	...	13.1
1869-70,6	...	10.5	4.9	10.8	1.7	...	1.3	...	1.8	31.6
1870-71,	20	20	7.20	3.90	14.80	10.90	10	...	...	50	50	38.40
1871-72,	40	10	10.50	12.60	11.40	5.20	...	1.80	3.80	20	80	45.80
1872-73,	40	10	1.00	10.80	12.70	2.70	...	...	...	...	1.40	29.10

MAINPURI, a parganah of tahsil Mainpuri of the same district, is bounded on the north by parganahs Kuráli and Bhongaon; on the south by parganahs Ghiror, Barnáhal, and Karhal; on the east by parganah Bhongaon, and on the west by parganahs Kuráli and Ghiror. According to the statistics of the year of measurement (1867-68) of the present settlement, the parganah then contained a total area of 108,010 acres, of which 50,495 acres were cultivated (37,460 acres irrigated), 14,316 acres were culturable (1,231 under groves), and 43,199 acres were barren and unculturable.

The Káknadiya enters the parganah from Kuráli at the village of Koka-mai and joins the Isan at Gopálpur; its characteristics vary little from those described under parganah

Physical features.

Kuráoli. The Isan enters the parganah at the village of Mathapur, and taking a course somewhat north by east leaves the parganah to the east of the town of Mainpuri. To the south, the Cawnpore branch of the Ganges canal runs from east to west and sends out several distributaries. Further south runs the Rind, which, in some places, approaches to within half a mile of the canal. For purposes of assessment the parganah was divided into two great circles, the *dúmat* and the *bhúr*, comprising 41 villages (76,300 acres) and 44 villages (31,710 acres) respectively. The latter resembles in most respects the *bhúr* tract of Kuráoli, whilst the *dúmat* circle is remarkable for an almost total absence of sandy soil and the prevalence of large *usar* plains, with a considerable proportion of low-lying *jhil* land. It is also well watered from the canal and the great Nagariya distributary, and only 12 villages of this circle lying to the north of the Isan and eight villages lying to the south of the Rind are at present cut off from the canal. The northern group, however, possesses natural advantages which compensate in a great measure for this. *Jhils* of large size occur and the spring-level is easily reached: hence *kuchcha* wells of a superior character are plentiful. Owing to the presence of large *usar* plains cultivation covers but 42 per cent. of the total area of the *dúmat* tract, whilst in the *bhúr* tract 58 per cent. of the total area is under the plough. No traces of sand-hills occur along the Isan until close upon its junction with the Káknadiya, when large sandy tracts begin to appear and continue until it leaves the parganah. The Káknadiya also runs through sandy soil from the Kuráoli border to its junction with the Isan. The *tardi* lands of both these rivers are inferior, though, near the town of Mainpuri, the Isan yields considerable crops of melons and vegetables. The *tardi* of the Rind, however, is uniformly fertile and yields good crops of cereals which require little irrigation in ordinary years.

The following statement compares the past and present areas of the parganah:—

	Total area.	Unassessable.		Culturable.			Cultivated.		
		Revenue-free.	Barren.	Old waste.	Recent fallow.	Groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Past, ...	104,368	265	53,769	2,531	8,357	...	27,904	11,542	39,446
Present,	108,010	...	43,199	11,944	1,141	1,281	37,460	13,035	50,495

The revenue-free land has been resumed and the area returned as culturable has been more carefully demarcated in the present returns. Cultivation has increased by 28·01 per cent. since 1840, and irrigation by 34·24 per cent. In 1840, irrigation covered 70·73 per cent. of the cultivated area, and now it has reached to 74·18 per cent., chiefly owing to the introduction of the canal and

the construction of pukka wells. At present, water from the canal is given chiefly to the *dumat* tract between the Isan and the Rind, but the Lower Ganges canal, when constructed, will be able to water the villages to the north of the Isan, and its Sakit distributary the tongue of country between the Isan and Káknadiya, whilst the increased supply to be given to the Etáwa branch will provide for the villages to the south of the Rind. With regard to the Sakit distributary, Mr. McConaghey writes :—"The country which the Sakit distributary is intended to irrigate possesses great natural advantages in the number of its jhils, in the firmness of its sub-soil, and in the moderate depth from the surface at which water is found : consequently I have, on several occasions, deprecated the construction of this distributary, and have recommended the application of the supply thus saved to other parts of the country where it is more needed." Altogether the *dumat* tract at present has water for 81 per cent. of its cultivated area (25,927 acres), whilst the *bhár* tract has only 11,533 acres, or 62 per cent. of its cultivated area, irrigated. Of 37,460 acres irrigated, 15,722 acres are watered from wells, 11,662 acres from the canal, and 10,076 acres from other sources.

Soils.

We next come to the soils of the cultivated area, and first their statistics.

Soil areas and rates.

Soils.	<i>Bhár circle.</i>			<i>Dumat circle.</i>			Total area.
	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Rs. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.
<i>Gauhan</i> 1st, ...	1,198	8 12 5	10,520	2,758	8 12 5	24,215	3,915
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,294	6 2 4	7,956	1,587	7 0 4	11,144	2,881
<i>Manjha</i> wet, <i>dumat</i> 1st, ...	871	5 4 4	4,590	3,607	5 11 4	20,586	4,478
Ditto 2nd, ...	638	4 6 3	2,802	1,661	4 13 3	8,019	2,299
Ditto wet <i>bhár</i> , ...	352	3 15 2	1,390	...	...	...	352
Ditto dry, ...	89	2 3 1	195	...	...	...	89
<i>Barha</i> wet <i>dumat</i> 1st, ...	872	3 11 8	3,253	5,857	3 15 2	23,140	6,729
Ditto 2nd, ...	1,668	3 1 2	5,110	5,044	3 1 2	15,503	6,707
Ditto <i>bhár</i> , ...	1,844	2 10 2	4,847	26	2 10 2	68	1,870
Ditto dry, <i>dumat</i> 1st, ...	450	1 15 7	968	2,562	2 3 1	5,625	3,052
Ditto 2nd, ...	784	1 10 4	1,290	928	1 12 1	1,734	1,772
Ditto <i>bhár</i> , ...	5,229	1 3 4	6,312	270	1 5 1	355	5,499
<i>Tarai</i> , ...	297	4 13 3	1,486	334	4 13 3	1,612	681
Ditto 2nd, ...	943	3 1 2	2,898	2,473	3 1 2	7,602	3,416
Ditto 3rd, ...	1,225	2 3 1	2,689	2,789	2 10 2	7,215	3,964
<i>Maiyár</i> , ...	399	1 1 7	488	2,207	1 5 1	2,906	2,606
Total, ...	18,188	3 1 10	56,704	32,113	4 0 7	1,29,724	50,801

There was an increase of 194 acres after survey, and the total assumed assets amounted to Rs. 1,86,428. The *kharif* area, at measurement, comprised 47·97 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and in it, *joár* occupied 18·08 per cent. of the total area under the plough ; *bájra*, 8·28 per cent. ; sugar-cane, 4·24 per cent. ; cotton, 2·46 per cent., and indigo, 0·21 per cent. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 20·55 per cent. ; barley, 14·26 per

Crops.

cent., and *gojāi* and *bejhar*, 13·38 per cent., whilst the *dofāsi* area was 4,239 acres, or 8·42 per cent.

Up to 1840 there were no separate assessments on the villages comprising the old taluka of Manchhana, and no comparison can therefore be made with preceding assessments. Mr.

Fiscal history. Edmonstone's demand on the parganah as now constituted amounted to Rs. 94,860, and, in 1846, Mr. Unwin reduced the revenue to about Rs. 75,000, which rose to Rs. 86,253 during the last year of the expired settlement. The Manchhana villages are divided into two classes,—those settled with the Raja. of Mainpuri and those settled with the mukaddam biswadārs, and for these Mr. McConaghey estimates the rental assumed in 1840 to have been Rs. 56,232, and for the Bhongaon and Sauj villages to have been Rs. 90,876, or a total of Rs. 1,47,108. It appears that Mr. Edmonstone calculated the lately abandoned land as a portion of the assets, and applying the rates given by him in his report, a money value for this land of Rs. 10,567 is obtained, which subtracted from the estimated total rental assets given above leaves Rs. 1,36,541 as Mr. Edmonstone's rental on cultivation only. His rates were accurate and equitable enough, and, as in the other parganahs assessed by him, would have worked well had he not rashly calculated on the speedy absorption of the land thrown out of cultivation by the famine. The area of this class of land given by him was 8,357 acres, which multiplied by 14 annas, adopted by him as his average revenue-rate for recent fallow, brings out Rs. 7,312, the revenue assessed by him on this soil. Taking this sum from his total revenue of 94,859 we have Rs. 87,547, which approaches closely to the demand as ultimately fixed by Mr. Unwin, and which was regularly collected without difficulty. The recorded rental during the year of measurement (1867) was Rs. 1,49,730 corrected for seer and rent-free land at occupancy rates, and for *batāi*, or lands held on division of produce at average money rates, the village papers showed a rental of Rs. 1,60,684, and the assets by the application of average rent-rates to the various classes of soils, as already noted, amounted to Rs. 1,86,428. Mr. Edmonstone's estimated rental of 1840 fell at Rs. 3-7-3 per acre of cultivation, and that estimated by Mr. McConaghey, in 1870, fell at Rs. 3-11-1 per cultivated acre, showing a rise of 6·49 per cent. The statistics of incidence are as follows :—

Settlement.	Revenue.	Revenue with cesses.	Incidence of revenue on		
			Total area.	Assessable area.	Cultivation.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Last year of expired settlement,	86,253	90,100	0 12 9	1 5 3	1 11 4
Present settlement, ...	93,070	1,02,377	0 13 9	1 7 0	1 13 6

The increase in pure revenue has been Rs. 6,817, or 7·9 per cent., and in revenue with cesses, Rs. 12,277, or 13·62 per cent. The increase in the recorded rental between the declaration of assessment in October, 1870 and 1874, has been Rs. 26,237, effected by suit and by compromise, and valuing the scer and rent-free land as before, the annual rental assets in 1874 amounted to Rs. 2,02,811.

Between 1840 and 1870, the area affected by transfers has amounted to 21·77 per cent., or one-fifth of the whole parganah.

Transfers.

Nearly one-half of these alienations has taken place in biswadári villages; only four escaped from transfer, and the land sold has yielded a much lower price than in other villages. Taking the whole term of the expired settlement, the price of land in biswadári villages has averaged only Rs. 9-10-7 per acre at private sales, while the parganah average has been Rs. 10-4-3. "This was to be expected," writes Mr. McConaghey, "seeing that the mukaddams' rights were naturally both less secure and less valuable than those of the zamindárs, who were in the enjoyment of full proprietary rights and had no *hak malikána* to pay to a talukadár." Excluding the two villages lately annexed from Karhal, out of the 83 remaining, eleven have entirely changed hands; in one instance between 15 and 20 biswas have been alienated; in five, between 10 and 15 biswas; in thirteen, between 5 and 10 biswas, and in twenty cases, under five biswas. The remaining 33 estates have remained intact since last settlement. The settlement Officer examined into the case of the sixteen villages in which transfers exceeding 10 biswas had taken place, and found that in very few instances could the necessity for alienation be attributed to the inordinate pressure of the Government demand. The average price per acre at private sales has risen gradually from Rs. 4-13-11 per acre in the period between 1840 and 1850 to Rs. 13-10-11 per acre between 1858 and 1870,—a fact which shows the enhanced value of land here as well as in almost every district in these provinces. The following statement shows the area transferred and its value at three different periods during the currency of the expired settlement, and does not require explanation:—

Transfer statement.

Mode of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Total price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Average purchase per rupee of revenue.
1840 to 1850.		Rs.	Rs. & p.	Rs.	
Private sale,	1,492	7,267	4 13 11	2,444	2·97
Public do.,	1,330	5,015	3 12 4	2,204	2·36
Mortgage,	1,543	5,668	3 10 9	2,635	2·15
Total,	4,365	17,950	4 1 9	7,283	2·45

Transfer statement—(concluded).

Mode of transfer.	Cultivated area in acres.	Total price.	Average price per acre.	Revenue.	Average purchase per rupee of revenue.
1851 to 1857.		Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	809	7,492	9 4 2	1,622	4.62
Public do., ...	446	1,101	2 7 6	715	1.54
Mortgage, ...	2,371	12,583	5 4 11	3,921	3.21
Total, ...	3,626	21,176	5 13 5	6,258	3.38
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	4,607	63,055	13 10 11	7,675	8.23
Public do., ...	1,479	13,591	9 3 0	2,857	5.77
Mortgage, ...	6,574	50,114	7 9 11	9,995	5.01
Total, ...	12,660	1,26,760	10 0 2	20,027	6.32
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	6,908	77,814	11 4 3	11,741	6.63
Public do., ...	3,255	19,707	6 0 10	5,276	3.73
Mortgage, ...	10,488	68,365	6 8 3	16,551	4.13
Total, ...	20,651	1,65,886	8 0 6	33,568	4.97

Mode of transfer.	Cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 4 to total cultivated area.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	
Private sale, ...	6,908	...	984	984	5,924	11.98
Public do., ...	3,255	...	739	739	2,516	5.08
Mortgage, ...	10,488	7,045	1,112	8,157	2,331	4.71
Total, ...	20,651	7,045	2,835	9,880	10,771	21.77

According to the census of 1872, parganah Mainpuri contained 317 inhabited sites, of which 207 had less than 200 inhabitants; 77 had between 200 and 500; 30 had between 500 and 1,000; and two had between 1,000 and 2,000. The only town containing more than 5,000 inhabitants was Mainpuri itself with 21,177 inhabitants. The settlement records show 85 distinct villages, having an average area of 1,271 acres (594 cultivated) and containing 317 inhabited sites, with an average area of 311 acres (151 cultivated). The total population, in 1872, numbered 83,413 souls (37,517 females), giving 494 to the total square mile; 1,057 to each square mile of cultivation; 981 to each village, and 263 to each inhabited site. Classified according to religion, there were 78,147 Hindús, of whom 35,014 were females; 5,120 Musalmáns, amongst whom 2,429 were females; and 146 Christians. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census

shows 7,674 Brahmans, of whom 3,471 were females; 9,060 Rajpúts, including 3,926 females; 1,944 Baniyas (865 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 59,469 souls, of whom 26,752 are females. The principal Brahman sub-divisions found in this parganah are the Kanaujiya (5,803) and Sanádh. The chief Rajpút clans are the Chauhán (7,322), Bhadauriya (215), Bais (211), Tanwár (169), Ráthor (324), Gaur, Kachhwáha, Parihár, Solankhi, Báchhal, Katehriya, and Sikarwár. The Baniyas belong to the Agarwál (379), Sarangi (938), Ajudhiyabási, Dhusar, and Khandelwál sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Lodha (4,716), Kahár (3,479), Káchhi (9,132), Kori (1,228), Mahájan (1,140), Chamár (10,752), Garariya (2,505), Kumbár (1,026), Barhai (1,675), Dhobi (1,190), Teli (1,248), Hajjám (1,591), Dhanak (1,519), Ahir (9,928), Khákrob (1,012), Káyath (1,792), and Bharbhúnja. Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah:—Bharbhúnja, Darzi, Lohár, Nunera, Sonár, Máli, Bairági, Khatik, Baheliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Banjára, Jogi, Dhúna, Kisán, Lakhera, Mochi, Thatera, and Halwái. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (2,861), Sayyids (769), Patháns (1,081), Mughals (25), and the remainder are entered without distinction. The kánúngo notes that the Rajauri and Gautam Brahmans of the parganah are the purohīts of the Raja and his clan. The Káyaths came with the Raja from Amra, in parganah Bhongaon; the Khandelwál Baniyas from Kuráli in 1808, and the Lohiyas from Gwalior in 1816.

In 1840, Rajpúts owned 62·39 per cent. of the total area and still possess 60·92 per cent., and amongst them Chauháns own 54·7 per cent. of the total area; Kachhwáhas, 2·6 per cent.; Baghels, Tanks, and Jádots, 1·17 per cent. each, and Bhadauriyas, 0·01 per cent. Brahmans now hold 21·07 per cent., against 14·67 per cent. in 1840, and Baniyas now have only 0·5 per cent. Káyaths hold 9·16 per cent. and Ahirs 5·66 per cent., against 10·29 and 7·18 per cent. respectively in 1840. Musalmáns possess 1·14 per cent.; Káchhis, 0·94; Lodhas, 0·32; and Chámars, 0·29 per cent. 49 villages are held in zamíndári tenure, 35 in pattidári, and but one in bháya-chúra tenure. More than half the parganah is held by Chauháns and seventeen villages belong to the Raja of Mainpuri, the head of the clan. Twenty-nine of the pattidári villages are held by mukaddam biswadárs, who pay a due known as *hak malikána* direct into the treasury for the benefit of the Raja of Mainpuri, who, up to 1840, was in full proprietary possession of these villages. In the biswadári villages the shares are much sub-divided; in Aurain Parariya there are 533 shares; in Satni Lálpur, 188; in Ujhaiya Fakírpur, 159, and in Kankan, 135. "Cadets from the different families often adopt the profession of arms, and in almost every regiment or armed body throughout the presidency the

Mainpuri Chauháns are represented. In Anrain Parariya alone some hundreds of the young men are in military service, and a few of them have risen to positions of rank and considerable emolument. These cadets retain their name on the record-of-rights, but instead of being a burden to the estate, they generally send home part of their earnings to aid the brotherhood in their struggles." In the biswadári villages the average possession of each sharer amounts to 36·1 acres of the total area and 17·6 acres of the cultivated area; in zamindári villages, to 353·7 acres of the total and 170·3 of the cultivated area; in pattidári villages not owned by biswadárs, to 49·7 and 17·7 acres respectively, and over the whole parganah, the average holding of proprietors is 57·8 acres of the total area and 27 acres of the cultivated area. Sixteen entire villages are held by cultivating proprietors; 44 entire villages by non-resident proprietors; 17·19 villages belong to a mixed proprietary, but are in the possession of cultivating proprietors, and 5·8 villages belonging to a mixed proprietary are managed by non-resident proprietors.

Taking the cultivating classes alone, Rajpúts (2,770) hold 13,472 acres, or 27·37 per cent. of the total cultivated area; Ahírs (2,146) hold 9,702 acres, or 19·7 per cent.; Brahmins (2,309), 6,952 acres, or 14·12 per cent.; Káchhis (1,460), 4,984 acres, or 10·12 per cent.; Lodhas (1,059), 4,312 acres, or 8·76 per cent.; Chamárs (1,051), 3,913 acres, or 7·95 per cent.; Garariyas (277), 1,290 acres, or 2·62 per cent., and the remainder, or 9·35 per cent., is distributed amongst various castes. The following statement will show the distribution of the cultivated area amongst each class of cultivators, distinguishing their average rents, the size of their holdings, and the proportion of the area held by each class to the total cultivated area:—

1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
	Number of holders.	Cultivated area		Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
		Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.				
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. s. p.	Acres.	Acres.
(1.) Scer, ...	1,601	206	6,871	19,731	2 14 1	4·42	13·91
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	8,158	759	32,726	1,31,837	4 0 5	4·10	66·41
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will.	1,867	533	6,212	23,393	3 12 3	3·61	13·36
(4.) Zamindárs' <i>muáfi</i> , ...	1,901	...	1,572	...	...	0·83	3·12
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	1,616	4	...	...	3·20
Total, ...	13,527	1,493	48,997	1,75,015	3 9 1	3·73	100·00
Total (2) + (3), ...	10,025	1,292	38,938	1,55,230	3 15 9	4·01	79·77

7,915 tenants with a right of occupancy paid rent in cash against 243 who paid in kind, and 1,645 tenants-at-will paid cash-rents against 222 who paid in kind.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 302 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 4,320 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 2,425 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 15,618 in agricultural operations; 3,138 in industrial occupations, arts, and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 2,908 persons returned as labourers and 408 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 4,972 as landholders, 39,129 as cultivators, and 39,312 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 1,842 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 45,896 souls. This parganah was formed in 1861, and as now constituted contains 85 distinct villages, of which 45 formerly belonged to taluka Manchhana, 15 to parganah Bhongaon, and 25 to parganah Sauj, and includes Madan and Sarauliya, two outlying villages of parganah Karhal formerly belonging to parganah Sauj.

MAINPURI, a tahsíl of the Mainpuri district, comprises the parganahs of Mainpuri, Kuráli, and Ghiror. The total area, according to the census of 1872, contains 396 square miles and 183 acres, of which 191 square miles and 503 acres are cultivated. The area assessed to the Government revenue is given at 396 square miles and 213 acres, of which 191 square miles and 503 acres are cultivated, 51 square miles and 130 acres are culturable, and 153 square miles and 220 acres are barren. The land revenue during the same year stood at Rs. 2,26,680 (or with cesses Rs. 2,49,348), falling at Re. 0-14-4 on the total area, Re. 0-14-4 on the entire cultivable area, and Re. 1-13-6 on the cultivated area. The population numbered 176,835 souls (78,421 females), giving 447 souls to the square mile, distributed amongst 789 villages. The same statistics show 147 persons blind; 15 lepers; 43 deaf and dumb; 8 idiots, and 6 insane persons in the tahsíl. All details will be found under the parganah notices.

MANCHHANA, a village in parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, is principally remarkable as having given its name to a taluka now included in Bhongaon and Mainpuri. The Raja of Mainpuri owns the greater portion of the village, and Brahmans ($1\frac{1}{2}$ biswas) the remainder.

MURLIDHAR-KI-SARAI, a hamlet in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 9 miles east of Shikohabad and 24 miles from Mainpuri, on the

Sarsaganj and Karhal road. The population, in 1872, numbered 366 souls. The village was founded by Lāla Muriidhar, Kāyath, who held office under Shāhjahān as darogha. The remains of a large enclosure, a well, and a sarāi built by him still survive, and his descendants hold the village, which was formerly free of revenue. The area is only 61 acres.

MUSTAFABAD, a parganah and tahsīl of the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by parganahs Mārāhira and Eta Sakit of the Eta district; on the west by parganahs Jalesar and Firozabad of the Agra district; on the south by parganah Shikohabad, and on the east by parganah Ghiror. According to the statistics collected during the year of measurement (1869-70), the total area then comprised 205,441 acres, of which 116,465 acres were cultivated (101,591 acres irrigated), 20,176 acres were culturable (2,787 acres under groves), and 68,800 acres were barren.

This parganah is the largest in the district and in shape resembles a triangle with its apex pointing northwards. It is traversed

Physical features. by the Arind, Sengar, and Sarsa rivers, with a course broadly parallel to each other in a south-easterly direction. The Arind dries up in the cold season and leaves a broad belt of good alluvial soil which yields a fair crop of cereals, and in the higher fields good sugar-cane. Its course is as winding here as in Ghiror, and the sweep of country inundated by it during the rains is broader, and the quality of the soil affected by it is rendered more fertile by the deposit of alluvial matter. Both the Sengar and the Sarsa, though perennial, afford a fair margin of *tardāi*, but, owing to the scanty supply of water in their beds, and the height of the banks, they are not used for irrigation. On account of the peculiar character of these *tardāis*, scarcely any kharif crops can be grown, but wheat and barley thrive. The soil is a rich loam, somewhat hard, and containing much less silica than in the parganahs to the south and east. It also possesses much inherent moisture and requires little artificial irrigation, so that higher rates are paid for it than for the average outlying lands elsewhere, though lower, however, than the home lands, for which manure and irrigation effect so much. The Arind runs through the north-east of the parganah, the Sarsa touches it on the south, whilst the Sengar runs through the centre. The latter river has two distinct branches,—one of which flows close to the town of Mustafabad, while the other, known, as the Sengar, is met with a few miles further south. The parganah is singularly free from *bhūr* or sand, and where it does occur, it is only in isolated patches. The principal of these is the high sand ridge which runs from Jalesar, through Mustafabad, to the Jumna ravines in Shikohabad. It is a remarkable physical feature, and appears to have no affinity with the country through which it passes. It rises abruptly above the level of the surrounding plain, and would seem to have formed the bank of a river, as a smaller and similar ridge to the east would

appear to mark the course of a tributary. Another line of *bhūr* runs from Bhagnī on the south-east to Bhadana on the north-west, and is a continuation of the *puṭh* or sandy tract of the Sengar. In the remainder of the parganah the prevailing soil is a rich loam, good everywhere, but especially excellent to the east of the town of Mustafabad. In the villages bordering upon the Sarsa, those along the Arind and those to the north-west bordering upon parganah Mārāhira, a light soil is met with which is particularly suited to the cultivation of gram. Clay also occurs, but is chiefly confined to the river *tarāis* and the low-lying land bordering upon *jhils* and drainage lines. In the uplands, therefore, loam prevails, but it varies considerably in different villages according to the more or less proportion of the silica which it contains. Generally speaking, the south-western villages have a more consistent soil than those to the north-east, and *jhils* are not so common, nor is there so much *usar*.

Throughout, the facilities for digging kuchcha wells are excellent, the expense of excavation is small, the water-supply is constant and plentiful, and they last for a considerable time.

Wells and water.

The quality of the water varies exceedingly, from sweet and good to the most foul and bitter, and regarding this curious phenomenon Mr. McConaghey writes:—"Bad water is not found all over the parganah, but is confined to the tract south of a line drawn through the town of Mustafabad along the slope of the country. To the north of this line the water is pure and good and irrigation from wells is all that could be desired, whilst to the south a complete change takes place. There it is nearly always either bitter or brackish (except in the *bhūr* tracts and in a few villages near the Sarsa), and in many places it is so noxious that human beings and even animals cannot drink it. In such cases the inhabitants are either obliged to supply themselves from wells sunk near *jhils* or running streams where the water is not so offensive, or are compelled to bring it from neighbouring villages where it is better. In the brackish tract water-carriers of the Bhisti caste are almost universally employed, and although they are Muhammadans and use skins, Hindūs of all castes (except perhaps Brahmans) willingly engage their services. This I have never observed in other parts of the district, where Kahārs or the women of the family draw the water required for domestic purposes. Custom thus adapts itself to circumstances even amongst Hindūs. Brackish water is extensively used for irrigation and agrees well with wheat and barley, but sugar-cane and other saccharine crops do not thrive under its application, and are but little grown in villages where it is prevalent. When used to moisten the ground preparatory to sowing (*pareh*), this water has a pernicious effect on the seed and materially weakens its power of germination, but once the young shoots appear above the ground all goes well. This tract, in consequence, is very susceptible to drought, and even in ordinary years spring or summer crops which require

'*pareh*' are seldom grown." Similar effects were traceable to the water by Mr. Dick in 1845-46. Another feature peculiar to the south-western tract is the general prevalence of the weed *baisurdi*, which has been mentioned in the district notice. The branches of the Ganges canal run through the parganah. The Cawnpore branch on the east is at too low a level and is too close to the drainage system of the Arind to afford much water. The Etáwa branch also runs at a low level, but its distributaries afford a considerable amount of irrigation between it and the Sengar on the south. A glance at the district map will show that this parganah is particularly favoured in lines of communication. The metalled road connecting Eta with the Shikohabad railway-station traverses it on the east, whilst a good kuchcha road, bridged throughout, runs through its centre from Pharha to Ghior. In addition to these grand arteries, there are a number of less important roads branching over the parganah. The railway-stations of Shikohabad, Firozabad, Tundla, Badhan, and Jalesar are all within reasonable distances and are easily accessible. The four largest towns are Pádhm, Jasrúna, Pharha, and Eka, but none of them have got a population exceeding 2,500 souls.

The following statement compares the past and present areas :—

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately thrown out of cultivation.	Gardens and groves.	Irrigation.	Dry.	Total cultivation.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Last settlement, ...	196,549	1,321	74,091	4,319	6,377	...	95,870	14,571	110,441
Present ditto, ...	205,441	...	68,800	15,615	1,874	2,787	101,591	14,874	116,465

The culturable area still untilled consists of the worst description of soil. Cultivation has increased, since 1840, by 5·45 per cent., and if we take into account the fact that between 1840 and 1845 cultivation had fallen in 114 estates from 55,834 acres to 51,123 acres, or by 8·44 per cent., there has been an increase, since 1845-46, of 14 per cent. Irrigation has increased by 5·97 per cent., but the proportion which it bears to cultivation has remained unchanged. In 1840 the percentage was 86·8, it is now 87·23.

In classifying the soils for assessment purposes, Mr. McConaghey included *bhúr* land with *dúmat* soils of equal capabilities and paying similar rates. The outlying *bhúr* patches generally fall under third-class *barha* or *puth*. Third-class *barha* also includes *dúmat* or loam deteriorated by the great prevalence of brackish water and the weed *baisurdi*, or scattered isolated patches throughout the *usar* and mixed up with that soil. All absolutely dry soil has been excluded from

the *gauhán* and *manjha* divisions. There are three classes of *gauhán*: the first comprises a few old and good villages, in which Káchhis and Lodhas predominate amongst the cultivators; the second class comprises the best lands of those villages which are beyond the average, but are not in the first class, and the third class contains the remaining home-lands. In *manjha* there are two classes and in irrigated *barha* three classes, all distributed according to the soil, irrigation, and agricultural skill and industry of the cultivators. Regarding his remaining soils, Mr McConaghey writes:—"There are four dry *barhas*. The first is composed of fairly good *dúmat* soil, which is not habitually irrigated, but in which irrigation is possible. Wells have existed and traces of them still exist, but they have been abandoned either on account of their affording an insufficient and scanty supply, or from the noxious character of the water. The possibility even of getting at water if urgently required sets a higher value on this land than it would otherwise fetch, and it therefore lets at higher rates than tracts absolutely dry. The fourth unirrigated *barha* is of very bad quality and is composed principally of sloping or uneven *bhúr* fields on the sand ridges. I separated the home from the out-lying *tardís* and divided the former into two classes. The area of the first class is small, but on account of its great superiority I was obliged to keep it distinct. The ordinary or outlying *tardís* are three in number, and were arranged according to the richness of their soil and their greater or less freedom from inundation. Taken as a whole, they are better than the average *tardís* of any other parganahs in the district; good clay is the prevailing soil. The alluvial lands of the Arind are especially productive and fertile. The *maiýár* is of the usual character found in most parganahs and does not need any particular notice." The following statement shows the area under each class of soil, the average rent-rate, and the assumed rental value:—

Soil statistics.

Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.	Soil.	Area in acres.	Rate per acre.	Assumed rental.
		Rs. a. p.	Rs.			Rs. a. p.	Rs.
<i>Gauhán</i> 1st, ...	1,717	12 4 7	21,098	Dry <i>barha-dúmat</i> 2nd	4,828	2 3 1	10,597
Ditto 2nd, ...	5,262	10 1 6	53,130	Ditto <i>bhúr</i> , ...	880	1 12 1	1,545
Ditto 3rd, ...	8,800	7 14 4	69,539	Dry <i>puñh</i> , ...	312	1 5 1	412
<i>Manjha</i> 1st, ...	7,733	7 0 4	54,316	Home <i>tardái</i> 1st, ...	102	8 12 5	900
Ditto 2nd, ...	17,651	6 2 4	1,08,482	Ditto 2nd, ...	771	7 0 4	5,416
Wet <i>barha-dúmat</i> 1st,	13,206	5 4 3	69,567	<i>Tardái</i> 1st, ...	4,006	5 4 3	21,102
Ditto 2nd, ...	19,804	4 6 3	86,928	Ditto 2nd, ...	5,637	4 6 3	24,747
Wet <i>barha-bhúr</i> , ...	11,162	3 8 2	39,212	Ditto 3rd, ...	5,742	3 8 2	20,166
Dry <i>barha-dúmat</i> 1st,	7,359	3 1 2	22,615	<i>Maiýár</i> , ...	1,553	2 3 1	3,409

giving a total area of 116,525 acres, an average rent-rate of Rs. 5-4-2 per acre, and an assumed rental value of Rs. 6,13,181.

The statistics of the year of measurement show that *kharif* crops then covered 55·58 per cent. of the total cultivated area, and amongst them sugar-cane occupied 1·71 per cent.; cotton, 14·31 per cent.; rice, 2·30 per cent.; *joár*, 27·52 per cent.; *báira*, 4·57 per cent., and indigo, 1·56 per cent. In the *rabi*, wheat covered 20·19 per cent.; *bejhar*, 12·61 per cent.; barley, 6·49 per cent.; *gojái*, 2·55 per cent., and gram, 1·19 per cent. In 1840, cotton occupied 12 per cent. of the total annual cultivation, and it still has a higher percentage than elsewhere; being 6 per cent. in Kishni, 3 per cent. in Bhongaon, 7 per cent. in Ghiror, 4 per cent. in Karhal, 3 per cent. in Alipur Patti, one per cent. in Bewar, 2 per cent. in Kuráli, and 9 per cent. in Shikohabad. The soil of the parganah is admirably adapted for the crop, and the high prices obtained during the American war gave a stimulus to its cultivation which has never flagged. It is a common saying that the cotton crop alone yields sufficient outturn to pay the November and December instalment of the land-revenue. *Joár*, the characteristic rain-crop of a loamy tract, bears here a higher percentage than in any other parganah of the district. There are numerous indigo-factories, native and European, scattered over the parganah, and 1,811 acres were returned as under this crop in 1868-69. The area under cane is small and is confined chiefly to the villages east of Mustafabad town and the drier portions of the *tardi* tracts. In the *rabi*, wheat prevails in the uplands and *bejhar* in the lowlands. *Do-fashi* or double crops occupy one-ninth part of the entire cultivated area. There is little barley grown alone, the mixed crops of barley and peas (*bejhar*) taking its place, as, owing to the excellency of the soil and the facilities for irrigation, it would be a waste of power to grow pure barley where a more valuable crop is possible.

During the first three settlements, the greater portion of the villages now comprised in the parganah belonged to certain talukas which were made up of villages belonging to various parganahs. These talukas were assessed at a lump sum, without any attempt at distributing the total demand over the individual villages, so that it is now impossible to say what the actual demand for the parganah as now constituted amounted to during the earlier years of British rule. Mr. Edmonstone found the revenue in 1839 amounted to Rs. 2,59,874, and raised the demand to Rs. 2,80,898. After commenting on its fertility of soil, very general irrigation and great agricultural prosperity, Mr. Edmonstone wrote thus of the parganah:—"In a parganah so favourably circumstanced the collection of the assessed revenue has been a matter of no difficulty, changes of property and possession have been few, and the proprietors generally are comfortable, some are affluent, and few—very few—are those who can be called utterly indigent; the only exception, and that is a partial one, to the superiority of soil, and the universal

irrigation above noticed, is found in the southern division of the parganah; where in some villages, unproductive *bhar* land, with all its concomitants of imperfect irrigation, abundant *kans*, and inferior cultivation, is found in considerable quantity: these are the estates in which the symptoms of the past drought are alone apparent to any considerable extent, the almost universal irrigation in other parts having greatly obviated the evil and distress which in less favoured parganahs were so prevalent and overwhelming. As a fact satisfactory to me, and as a proof, in some measure, of the moderation with which the enhancement has been made, I may be allowed to mention that all the engagements for this extensive division were executed in little more than two days; and that not a single case of recusancy occurred to throw doubt on the accuracy of my calculations, or to damp the feelings which such a result was calculated to convey." He adds that, after visiting and carefully examining the character and condition of almost every village, he proceeded to the calculation of average rent-rates and "adhered to them in all instances in which no sufficient and satisfactory reason for deviation could be offered, and only in other cases disregarded their indication when either great inferiority or superiority of soil or other local peculiarity rendered them totally inapplicable and anomalous."

Though the above remarks were written with the full effects of the great famine before him, his assessment came under revision, with that of the remainder of the district, in 1845. Mr. Dick then reduced the demand in 105 villages by Rs. 12,001, besides affording temporary relief in a number of villages. His revision was completed in 1846, and, in the following year, Mr. Robinson took up the case of 39 other villages and lowered their revenue temporarily by Rs. 5,196 and permanently by Rs. 4,723. In 1863-64, Mr. Chase still further reduced the demand on 18 villages by Rs. 4,303, and Rs. 4,495 were remitted on account of land taken up for public purposes. Mr. Edmonstone's assessment was allowed to stand in only 112 of the 258 villages assessed by him. The demand, previous to 1840, of Rs. 2,59,874 had been punctually paid, and even the occurrence of famine only disturbed the collections for one year, after which no difficulty was experienced. Both Mr. Edmonstone and Mr. Robinson prominently notice this fact. Mr. Dick, too, alludes to it in the following terms:—"The parganah had once before broken down, when the demand was revised by Mr. Christian in a manner which has made his name remembered with gratitude, and from that time the zamindars paid up the revenue with the utmost punctuality, without trouble or the necessity of a resort to coercive measures." Mr. Edmonstone raised the demand to Rs. 2,80,898, or only 8.09 per cent., and the result was that, during the next five years, 21 sales for arrears of revenue and 44 by decrees of court were effected; 12 transfers were made; six villages were held under direct management; 41 were temporarily attached,

and in 172 cases attachment of personal property was had recourse to. Mr. Dick reduced the demand for the year 1845-46 to Rs. 2,62,327, which was still further reduced, in the following year, by Mr. Robinson, to Rs. 2,56,692, or less than the old demand in force previous to 1840. In 1852-53, the demand had risen by progressive increments to Rs. 2,64,174, when Mr. Chase's revision brought it back again to Rs. 2,59,871, and deducting from this the sums remitted on account of lands taken up for public purposes, the revenue of the last year of the expired settlement stood at Rs. 2,55,376.

The settlement made by Mr. Edmonstone undoubtedly broke down, but not for the reasons given by Mr. Robinson, who has attributed the failure to the want of recognition by Mr. Edmonstone of the expense of well-irrigation entailed upon the cultivators. Mr. Edmonstone based his assessments upon the money-rents actually paid, and in adjusting them the zamindárs and their tenants must have allowed due weight to the cost of digging wells and other facilities for irrigation. Mr. Dick gave much more detailed reasons for the sudden break-down of the settlement. He argued that the debts incurred during 1837-38 had not been paid off, and the new zamindárs in the Labhaua taluka had been hampered by having to meet the demand on account of their proportion of the balances that had accrued on that estate. The season of the measurement, too, was an unusually favourable one, while the subsequent seasons were unfavourable, and the increased demand falling on only 108 estates gave a rise of 14 per cent., which seriously curtailed the income of the landholders. He further urges that Mr. Edmonstone's rates were not average ones, but only those paid for the best lands, that the irrigated area was greatly exaggerated and was calculated on an extremely favourable year. Though Mr. Dick's revision was carefully and judiciously conducted, Mr. McConaghey thinks that the results of the revision show that Mr. Edmonstone was very little mistaken in his estimate of the capabilities of the parganah. He writes:—

“ I find that in 96 estates the arrangements made by Mr. Edmonstone were not interfered with by Mr. Dick, and that in the remaining 89 estates a permanent reduction of only Rs. 12,001 on a total of Rs. 1,03,537 was recommended. If, therefore, Mr. Edmonstone had not adhered so closely to his average rates in the poorer villages, and had adopted a system of progressive increase judiciously extended to those estates in which he had taken large enhancements, I am firmly of opinion that with proper management on the part of the revenue authorities his settlement would have been a success. Mr. Dick impugns the accuracy of his rates, and asserts that they were not average ones for average soils, but here I am prepared to differ with Mr. Dick and to support the correctness of Mr. Edmonstone's deductions on this point. In fact Mr. Dick's own figures afford a full justification of Mr. Edmonstone's rates, for I find that the total

estimated rental of the revised villages given by Mr. Dick is just as high as the result obtained by applying Mr. Edmonstone's rates to his soil areas, notwithstanding the falling off in cultivation which took place between 1840 and 1845. The real difference is that Mr. Edmonstone assessed at 65 per cent. of his assumed rental, whilst Mr. Dick in determining his highest or standard jummas always allowed the zamindárs at least 40 per cent. after deducting the Government share. Although Mr. Dick's inspection of the parganahs was carefully and laboriously conducted, and although we find him remarking at the close of his report that he believed that he had afforded relief in every instance where it was required, still the very next year Mr. Robinson was engaged in making a further reduction of Rs. 4,723 in 25 additional estates. His village notes are scanty and his reasoning very general; besides, he relied a great deal on acknowledged assets which Mr. Dick had shown to be largely falsified in anticipation of revision. On the whole, I consider that Mr. Robinson's proceedings were summary and many of his reductions uncalled for. This belief I express advisedly after going into the history and circumstances of each village. Mr. Unwin, who was then Collector, was of the same opinion evidently, as in a letter dated November, 1846, he flatly refused to have anything to do with further enquiries into the assessment of estates rejected by Mr. Dick. The total remission permanently accruing from the joint investigations of Messrs. Dick and Robinson amounted to Rs. 16,724, or only 5·95 per cent. of the whole revenue. In 1852-53 their demand reached its maximum, Rs. 2,64,174, and with the exception of reductions granted for land appropriated by Government, this revenue continued to be uninterruptedly collected up to 1864, when Mr. Chase was deputed to make a summary settlement of those estates which had suffered from the effects of the mutiny, the subsequent famine of 1860-61, and the alleged increased growth and spread of the weed *baisurái*." Mr. Chase's operations were only intended to be of temporary application and to last to the close of the existing settlement in 1869-70. His reductions were conceived in a liberal spirit to enable the villages to recover thoroughly from the impoverished state into which they had fallen, and he was completely successful. Mr. McConaghey's parganah report enters fully into the question of these various revisions, the results of which have been slightly summarised above.

In the villages assessed by Mr. Edmondstone, 65 per cent. of the rental assets was taken as revenue, and in those revised by Messrs. Dick and Robinson, about 60 per cent. This would give a rental of Rs. 4,32,151, or allowing for the rental assumed or newly abandoned culturable land, a rental of Rs. 4,26,671 on the cultivated area, in 1840, falling at Rs. 3-13-10 per acre. The average rent-rate in 1845-46 was Rs. 3-13-3, and Mr. McConaghey's average rate in 1870, as already shown,

Present settlement.

was Rs. 5-4-2, giving an increase of 36·12 per cent. in the rats and of 43·71 per cent. in the assets. Prior to assessment, the recorded rental was Rs. 4,45,766, or corrected for under-rented land at occupancy rates, was Rs. 4,74,837. Mr. McConaghey's assumed rental was Rs. 6,13,181, and between March, 1872, when the assessment was declared, and the close of 1874, the recorded rental had risen to Rs. 4,64,526, and the interpreted rental to Rs. 5,05,098, and since then enhancement by suit and compromise has been steadily going on. The following statement shows the incidence of the revenue in 1870 and in 1872:—

	Revenue.	Revenue with cesses.	Incidence of revenue on					
			Total area.		Assessable area.		Cultivated area.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.	Rs.	a. p.
Past year of expired settlement,	2,55,376	2,66,852	1	3 10	1	13 10	2	8 2
First year of new settlement...	2,92,880	3,22,168	1	6 9	2	2 4	2	8 3

The increase, therefore, in pure revenue has been Rs. 37,504, or 14·68 per cent., and in revenue with cesses has been Rs. 55,316, or 20·73 per cent.

The annexed statement shows the transfers that have taken place between 1840 and 1870, and sufficiently explains all matters relating to them. The large proportion of transfers during the first period is noticeable, and also those since the mutiny. Wealthy professional usurers (especially Márwáís from Bikaner) have spread themselves over the parganah and are most eager in lending money on landed security. The lightly assessed estates of Eta, Pádham, and Sakhi are the most hopelessly involved, and none of the alienations subsequent to 1857 appear to be due in any measure to the pressure of the revenue. Out of the 272 villages in the parganah, 81 entire villages have been permanently alienated, partial transfers have taken place in 127, and in 61 no changes except by succession have occurred. Three whole villages have reverted to their original owners:—

Transfer statements.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Total of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Private sale, ...	29,860	2,269	5,423	7,632	22,228	19·07
Public do., ...	35,331	3,814	5,876	12,190	27,161	9·88
Mortgage, ...	38,510	10,338	18,454	28,792	9,718	6·34
Total ...	103,721	16,661	32,753	48,614	55,107	47·29

Transfer statements—(concluded).

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price bought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
1840 to 1850.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
Private sale, ...	11,292	8,493	7 3 6	23,112	3.52
Public do., ...	20,708	95,333	4 9 8	47,059	2.03
Mortgage, ...	15,058	56,510	3 11 0	26,583	2.03
Total, ...	47,058	2,32,336	4 15 0	96,854	2.39
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	6,356	44,775	7 0 8	20,344	2.20
Public do., ...	3,820	21,560	5 10 2	7,981	2.75
Mortgage, ...	3,574	13,079	3 10 7	8,535	1.53
Total, ...	13,754	79,414	5 12 5	36,860	2.16
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	12,212	1,48,630	12 2 9	27,131	5.48
Public do., ...	10,819	66,843	6 2 10	20,835	3.21
Mortgage, ...	19,878	2,17,246	10 14 11	39,628	5.67
Total, ...	42,909	4,32,719	10 1 4	87,634	4.93
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	29,860	2,74,899	9 3 4	70,587	3.89
Public do., ...	35,351	1,83,735	5 3 2	75,874	2.45
Mortgage, ...	38,510	2,85,836	7 6 9	14,907	3.77
Total, ...	1,03,721	7,44,470	7 2 10	2,21,368	33. 6

According to the census of 1872, parganah Mustafabad contained 703 inhabited sites, of which 455 had less than 200 inhabitants; 177 had between 200 and 500; 55 had between 500 and 1,000; 13 and between 1,000 and 2,000; and three had between 2,000 and 3,000. The settlement statistics give 272 separate villages containing 743 inhabited sites, with an average area of 755 acres to each village (429 cultivated) and 276 acres (157 cultivated) to each inhabited site.

The total population, in 1872, numbered 155,476 souls (68,727 females), giving 284 to the total square mile and 854 to the square mile of cultivation. Classified according to religion, there were 146,346 Hindus, of whom 64,433 were females and 9,130 were Musalmáns, amongst whom 4,294 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 11,985 Brahmans, of whom 5,150 were females; 8,031 Rajpúts, including 3,362 females; 3,624 Baniyas (1,697 females); whilst the great mass of the

population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 122,706 souls, of whom 54,224 are females. The principal Brahman sub-divisions found in this parganah are the Kanaujiya (8,786) and Gaur. The chief Rajpút clans are the Chauhán (4,881), Tanwár (525), Dhákra (330), Ráthor (213), Bais, Bhadauriya, Gaur, Parihár, Tank, Solankhi, Katehriya, Sikarwár, Jádubansi, Chandel, Panwár, Gahlot, Badgújar, and Kirár. The Baniyas belong to the Saraugi (2,701), Agarwál (392), Máhur, Parwal, and Márwári sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Lodha (19,934), Kahár (3,416), Káchhi (9,023), Kori (3,719), Mahájan (4,302), Chamár (20,801), Garariya (6,171), Kumhár (2,498), Barhai (3,380), Dhobi (2,629), Teli (2,343), Hajjám (3,635), Dhanak (1,250), Ahír (28,087), Khákrob (2,923), Káyath (1,552), and Sonár (1,054). Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah:—Bharblúja, Darzi, Lolár, Nunera, Máli, Bairági, Khatík, Baheliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Banjára, Jogi, Goslái, Ghosi, Dhúna, Kurmi, Ját, and Pariya. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (5,396), Patháns (1,767), Sayyids (238), and Mughals.

The following statement compares the proprietary statistics as recorded at the past and present settlements, showing the percentage of the total number of villages owned by each caste:—

Caste.	1840.	1870.	Caste.	1840.	1870.	Caste.	1840.	1870.	Caste.	1840.	1870.
Chaulán, ...	46.29	36.21	Tomar, ...	0.32	0.20	Baniya, ...	0.74	3.95	Ját, ...	0.52	0.28
Jádon, ...	3.43	4.51	Bais, ...	0.18	0.81	Ahír, ...	24.75	8.53	Gosháin, ...	0.26	0.23
Sengar, ...	...	3.55	Tank, ...	...	0.01	Lodha, ...	5.82	3.39	Garariya, ...	0.18	0.18
Kirár, ...	1.16	1.10	Parihár, ...	...	0.02	Káyath, ...	1.47	2.93	Barhai, ...	...	0.12
Ráthor, ...	...	1.5	Sikarwár, ...	...	0.02	Khatík, ...	...	0.77	Sonár, ...	...	0.02
Dhákra, ...	1.06	0.83	Brahman, ...	8.81	7.39	Mahájan, ...	...	0.76	Eurasian, ...	0.04	0.32
Pamár, ...	1.10	0.73	Márwári, ...	0.92	10.77	Bairági, ...	...	0.24	Musalmán, ...	3.03	1.54

Chauháns have lost between 1840 and 1870 full ten per cent. of the total cultivated area. They belong to either the Mainpuri or Partábner branches, and are represented by the Raja of Eka, the Kunwar of Uresar, and the zamindárs of Sakhni and Milauli. The large estate belonging to the Eka family is mortgaged to a Baniya of Háthras and can scarcely be redeemed without the permanent alienation of a portion of the property. The Uresar family is better off, and the late head of the family, Kunwar Gajúddhar Singh, received four villages in the Moradabad district for his services during the mutiny. Chhatar Singh and Pancham Singh of Milauli have also added to their possessions, but the Sakhni branch are in the hands of the Márwáris and must sooner or later lose all their property. Both the Eka and Uresar families belong to the Partábner branch. The head-quarters of the Ahírs is Pendhat, and they are gradually losing their possessions here. The Márwári usurers have increased their estates from $2\frac{1}{2}$ villages in 1840 to $29\frac{1}{2}$ villages in 1870, and are yearly

acquiring more, and Mr. McConaghey thinks that, in course of time, they will become the most important section of the proprietary body. The Jádón money-lender of Awa Mísa, in the Agra district, and the Jádón of Kotla have acquired ten villages. Shaikhs and Lodhas have lost much of their property, and Bauiyas, Sengars, Ráthors, Káyaths, and Mahájans have acquired a few estates since 1840. The total number of recorded proprietors is 2,810, and their average individual property is 73 acres, of which 45 acres are cultivated. 39 villages are owned by resident proprietors, 136 by non-residents, and of the remaining 97, the resident portion of the proprietary body manage 53 villages and the non-residents manage 44 villages. 107 villages are held on a zamíndári tenure, 163 villages on a pattidári tenure, and two villages are bháyachára. The zamíndári villages have an average of 3 proprietors, the pattidári have 13, and the bháyachára 65 each. Each sharer in a zamíndári estate possesses 227 acres of cultivation, in a pattidári estate the average falls to 15 acres, and in a bháyachára estate to 10 acres. The influence of Bhagwant Singh, the Kirár Thákur of Labhaua, during the early part of the present century has been noticed elsewhere. He first attained to power under the government of the Nawáb Vazír, and then acquired a number of villages known as taluka Muhammadpur Labhaua, and which at the third settlement had increased to 170½ villages, paying a revenue of Rs. 1,48,681. The taluka fell into arrears in 1815, and was sold by auction and bought in by Government. A village settlement was then made which lasted until 1840, when Mr. Edmonstone took up the question and finally disposed of the estate by conferring full proprietary rights on the hereditary village landholders on condition of their paying up a proportional share of the balance that had accrued. So many availed themselves of this offer that the wrongs inflicted by the Oudh government during the past century may be said to have been then practically removed, and the original owners once more obtained a full recognition of their rights.

The following statement shows the caste of the cultivators at the present settlement, the area held by each caste, their number, and the proportion of their holdings to the total cultivated area :—

Caste.	Number.	Area.	Percentage.	Caste.	Number.	Area.	Percentage.	Caste.	Number.	Area.	Percentage.
		Acres.				Acres.				Acres.	
Ahír, ...	5,699	34,201	59.49	Chamár, ..	1,971	9,979	8.60	Nál, ...	524	1,174	1.02
Lodha, ...	3,335	18,790	16.20	Káchhi, ..	1,352	6,972	6.01	Kávath, ..	314	1,170	1.01
Rajpút, ...	2,542	15,731	13.56	Garariya, ..	751	3,924	3.38	Others, ..	3,812	9,075	9.11
Brahman, ..	3,500	12,071	10.40	Musalmán, ..	312	1,408	1.22	Total, ...	24,052	115,966	100.00

Only 74 occupancy tenants and 90 tenants-at-will paid rents in kind. The following statement shows the distribution of the cultivated area amongst each class of tenant and all other particulars regarding their average holdings and the average rents paid by them:—

Cultivating statistics.

	Number of holders.	Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.	Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which total of columns 3 and 4 bears to total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acres	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Seer,	2,005	15	14,453	40,710	2 13 1	7,215	12.42
(2.) Held by tenants with right of occupancy.	11,303	186	59,700	2,57,077	4 4 10	5,299	51.42
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will,...	6,829	215	37,853	1,63,715	4 5 2	5,574	12.63
(4.) Zaminidars' mudfi, ...	3,915	...	3,547	189	0 0 10	0,900	3.05
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	496	123	...	...	0.42
Total, ...	24,052	416	116,149	4,61,813	3 15 8	4,842	100.00
Total (2)+(3), ...	18,132	401	97,553	4,20,792	4 5 0	5,404	84.11

Only 74 occupancy tenants and 90 tenants-at-will, holding between them 401 acres, pay rent in kind.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 385 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 4,637 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 2,061 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 32,624 in agricultural operations; 6,713 in industrial occupations, arts and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 6,387 persons returned as labourers and 1,254 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 5,280 as landholders, 85,601 as cultivators, and 61,595 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 1,417 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 86,749 souls. Mustafabad, known in the earlier records

as the second division of Shikohabad, formed a portion of mahál Rápri in the reign of Akbar and was made a separate parganah in 1824. Since 1840, four villages have been transferred to parganah Shikohabad.

MUSTAFABAD, the chief village of the parganah of the same name in the Mainpuri district, is distant about 34 miles from Mainpuri and 16 miles from Shikohabad. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,711 souls. The tahsili was removed here in 1824, and it possesses a post-office, police-station, excise-godown, sarái, school, bazar, and a market on Saturdays and Thursdays. Mustafabad was called after Mustafa Khán, a local magnate in the reign of Jahángír. The mud fort was built by Shinghulám, a Diwán of Almás Ali Khán, governor of the district under the Nawáb of Oudh, at the end of the last century. The Kánúngoí family of parganah Rápri are kánúngoos of this parganah also. Butchers and Bhistis form the bulk of the Musalmán population. An old well here is known *dúhadhári*, from the purity of its water.

NABIGANJ, a village in parganah Kishni-Nabiganj of the Mainpuri district, lies on the Grand Trunk road, about 24 miles east from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 1,257. There is an out-post of police here. A good trade is kept up in supplying the wants of travellers, and a sarái, on the roadside, built by Khán Bahádúr Khán, affords them accommodation. The area of the village is 799 acres and the revenue is Rs. 1,500. The original zamindárs were Bais Thákurs, who were noted dakaites and were sold up in 1840, and their rights were purchased by the Chauháns of Bhadei-Chiráwar and Arjunpur.

NASÍRPUR, a small village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, lies on the road between Shikohabad and the Jumna ferry to Batesar, 8 miles from Shikohabad and 36 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 872. Nasírpur has a district post-office. The village formerly belonged to Zálím Singh, Alír, but is now owned by a Gosháin and a Chaube. The Gosháin is a very rich man, and the Chaube owns other property, all said to be gained in the service of his former master, the Ahír.

NAUSHAHR, a hamlet on the Etáwa road, about one mile from Shikohabad, in the Mainpuri district, and 34 miles from the civil-station, consists of a street of good houses, many of them brick-built and inhabited by prosperous traders. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,171 souls. Amongst the inhabitants, the makers of iron-pots and shoes are numerous and well known. The road-side between it and Shikohabad is strewn with fragments of a former town consisting of wells, tombs, and the remains of houses, the courtyard and walls of one of which still remain standing. It belongs to a Sayyid family, the first representative of whom in these parts was Háji Abu Sayyid, who lived in the seventeenth century and seems to have been a man of note, and to have founded the new town or Naushahr. He came from Irák, in the reign of Shahjahán, and obtained a

large grant of land in this neighbourhood. The present site was then a jungle, in the midst of which he built this house, and around it the town subsequently clustered. His descendants say that at that time only Rápri (on the Jumna) and Jauri Khera (now abandoned) in these parts were inhabited, and that the remainder of the country was covered with jungle. The tomb of Abu Sayyid still exists, as well as that of Atikullah Khán, his relation, but not his direct descendant. Atikullah lived in the time of Shahjahán, and from him the present members of the family derive their origin. Sayyid Sultán Ali Khán, who founded Muhalla Kázi Mirán in the town of Shikohabad and built several wells and mosques, was of this family. Nansbahr was evidently a place of considerable importance, as the town proper was from a quarter of a mile to half a mile long and extended beyond this, in an unconnected way, for another quarter of a mile. A part of the gateway at the Shikohabad end still remains, and outside this 'the army' resided. The Risáldárs's house stood at the gateway, and his tomb is there still. The houses of the town proper were, for the most part, built of masonry, and the whole place dates its decadence from its destruction by the Marhattas under Fleury in 1802. An *urs* in honour of Madár takes place yearly in Jamád-ul-awwal.

ORÁWAR, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 46 miles from Mainpuri, on the left bank of the Jumna. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,127 souls. The village is a large one, and recently Oráwar Manrwa has been separated from it. The latter, too, contains several hamlets: Manra, inhabited chiefly by Ahírs of the Sondele *gotra*, as in Oráwar Khás; Kachhwái by Káchhis, and Dhímartola by Malláhs.

PÁDHAM or Párhám, a village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is situated on the high road to Eta by the Arind river, between the two canals, and is distant 23 miles from Mainpuri and 18 from Shikohabad. The population, in 1872, was 2,617, of which 914 were working males. The Musalmáns were 1,070, or 40·7 per cent. of the total population, and there were 316 Brahmans, 156 Baniyas, 194 Káchhis, and 201 Chamárs among the Hindús. There is a small bazar and a market twice a week. The place, though now to so large an extent Muhammadan, the landholders of the village having been Muhammadan till a comparatively recent time, has an old history. It is said that it was called Bardán before the time of Raja Parikshit, but Pádham or Parichhatgarh by him, he having lived here. His son Janamejáya also lived here, and when Parikshit died by a snake-bite, his son made a great sacrifice on the bank of the Arind. The sacrificial pit was excavated many years ago, and cocoanuts, cloves, and betel-nuts used in Hindu worship were found imbedded in it, and it is even said that snakes are still harmless about here. The story connecting Pádham with Parikshit's sacrifice is, however, looked upon with qualified respect even among the Hindús of the place, and is contrary to

the generally received tradition. There is a masonry tank at this place, said to have been built by Janamejáya on the same spot as the sacrificial pit, which is still called Parikshit Kund. There are still the remains of a fort here, and the *khera* close to the village is a very large and high one, the most conspicuous in the district, and has a well on it, also called after Parikshit. The houses are to a great extent built of bricks, and the turbans made here have a wide repute. There are two small indigo factories here, and a road leads across the canal close by at Patikhra.

PENDHAT or Paindhat, a village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 29 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,433 souls. Pendhat itself is unimportant and lies in the north-west corner of the district, two or three miles north-east of Mustafabad, and is connected with it by a narrow unmetalled road, and with the east of the district by the road across the Etáwa branch of the Ganges canal, and thence to Kailai. It is noted, however, for the large gatherings which take place there at the shrine of Jokhaiya and at the temple in Mágh and Asárh. There is no fixed day, but the Sundays in the latter fortnights of those months called *ját* are chosen. The story runs, that during the war between Prithiráj and Jaichand of Kanauj, an Ahír was bringing his wife from home, and with him were a Brahman and a low-caste man, a Bhangi or a Dhanak. The three men joined in the fight and were killed. The Bhangi fell first and the other two fell at some distance from him. Even when dead their headless trunks (*rund*) continued the fight. The Bhangi became a *bhút* (or spirit) under the name of Jokhaiya, and the place where he fell is called Jokhaiya to this day. Drovers of pigs are grazed here, and at the time of the great gathering the swine-herds will kill one of them for a trifle and let the blood flow on the spot. At the other place, where the Brahman and Ahír fell, there is a temple, and cocoanuts and the like are offered. People come in thousands from the surrounding districts, even from Farukhabad, which touches the opposite side of the district, to pay their devotions here. The great object of the journey is to obtain offspring and have an easy child-birth. The *mela* is also said to have a good influence on the winter rains or *maháwat*. The worship of Jokhaiya is also noticed under the Etáwa district. The offerings at the temple belong to the zamíndárs.

PHARHA or Pharihiya, a village of parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant about $39\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mainpuri. This is an important trading-place about eight miles from Mustafabad, at the edge of the district, and except Sarsaganj, it is the only town which has any considerable external trade. It is not otherwise in any way a noted place. The population, in 1872, was 2,216, consisting of 473 Musulmáns, 220 Brahmans, 698 Baniyas, 142 Mahájans, 111 Sonárs, &c. There is a second-class police-station, a post-office, and a market on Fridays and Mondays, at which indigo, cotton, grain and

other country produce are sold in large quantities, but it is now decaying fast since the introduction of the railway. There is a branch indigo factory here belonging to the Umargarh concern. Act XX. of 1856 (the Chauthdāri Act) is in force and in 1873-74 supported a village police numbering eight men of all grades at an annual cost of Rs. 408. The cost is defrayed from a house-tax which in 1873-74 yielded a revenue of Rs. 636, or Re. 0-4-5 per head of the population and Re. 1-0-3 per house assessed (601). The expenditure during the same year was Rs. 634 from the income, besides Rs. 26, balance of the previous year. There were 738 houses in the town.

PONCHHA, a considerable village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 12 miles from Shikohabad and 35 miles from Mainpuri, on the left bank of the Jumna. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,858 souls. There is a temple sacred to Baldeoji here, at which a fair takes place. There is also a post-office and a police-station. The great feature of the village is its *bhagna* land. The *bhagna* is an old bed of the Jumna which has been deserted for its present course ages ago, and now presents a moist and rich soil which requires very little irrigation. Zálím Singh, the leader of the Phátak Ahírs, was the former owner of Ponchha and other villages near. He fell into arrears about the period of last settlement and was sold out. The estate was purchased by the father of the present owners, who are wealthy Agarwála Baniyas of Lucknow. There are 1,025 enclosures in the sixteen hamlets within the village.

RÁPRI, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, lies among the ravines on the left bank of the Jumna, at a distance of about 44 miles from Mainpuri city. The population, in 1872, numbered only 903 souls. Rápri abounds in ruins belonging to both the Hindu and Musalmán period, though the latter now greatly preponderate. Local tradition makes its founder one Ráo Zoráwar Singh, also known as Rápar Sen, whose descendant fell in battle with Muhammad Sám, in 1194 A.D. The ghát across the Jumna to Batesar is known as Nárangi Báñ, and is said to derive its name from Naurangi, the daughter of Rápar Sen, for whose pleasure a garden was planted there. In course of time the name has become corrupted to *nárangi*, an orange-tree. There are, now, no traces of the garden, but tradition places it near Papardānda, otherwise known as Behar ghát. The general history of Rápri, including the Ala-ud-dín Khilji inscription, is noticed in the introduction. From the remains of buildings, mosques, tombs, wells, and reservoirs still existing, it is clear that Rápri must have been a large and prosperous town. Many buildings were erected by Sher Sháh and Salím Sháh, and traces of the gate to one of the royal residences still exist. The *idgh* was built as early as 1312 A.D. The *dargáh* of Shah Fidu, a celebrated saint, attracts the devout, and a yearly *urs* is held at his shrine. He is said to have been a worshipper

of the one God, irrespective of creed, and many miracles attested his power. From its position on the road to Batesar, where the great fair is held every year in Kárttik, Rápri must always have been an important place. It is now connected by good fair-weather roads with the railway-station and the towns of Shikohabad and Sarsaganj, and a bridge-of-boats crosses the Jumna to Batesar, on the right bank. A small hamlet at the ghát, now inhabited by Malláhs, Dhobís, and Bhangís, was formerly owned by Brahmans who emigrated hence to Karhal. At the same place, near Parauli, is a temple built by Bhagwant Singh on the site of a burning-ghát. The ravines around are well-wooded, and trees of the *rimcha*, *karíl*, *chúkar*, and *pllu* species abound. The Meos were the first inhabitants, then came the Phátak Ahírs, and after them the Musalmáns, who still own one-third of the town, while Hindús own the remainder. There are five inhabited sites within the area known as Rápri khás. There are some headstones of marble and red sandstone still almost perfect and covered with legible Arabic inscriptions in Garhi close by to Rápri, and an early opportunity should be taken to have them copied and translated.

RATBHÁNPUR, a small village in parganah Mainpuri of the Mainpuri district, on the Etáwa and Mainpuri road, is distant nine miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 621 souls. There is a road-guard of police on the roadside at some distance from the village and in the middle of the great *usar* plain.

SÁDRUPUR or Sárhupur, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant five miles from Shikohabad and 37 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,166 souls. There is a considerable trade in ghi and cotton here and a market on Saturdays and Wednesdays. Mahar Baniyas are the principal inhabitants and were twice plundered by the *behar* Ahírs during the mutiny. There is a village school here. The cultivators are chiefly Brahmans, Chamárs, Káchhis, Ahírs, and Baniyas, and the zamíndárs are Agarwála Baniyás resident in the village.

SÁMÁN, a village in parganah Kishni-Nabiganj of the Mainpuri district, is distant 16 miles from Mainpuri, on the Kishni and Karhal road. In 1872, the population, including that of Katra Sámán, a trading mart about a mile from Sámán, numbered 1,453 souls, consisting chiefly of Mahájans and Baniyas. The site is well raised above the neighbouring jhíl, which is the largest in the district and contains a very considerable body of water all the year round, drying up only in seasons of excessive drought. The Sámán property, including Baset, is held by Kunwar Guláb Singh's widow in trust for her minor son, and was separated from the Kishni taluka at the third settlement. It is a highly cultivated village with great facilities for irrigation, and has an area of 2,574 acres, yielding a revenue of Rs. 6,800 in 1874.

SARSAGANJ, a village and trading mart in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, on the Etáwa road, is distant 6 miles from the Bhadán or Sarsa road station of the East Indian Railway, 12 miles from Shikohabad, and 27 miles from Mainpuri. The population of the mart, in 1872, was 1574, and of the mart and adjoining village of Sarsa was 3,922, comprising chiefly Baniyas, Mahájans, Kirár Thákurs, Chamárs, Káchhis, and Musalmáns. Sarsa is a large village, but it is in the neighbouring mart of Sarsaganj or Dayaganj that the real importance of the place centres, for the village of Sarsa itself is an ordinary agricultural one. It has a large brick house in it belonging to some Kirár Thákurs, with the solid fortified appearance which the houses of this caste usually possess. The family is much reduced now. The adjoining trading mart of Sarsaganj is the greatest market of the district, and the only one, except Pharha, Shikohabad, and Mainpuri, which makes much interchange of commodities with other districts. Sarsaganj is much indebted to Mr. Raikes, Collector of Mainpuri, who, in 1848-50, improved the large and fine market-place (Raikesganj), where fairs are held twice a week on Wednesdays and Thursdays. It is not only in these fairs, however, that the trade of Sarsaganj is carried on. Its main street has many cotton cleaners and dealers, who keep up a constant traffic with other districts in country produce generally. The mart does not consist of much more than the main street, which is clean, well built, and well drained. Most of the wealthier Baniyas are Jainas, and the street has more than one Jain temple. At the southern end, there is a very handsome little mosque, whitened over, and with the red stone of which it seems to be built picked out in floral ornamentation over the surface. The value of the articles sold at Sarsa from May, 1849, to April, 1850, amounted to Rs. 3,23,574, besides 113,048 head of cattle of every description, valued at Rs. 5,11,150. In 1850-51 the sales amounted to Rs. 6,90,041.¹ There is still a large cattle market here, but in other respects the trade has decayed. Sarsaganj possesses a police-station, post-office, and a village school. Kirár Thákurs were the original owners, but they lost their possessions years ago. Sarsa and one-fourth of Dayaganj now belongs to non-resident Musalmáns, and the remainder of Dayaganj to the Kirár Thákurs of Labhaua. There are ten hamlets within the area of the village, and the cultivators are chiefly Káchhis, Chamárs, and Kirárs. Act XX. of 1856 (the Chaukidári Act) is in force and in 1873-74 supported a village police numbering ten men of all grades at an annual cost of Rs. 504. The cost is defrayed from a house-tax which in 1873-74 yielded a revenue of Rs. 862, or Re. 0-2-10 per head of the population and Re. 1-5-1 per house assessed (503). The expenditure during the same year was Rs. 852 from the income, besides Rs. 40, balance of the previous year. There were 937 houses in the town.

¹ See Rec., N.-W. P., III., N. S., 7.

SAUJ, an old village in parganah Karhal of the Mainpuri district, is distant 24 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 418 souls. There are the remains of an old fort here, and the village was, in the early days of British rule, the chief town of an old parganah. The parganah was dismembered in 1840, and 25 villages were transferred to Mainpuri and 17 to Karhal.

SHIKOHABAD, a town in the parganah and tahsíl of the same name, in the west of the Mainpuri district, is situated on the Agra road, nearly two miles from the Shikohabad station of the East Indian railway and 34 miles from Mainpuri, in north lat. $27^{\circ}6'-5''$ and east long. $78^{\circ}38'-10''$. The population, in 1853, numbered 11,909 of both sexes, and in 1865 there were 9,469 inhabitants. The site has an area of 187 square acres, giving

Population. 54 souls to the square acre. According to the census of 1872 there were 10,069 inhabitants, of whom 5,366 were Hindús (2,366 females) and 4,703 were Musalmáns (2,316 females). Distributing the population amongst the rural and urban classes, the returns show 89 landholders, 888 cultivators, and 9,092 persons pursuing occupations unconnected with agriculture. The number of enclosures, in 1872, was 1,489, of which 657 were occupied by Musalmáns. The number of houses during the same year was 2,368, of which 368 were built with skilled labour, and of these 60 were occupied by Musalmáns. Of the 2,000 mud huts in the town, 1,050 were owned by Musalmáns. Taking the male adult population, 3,564 (not less than fifteen years of age), we find the following occupations pursued by more than forty males:—barbers, 75; beggars, 90; confectioners, 59; cultivators, 425; goldsmiths, 41; greengrocers, 63; labourers, 413; landowners, 55; money-lenders, 46; potters, 49; purohits (family-priests), 67; servants, 837; shop-keepers, 448; singers and musicians, 190; washermen, 41; water-carriers, 81, and weavers, 268. Although the Muhammadans and Hindús are pretty evenly divided, the town is essentially a Muhammadan one. The Hindús comprise Brahmans (623), Káyaths (230), Rajpúts (35), Baniyas (936), other traders (373), artisans, Sonárs, &c., (444), Ahírs (642), Káchhis (426), Koris, Garariyas, &c., (463), Kahárs (151), Náís, (159), Dhobís, Darzís, Chamárs, Bhangís, Khatíks, &c. (848).

Shikohabad is connected by a metalled road with the railway-station of that name on the East Indian line, and good roads diverge from it to Mustafabad, Jastrána, Mainpuri, Sarsaganj, Agra, and Batesar by the Narangi Báh or Behar ghát on the Jumna. The town lies to the east and south of the metalled road to Mainpuri, but the principal bazar lines the road itself, and there are no less than nine saráis for travellers scattered in various places throughout the site. The old town is a large straggling place divided into quarters by crooked lanes and ill-shaped roads. Its principal

bazar is irregular in shape, and beyond it is a new market site planted with trees. Beyond this, again, is the mound on which formerly stood the fort, but which is now covered with houses of the better sort, and an old deserted sarái, with a good banyan tree near it, exists close to the old bazar. Altogether the old quarter contains many ruined houses, and it is only in the new quarter and new bazar along the Mainpuri road that good houses and shops are always seen. The water of the wells in the new quarter is sweet and good, but in the old town it is often brackish and undrinkable. The want of good drainage is the great defect in Shikohabad as a site for a town, for except the fort mound there is no rising ground, and the whole neighbourhood, too, is particularly level. To remedy this, Sultán Ali Khán caused a tank to be excavated a little distance to the north of the site which is still capable of receiving the drainage on that side, while the surplus water from the south might be led into the Sarsa nadi, which flows close to the town on the southern side. For a mile or two around the town there are numerous hamlets and buildings connected with it, and if these were included the site is a large one, and, next to Mainpuri itself, the most important centre of population in the district.

There are fourteen muhallas or wards in the town. The Musalmáns reside principally in the northern and eastern muhallas and the Hindús in the southern and western, but there are also points where the population is mixed, and there is one muhalla where it is entirely mixed. Muhallas Katra Muhammad Mah with a population of 581 souls, Katra Mirán with 1,585, and Ruknpur with 3,440 (2,545 Musalmáns) lie to the north of the Agra high road. Going from west to east, between the Agra high road and the bazar, are muhallas Khattrián with 325 inhabitants, Misrána with 332, Garhiya with 293, and Paráo with 580. To the south of the great bazar comes Katra Mir Khalil with 292 inhabitants, Cháh Rahat with 484, and Kázi Tola with 370. The western bazar has 181 inhabitants and the eastern bazar has 239. Taking up each muhalla in order, we have first Ruknpur with 1,506 Shaikhs, 869 Patháns, and 170 other Musalmáns, while the Hindús number only 895, consisting principally of Baniyas, Káchhis, Ahírs, Chamárs, and weavers. There are numerous saráis in this ward, but the houses are, as a rule, poor and many are in a ruinous condition. In Katra Mirán, founded by Sultán Ali Khán of the Naushahr family noticed before, there are 826 Musalmán inhabitants, of whom 194 claim rank as Sayyids. A tank excavated by Sultán Ali and his *dargáh* are close to this muhalla. Katra Muhammad Mah, founded by a Sayyid follower of Dára Shikoh, contains Ahírs, Chamárs, and 163 Musalmáns. The *paráo* or encamping-ground derives its name from the number of Mewátis who once resorted there, and two-thirds are still held by Musalmáns. Kázi Tola was founded by Kázi Asad Ali of the family of Kázi Shaikh

¹ From a note by Mr. Dennistoun.

Muhammed Jálíl, who obtained that office in Aurangzeb's reign: it is chiefly occupied by Shaikhs (156), Brahmans, and Káehhis. One-fourth of Garhiya is occupied by Sayyids and the remainder by Hindús. Cháh Rahat and Misrána have but few Musalmán inhabitants and are occupied by Baniyas and Brahmans, many of whom are traders and pandits. Khattrián, as the name denotes, is held by Khattri traders (154) and forms the richest ward of the town; the houses here are usually brick-built with a good deal of stone ornamentation, and serve as the private residence of the traders who have shops in the great bazar along the Mainpuri road. In Phúlápura there are no Musalmáns, and the Hindu inhabitants comprise Baniyas, Brahmans, and Káyaths. Muhalla Khera forms the oldest part of the town and is detached somewhat from the modern site. It is marked by an old fort, once the residence of Sayyid Sultán Ali Khán, subsequently used as a tahsili, but now unoccupied. Katra Mír Khakíl is named after a Sayyid landholder who fell in some local disturbance, and hence his tomb is visited on holidays as that of a *shahíd*. There are few Musalmáns in this muhalla, or in the eastern or western bazars.

Amongst the notables connected with Shikohabad mention may be made of

Notable persons. Nawáb Mahtáb Khán, a man who rose from the rank of a common soldier to high distinction. Muhammad Ramzán Khán and Muhammad Táj Khán of his family were pensioners of the British Government on the acquisition of Mainpuri, and a large garden planted by Mahtáb Khán still exists in Budhrai. The Kánúngoi family of Kánji Mal, hereditary kánungo of parganah Rápri, are of note in the town and still possess great influence there. Babu Mukund Misr, a Kanauiya Brahman, built a temple on the borders of the Cháh Rahat and Kázi Tola Muhallas about the middle of the seventeenth century, and a religious festival takes place at his tomb on the second of Chait. They say that he was buried alive in the grave he dug for himself in the small garden where his tomb now exists. Amongst the Agarwála Baniyas, Súraj Sahái was a notable person, and amongst the Khattris, Díwán Rámjí and Díwán Khushal Rái came here from Dehli and attained to distinction under the Musalmán governors. Some of the Káyaths were díwáns under the Marhattas and possess a few villages as landholders or are employed under Government. The descendants of Shaikh Muhammad Jálíl, Kázi, still reside in the town; at the British occupation, Asad Ali held the office of Kázi and a village revenue-free attached to it. At Brindaban or Bajhiya there is a temple to Mahádeo, a *chhatrí* and a *bisránt*, under the care of a Bairági colony from very ancient times. The place was formerly covered with jungle and was the abode of an ascetic, near whose residence some Raja built the temple. The Bairágis then occupied the place, and, of their number, one named Mangla built the *bisránt* on the Aganga. The name of this stream is explained in this wise:—Mangla was a great saint

and worker of miracles, and at the time of the great bathing fair of Kárttik was unable or unwilling to go to the sacred stream of the Ganges to perform his ablutions there. His *chela* or disciple was greatly affected at this and remonstrated with Mangla, who merely said '*ao ganga*' ('come Ganges'), when a stream at once burst out beneath his feet and has ever since borne the name of Aoganga or Aganga. The banks of this stream are a favourite place for burning the dead. Local legends have it that though a small drainage line which dries up in the cold weather, it really sinks into the ground and joins the Ganges near Kanauj. One hundred bighas of land in village Chitauli are held rent-free in support of the shrine. There are numerous tombs of former heads of the Bairági community, and on Hindu holidays, especially the Dasahra, considerable numbers assemble to offer their devotions before the shrine of Mangla.

To the west of the town, about half a mile, there is the *takiya* of Billichor, so called from a fakir whose cat was killed here by a Mewáti robber from Khairagarh, who suffered for his impiety. To the north-west is the site of a mud fort

built by one Sayyid Ali Asghar, and to the west,
 Temples and buildings. near Muhalla Muhammad Mah, is the *idgah*. To

the south of the town and about a mile distant is the garden of a pious Máli named Toriya, where a fair takes place and an image of Mahádeo is placed on a temporary platform and worshipped. A temple dedicated to Panch-mukhi Mahádeo exists to the north, near the bastion of the old fort, which contains the tomb of Kadar Ali Shabál and has recently been repaired by a Mahájan. Other temples are that to Rádha Ballabh in the Cháh Rahat quarter; to Murli Manohar on the south; to Baldeoji in the great bazar, and to Ráma in the mandi. There are also two *sangats* of Nának Panthi fakírs whose cemetery lies to the south of the town. Thákur Bhagwant Singh of Labhaua possessed great influence in the town during the last century, and close to Kázi Tola is a fine garden and building erected by him.¹ The principal mosques are those near the fort, in Lála's sarái, that of Allah bandah, and the white mosque. To the south of the town, near the old cantonments, is the shrine of Jasan deota, at which offerings of *chapátis* and *khír* are made when cattle bring forth their young. The new tahsili is a fine masonry building to the west of the town, on the Mainpuri road, and close to it is the police-station and post-office. The railway-station has a telegraph-office. The tahsili school is a good building situated in Katra Mírán, near the pukka tank, and is well attended.

¹The Kiráns of Labhaua are well known in Mainpuri and the Etá districts. The lands attached to the Kirán estate are now small and insufficient to keep it in repair. It was built about 1750 and is a fine masonry building, surrounded from Agra, and comprises a house of two stories of brick and red sandstone built in the style of the surrounding large courtyards, with canopied pillars at the corners of the roof. The inner courts are now grass grown and the whole building is in a bad state of repair.

As already noticed, the town is well off for communications. The Agra road was opened in 1843 and the railway in 1860, and

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a metalled and bridged road connects the town with the railway-station. A bazar is held every Tuesday and Friday in Sriganj, on the site of the old tahsil. Other markets are held in the old town and in Katra Mirán and the new bazar on the Mainpuri road. The town is celebrated for its *bálusdhi* and *jagrát* sweetmeats and for its manufacture of country cloth. It was formerly a great emporium for cotton, but the trade has declined of late years. Act XX. of 1856 (the Chaukidári Act) is in force and in 1874 supported a village police numbering 19 men of all grades at an annual cost of Rs. 960. The cost is defrayed from a house-tax which in 1873-74 yielded a revenue of Rs. 1,629, or Re. 0-2-6 per head of the population and Re. 1-1-0 per house assessed (1,515). The expenditure during the same year was Rs. 1,638 from the income, besides Rs. 85, balance of the previous year. There were 2,383 houses in the town.

The site now occupied by the town is said to have been first colonised by

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a Musalmán emigrant from Rápri named Muhammad, who gave it the name Muhammadabad. This was changed to Shikohabad, in honour of Dára Shikoh, when Badr-us-sálam was governor, traces of whose residence, garden, wells, and tanks still remain. Under the Marhattas, Múra Pandit was governor and built the fort to the north of the town site. One of the five towers, in which there is the *dargáh* of Kadir Ali Shahíd, still remains. To the west of the town, tho Marhatta amil is still remembered in the name (Múraganj) of a bazar and sarái built by him. It was here that the transit duties were collected on goods crossing the Jumna and the "*sáyar chabútra*," or excise post was established until abolished by the British. Shikohabad successively fell under the Marhattas, Jats, Rohillas, Marhattas again, Himmat Gosháin, and the Oudh Nawáb. Almás Ali Khán was governor on the part of the Nawáb up to the British occupation, and under him Sewa Rám was amil and Pahára Mal was díwán. The British obtained possession in 1801 and established a cantonment here to the south-west of the town, near the Sarsa, where the graves of Europeans are still to be seen. It was here that a Marhatta force under Fleury, in 1802, surprised the British detachment, after which the cantonments were removed to Mainpuri.

SHIKOHABAD, a parganah and tahsil of the Mainpuri district, is bounded on the north by parganahs Ghiror and Mustafabad; on the east by parganah Barnáhal; on the south by the Jumna, which separates it from parganah Báh Panáhat of the Agra district, and on the west by parganah Fírozabad of the Agra district. The total area, according to the measurement papers of 1869-70, amounted to 187,588 acres, of which 128,172 acres were cultivated (81,757 acres irrigated), 8,845 acres were culturable (2,629 acres under groves), 1,288

acres were held free of revenue, and 49,283 acres were barren and incapable of cultivation.

The most important streams are the Sarsa, Sengar, and Aganga, with the Jumna itself on the southern boundary. All of these streams have a course to the south-east, parallel to each other. The Sengar passes through the north-east corner of the parganah, crossing the Agra and Mainpuri branch of the Grand Trunk road at the large village of Araon. The Sarsa flows through the centre of the parganah close to the towns of Shikohabad and Sarsaganj, and the Aganga, which takes its rise near to Shikohabad, flows between the Sarsa and the Sengar. The Sarsa is perennial and affords a strip of fertile *tardī* which produces excellent *rabi* crops and requires little irrigation. This *tardī* deteriorates, however, as it approaches more closely the Jumna ravines towards the Etāwa border. The water which remains in the bed of the river in the cold season is too scanty and too far below the level of the uplands to be of use to them for irrigation, and for these reasons its influence is almost entirely confined to the alluvial and low-lying lands along its banks. The Sengar is of less importance still as a source of irrigation: its *tardī* is poorer and less productive, its bed is deeper and its banks are higher and more sandy, and it seldom spreads out over the neighbouring country, as is sometimes the case in Mustafabad. The Aganga dries up immediately after the rains and its bed is generally cultivated during the *rabi* season. It is, therefore, valueless as a source of irrigation, but affords a strip of good alluvial soil which produces cane, rice, wheat, and barley. The character of the Jumna *tardī* will be noticed hereafter.

In 1840, Mr. Edmonstone¹ divided the parganah into three classes, denominated the northern and central division and the Jumna tract. Mr. McConaghey, at the recent settlement, accepted the Jumna division of his predecessor, but divided the remainder of the area into four separate belts of country, making five distinct tracts in all, for which separate rent-rates were assumed. His first tract comprised the nineteen villages lying along either side of the Sengar to the north-east of the parganah, owned and cultivated chiefly by Ahīrs. Loam and *usar* are found to the north of this tract, and a high ridge of sand runs through the centre, along the left bank of the stream. Canal-irrigation is confined to the villages lying to the north of the Sengar, but the well capabilities are good and water is seldom more than twenty feet from the surface. The second tract, known as the northern pure loam and *usar* tract, comprises forty-nine villages, having a total area of 37,074 acres (21,165 acres cultivated) lying along the Mustafabad boundary. It resembles that parganah in every respect, except that the noxious weed *baisurdī* is seldom found and the water in wells is seldom bitter to the

¹ II., Set. Rep., 141.

taste. The sub-soil is firm and stable; water is found at from fifteen to thirty feet from the surface; the supply is usually plentiful; kuchcha wells can easily be dug and last for several years, and the natural reservoirs frequently contain water sufficient to irrigate the *rabi* crops far on into the cold-weather. The whole area, therefore, is either irrigated or capable of irrigation from existing sources. The third or central tract, called by Mr. McConaghey "the best *pira* tract," extends from the town of Shikohabad on the north-west to the large village of Ukhrend on the south-east, and comprises the fertile and populous villages lying along the banks of the Sarsa. The soil is the finest light loam or *pira*, more friable and more easily worked than *dūmat* or pure loam, and capable of yielding all kinds of crops in perfection. There is no *usar*, and nearly the whole of the area is cultivated. Water is found at from 25 to 45 feet from the surface; the spring-level is always reached, the supply is good and kuchcha wells can easily be excavated. The cultivating class, too, is industrious and skilful, and altogether the tract possesses every advantage which could be desired without a single drawback. It is superior to the northern loamy tract and resembles, in many respects, parganah Hāthras in Aligarh and parganah Sadabad in Muttra. The fourth tract comprises the belt of country to the south and west lying between the Sarsa and the villages bordering on or intersected by the ravines of the Jumna. A few villages are included in this tract which lie to the north of Sarsa, but the great bulk lies to the south of the river and corresponds with the central or second division described by Mr. Edmonstone, who writes, thus of this tract:—"The strong contrast in the character of the soil, nature and quantity of produce, and facilities of irrigation, so soon as the nadi is crossed, is remarkable: the first becomes gradually light, sandy, and unproductive; the second deteriorates visibly, as well in quality and quantity as in description; and the last is found to be obtained comparatively with difficulty, and is, as a necessary consequence, much more confined. The water, which in the northern division is about 20 or 25 feet from the surface, is found in the line of country under consideration to range from 35 to 50 feet; and in place of the universal facility of constructing kuchcha wells there are comparatively few villages in the *hārs* or outer lands, in which they can be sunk at all, or if sunk, will remain serviceable for any period exceeding one year. In this division nearly all trace of the *Kirārs* as a proprietary body is lost, and the majority of the estates are held either by *Kāyaths*, *Thākurs*, or *Ahirs*; there are a few belonging to the first mentioned class and the results of their skill, perseverance, and good management are the more remarkable when the condition and appearance of the villages which they hold are viewed in juxtaposition and compared with those conterminous and held by other proprietors. The agricultural class is composed chiefly of *Ahirs* and *Lodhas*; the former indolent,

unskilful, and predatory in their habits, and the latter, second only as cultivators to Káchhis." The above remarks are true of this tract to the present day. Little or no *usar* is met with and almost the entire area is capable of cultivation. The prevailing soil is a light *ptira*, an admixture of loam and sand, and occasionally sand is met with, especially towards the Mustafabad border and in the villages adjoining the ravines of the Jumna. Though the *jhils* are few in number and small in area, they afford some patches of *taráí* land available for rice and sugar-cane. The *kharíf* exceeds the *rabi*, and owing to the want of water, wheat, in the *rabi*, gives place to *bejhar* and barley.

We next come to the Jumna tract, which comprises all the villages situated within or which are intersected by the ravines of the Jumna, and known both here and in Etáwa as the *karkha*. The ravines¹ are here so deep and intricate and the site of most of the villages has been so curiously selected that one may approach to within five hundred yards of them and distinctly discern everything that is going on in their vicinity, but will not, without the assistance of some one well acquainted with the cattle-walks and foot-paths in use, be able to reach them. The arable land naturally divides into the tract to the north beyond the influence of the ravines known as the *uparhár*, and that to the south along the bank of the river known as the *kachár*. In the first tract, water is seldom found nearer than from 60 to 100 feet from the surface, and irrigation is therefore scanty, but in many instances the soil is naturally excellent and produces good *rabi* and *kharíf* crops. Whenever slight depressions exist in which the rain-water is retained and sinks gradually into the ground, the soil yields crops equal to those grown in irrigated outlying lands elsewhere. Such is especially the case in Patna, Mai and Hariya. Wherever the fields border on the ravines, as well as those having a light and sandy soil and an undulating surface, the crops are poor and of little value. The *kachár* tract is not to be found in all the villages of the *karkha*, but where it exists, it is remarkably fertile and rich. It is situated along the foot of the high bluffs overlooking the river and is usually subject to inundation. Where it is beyond the reach of the annual floods, it appears to deteriorate. Wheat and barley are usually grown to the exclusion of all other crops. Similar to the *taráí* of the Ganges in character and productive power, the *kachár* of the Jumna is superior in one respect, because it is less subject to loss by diluvion. As soon as the water has receded and the proper season has arrived, the surface is ploughed once, the seed is sown, and without any further labour, a crop equal in quality, quantity and value to the best produced elsewhere is the result. Water is found at a depth seldom exceeding 25 feet from the surface, and where a firm substratum occurs kuchcha wells are practicable. In addition to the *kachár* along the river-bank there is the

¹From Mr. Edmonstone's description corrected by Mr. McConaghey.

splendid alluvial belt known as the *bhagna*. It seldom requires any irrigation and yields double crops every year, apparently without exhaustion. Wells are occasionally dug to water wheat and vegetables, and in such cases the crops are most excellent. During the year of survey, *khari* crops occupied two-thirds of the cultivated area, and in years of plentiful and seasonable rain the produce is abundant and early arrives at maturity. *Bajra* prevails in the *khari* and barley and *bejhar* in the *rabi*, and there is little sugar-cane (14 acres), vegetables or tobacco. The proprietary body is composed solely of Ahirs who first took up their abode in Samuhán and thence spread over the surrounding country. The pargana is thoroughly opened by good roads connected with the towns of Sarsaganj and Shikohabad, whilst the metalled road from Mainpuri to Agra traverses the northern portion and is joined at Shikohabad by another metalled road connecting Eta with the railway-station. The Etáwa road branches off at the same place towards Sarsaganj and Jaswantnagar and is partially metalled. Raised roads connect Shikohabad with Batesar and Mustafabad and Sarsaganj with Mainpuri, Karhal, the Grand Trunk road at Araon, and the Batesar road at Abubakrpur. The railway-stations at Bhadán and Shikohabad are both connected by excellent roads with the Etáwa main road.

The following statement compares the areas of the past and present settlements:—

	Total area.	Revenue-free.	Barren.	Culturable waste.	Lately thrown out of cultivation.	Gardens and groves.	Irrigated.	Dry.	Total.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Past settlement,	188,767	2,692	55,513	4,050	8,208	1,225	87,674	29,405	117,079
Present ditto, ...	97,588	1,238	49,283	5,074	1,142	2,629	81,757	46,415	128,172

Two villages, Kalyánpur and Bhartar, are held free of revenue by the Bhadauriya Raja, and all other revenue-free land has been resumed. The culturable waste that still remains untitled barely deserves the name and comprises the very poorest description of soils. Taking the figures as they stand, cultivation has increased by 9·48 per cent. since 1840; but, in fact, the increase has been much more, for there can be little doubt but that the cultivated area at settlement was much exaggerated in the returns. In 1845-46, Mr. Unwin gave the cultivated area of the 137 villages revised by him at 60,829 acres, against 65,537 acres recorded at Mr. Edmonstone's settlement, showing a falling off of 7·74 per cent. in the cultivation, and it would be safe to take a

general average loss of six per cent., which added to the ascertained increase over the returns of 1840 would give a general increase over the returns of 1845-46 of about 15 per cent. Irrigation would appear to have fallen off by 5,917 acres, giving a percentage to cultivation of 63·8 against 74·8 at last settlement. On this point Mr. McConaghey writes:—"This decrease is, I am convinced, seeming, not real. The parganah is now more prosperous than it was at the time of the former survey; the agricultural population has increased, not diminished; prices are higher; the means of irrigation have not deteriorated, and the incentives to use them are more powerful than ever. The present irrigation has been most thoroughly checked both during measurements and afterwards by me whilst inspecting the villages for assessment. I can therefore come to no conclusion other than that the then irrigated area was exaggerated by the survey and settlement staff." A similar state of things has been found to exist in the Etāwa parganahs assessed by Mr. Gubbins, and doubtless Mr. McConaghey is right in assuming "that the ratio of the irrigated to the cultivated area has at least not decreased during the settlement which has now expired."

The classification of soils adopted for assessment purposes for the first four tracts of country already described was identical in principle. The home-lands or *gauhān* was divided into three classes, according to the character of the soil, irrigation capabilities, and cultivators. The *manjha* lands were generally divided into two classes, based on similar distinctions, and the *barha* or outlying lands into three classes, further distinguished as wet and dry. A special classification of the soils of the *karkha* tract along the Jumna was then made on the natural basis of *uparhār*, ravines, and *kachār*. The first was divided into four classes, *manjha* and the first, second, and third *hārs*. Here the term *manjha* is applied to the best lands wherever they occur, on which the greater part of the manure is spent, and where nearly all the irrigation is concentrated. The first *hār* contains fair soil, but inferior to the *manjha*, and with little manure and less irrigation. The second *hār* comprises dry and level *bhār* or light sandy loam. The third *hār* is either undulating sandy soil or denuded kunkury soil bordering on or sloping down to the ravines. The ravines contain little cultivation, and this only of the poorest description, in the fields on the top of the ravines called *danda*, in those in the beds of the rain nálas known as *jhori*. The former produces an inferior *kharīf* crop, and the latter yields a little gram and barley in the cold season. Both are equally poor and of comparatively little value. The *kachār* has been divided into three classes:—(1) the *tir* comprising a narrow strip of soil along the edge of the river sloping down to it and enriched annually by a thick and cakey deposit of mud called *pana*. It grows good wheat without irrigation, but its area is small and liable to loss by the eroding action of the river; (2) the *kachār* proper, which has been divided into four classes according

to the character of the soil and the crops produced, and (3) the *bhagna* or old bed of the Jumna. The following table gives the soils and average soil-rates per acre of the first four tracts :—

Soils of the upland tracts.

Soils.	I.—Sengar tract.			II.—North dumat tract.			III.—Central pira tract.			IV.—South-western tract.		
	Area.	Rate per acre.	Value.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Value.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Value.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Value.
	Acres.	R. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	R. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	R. a. p.	Rs.	Acres.	R. a. p.	Rs.
<i>Gauhar</i> 1st ..	507	10 8 7	5,346	1,261	10 8 7	13,268	504	12 4 8	6,189	322	10 1 6	8,207
Ditto 2nd ..	466	8 12 6	4,000	916	8 12 6	8,045	1,093	10 8 7	10,572	1,488	8 12 8	13,066
Ditto 3rd ..	105	7 7 5	782	435	7 7 5	3,217	1,275	8 12 6	11,185	1,279	7 14 5	10,107
Ditto 4th ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,648	7 0 5	11,576
<i>Manjha</i> 1st ..	1,203	7 0 5	8,413	999	7 14 5	7,898	1,105	7 14 5	8,785	2,202	7 0 5	15,888
Ditto 2nd ..	293	5 4 8	1,542	2,210	7 0 5	16,516	2,013	7 0 5	11,140	4,069	6 2 4	25,015
Ditto 3rd ..	...	...	...	37	5 4 3	195	1,690	6 2 4	10,395	3,692	5 4 3	19,443
<i>Wet barha dumat</i> 1st ..	222	5 4 3	1,170	3,370	5 4 3	17,757	2,806	5 4 3	14,775	5,122	4 6 3	22,402
Ditto 2nd ..	800	4 0 8	3,515	5,843	4 6 3	23,400	5,478	4 9 9	25,253	4,578	3 15 8	18,090
Ditto 3rd ..	...	...	...	600	3 8 2	2,108	1,315	3 11 9	4,083	6,718	3 8 2	23,502
Ditto <i>dhur</i> 1st ..	1,832	3 15 3	7,238	17	3 8 2	63	1,402	8 8 2	4,928	0,138	3 8 2	32,090
Ditto 2nd ..	878	3 8 2	1,326	1,776	3 8 2	6,332	403	2 10 2	1,061	8,601	2 10 2	22,392
<i>Dry dumat</i> 1st ..	413	3 8 2	1,446	103	2 10 2	273	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 2nd ..	423	2 10 2	1,112	168	2 3 1	340	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 3rd ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,542	2 3 1	8,384
Ditto <i>dhur</i> 1st ..	497	2 10 2	1,306	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto 2nd ..	853	2 3 1	781	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ditto <i>puhi</i> 1st ..	304	1 12 1	538	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,899	1 12 1	3,336
Ditto 2nd ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,870	1 5 1	2,474
<i>Home tarai</i> ..	25	7 0 5	172	83	7 0 5	680	...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>Tar</i> 1st ..	168	4 6 8	885	1,144	4 6 3	5,022	630	5 4 3	3,396	408	5 4 3	2,127
Ditto 2nd ..	465	3 8 2	1,634	1,710	3 8 2	6,006	748	4 6 8	3,282	635	4 6 8	2,348
Ditto 3rd ..	132	2 10 2	348	99	2 10 2	263	802	3 8 2	2,114	808	3 8 2	3,184
Ditto 4th ..	...	...	...	882	2 3 1	1,037	160	2 3 1	351	224	2 10 2	501
<i>Malydr</i> ..	144	2 3 1	318	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ..	8,708	4 12 8	41,702	21,153	5 4 11	1,12,296	21,162	5 11 9	1,21,320	56,709	4 3 0	2,39,491

Soils of the Jumna ravines.

Soil.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Value.	Soil.	Area.	Rate per acre.	Value.
	Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.		Acres.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.
<i>Manjha</i> , ...	4,347	5 4 3	22,802	<i>Kachar extra</i> , ...	78	7 14 5	607
<i>Hār</i> 1st, ...	3,622	3 8 2	12,722	Ditto 1st, ...	719	5 4 3	3,789
<i>Do.</i> 2nd, ...	3,700	2 10 2	9,746	Ditto 2nd, ...	1,047	3 8 2	3,680
<i>Do.</i> 3rd, ...	2,180	1 1 7	2,392	Ditto 3rd, ...	572	2 3 1	1,256
<i>Jhori danda</i> , ...	2,658	1 1 7	2,918	<i>Tār</i> 1st, ...	105	5 4 3	555
<i>Bhagna</i> 1st, ...	321	8 2 0	6,656	<i>Do.</i> 2nd, ...	130	3 8 2	456
Ditto 2nd, ...	554	5 4 3	2,913	Total, ...	20,593	3 7 0	70,592

There has been a decrease of 92 acres in the cultivated area since survey. The total assumed rental value of the entire cultivated area amounts to Rs. 5,85,405, giving an all-round rate on cultivation of Rs. 4-9-0 per acre.

We next come to the crops grown in each tract which are shown in the following table with the total area under each crop, over the entire parganah, and the percentage of that area to the total cultivated area :—

Crop statistics.

Crops.	Area in acres occupied by			Crop in each tract.		Entire parganah.	
	Sengar.	North dumat.	Ptra.	South-western.	Jumna ravines.	Area in acres.	Percentage to total area.
<i>Kharif.</i>							
Sugar-cane,	3'0	495	306	468	14	1,591	1'24
Cotton,	851	3,189	3,567	7,620	2,169	16,789	13'19
Joár,	2,133	6,156	6,192	11,038	1,719	27,338	21'23
Bájra,	1,180	769	1,269	14,071	9,084	26,373	20'56
Other crops,	489	1,672	725	1,904	681	5,471	4'17
Total,	4,966	12,281	12,059	34,400	13,657	77,462	60'39
<i>Rabi.</i>							
Bejhar,	862	2,546	3,319	10,792	4,055	21,574	16'82
Wheat,	1,771	4,430	4,240	7,053	1,081	18,575	14'49
Barley,	836	1,131	901	2,529	932	6,329	4'93
Gram,	81	183	259	1,076	489	2,088	1'63
Gojáí,	130	379	253	596	93	1,451	1'14
Other crops,	62	203	121	163	226	775	'60
Total,	3,742	8,872	9,103	22,209	6,875	50,802	39'61
GRAND TOTAL,	8,708	21,153	21,162	56,708	20,532	128,264	100'00

On these crop statistics Mr. McConaghey has the following note :—"Cane is not extensively cultivated anywhere in the parganah, and as one proceeds southwards it gradually becomes scarcer and scarcer until it entirely disappears in the ravine villages. It is only in the portion north of the Sengar under canal irrigation that it forms an item of any importance. As in Mustafabad, cotton occupies a great proportion of the area under autumn crops, and even in the Jumna tract it is largely grown, proving that a fair percentage at least of the soil there must be naturally good. Shikohabad and Mustafabad were particularly celebrated at last settlement for extensive cultivation of this staple, and they still retain their pre-eminence in this respect. Rice being produced only in *tardí* land, it is not strange to find its almost total absence in all villages except those forming the *dumat* and *tarái* tracts. *Joár* and *bájra* over the whole parganah each occupy 21 per cent. of the total cultivated area, but it is instructive to observe the proportions which they bear to each other in the

different tracts. In the *dumat* and best '*ptrā*' circles *joār* rises to 29 per cent. and *bājra* sinks to 4 and 6 per cent. ; in the Sengar tract *joār* stands at 24½ and *bājra* at 13½ per cent. ; whilst in the villages south of the Sarsa, and particularly in those bordering on the ravines, *bājra* becomes by far the most important of the kharif crops, whilst the area under *joār* decreases in inverse ratio. An exactly similar change is observable in the principal rabi products, e.g., wheat and *gojādi* giving place to *bejhar* and barley in the southern half of the parganah. The area under double crops is 5,547 acres, or 4·32 per cent. of the whole area."

During the first three settlements, a large number of villages now comprised in the parganah were included in taluka Libhaua, which was itself made up of villages scattered over parganahs Shikohabad, Mustafabad, and Sakit, and was assessed at a lump sum with the Kirār Thākūr, Bhagwant Singh. In 1815 he fell into arrears and his rights were sold and were bought in by Government, who bestowed the proprietary right on the village mukaddams or head-men on condition that they paid the proportional share of the balance then due. The settlement then made was continued with slight variations up to the settlement under Regulation IX. of 1833 by Mr. Edmonstone. Mr. Gubbins reduced the revenue of the 34 villages of Dehli-Jākhān, then in the Etāwa district, from Rs. 31,934 to Rs. 31,501, and Mr. Edmonstone slightly lowered the demand on the 255 villages assessed by him from Rs. 2,50,851 to Rs. 2,43,845, giving a total revenue of Rs. 2,75,346 for the parganah as now constituted. The revenue was revised and lowered by Mr. Unwin in 1845-46, and in 1864 Mr. Chase granted a further reduction of Rs. 620 on four villages.

Mr. Edmonstone made the following remarks on the state of the parganah, in 1840 :—"My revision of settlement in this parganah has resulted in a small reduction, which the irregularity and difficulty experienced in the collection of the revenue, and the balances which had accrued, showed to be advisable, if not absolutely indispensable to its future prosperity and welfare. I must add that the accounts generally current regarding the inordinate assessment, general poverty of land and resources, and extensive deterioration in parganah Shikohabad, had led me to anticipate the necessity of a much more considerable sacrifice than that which has been ultimately made ; but I satisfied myself by careful inquiry, personal examination of the soil, and attentive consideration of the past history of the parganah as exhibited in the records of the collectorship and tahsildāri, that the accounts alluded to were greatly exaggerated, and not a moiety of the distress and indigence which had been represented to me existed, except in the imagination of my informants. It is gratifying to me to be able to state that the engagements for parganah Shikohabad, 251 in

Mr. Edmonstone's opinions in 1840.

number, were all executed, attested, and signed in the course of three days, and that not in a single instance were any objections offered to my proposed assessment: such farming leases as have been made (and they are very few) have been occasioned by designed neglect and deterioration of property, with a view of forcing a reduction of assessment, and in no case have they resulted from the recusancy of the proprietors. The settlement has, I believe, given satisfaction, and, as far as I can judge, there is no impediment to the future prosperity of the parganah, and the easy and punctual collection of the revenue which I have assessed." Again, in speaking of the Jumma tract, he writes:—"The tenures are nearly pure pattidári, land and responsibilities being minutely sub-divided among the members of the fraternity, which is, in all cases, wonderfully numerous. This fact, the absence of any record showing the rights and liabilities of the majority of the proprietors, unanimity of the whole clan (if I may so call the proprietary body), unwillingness generally of speculators and merchants to venture their capital in the purchase of any of the villages so circumstanced, have hitherto occasioned very great difficulty in the realization of revenue. The information communicated to me by officers long employed in the division, and by the people, had led me to expect a very unfavourable state of things, great deterioration, universal indigence, and inordinate assessment among the number, but the information so retailed could not have been the result of careful inquiry or personal knowledge, and was, I am satisfied, erroneous. The opinion which I so confidently express is founded principally on the village accounts, which have been given in at my requisition, and which, notwithstanding the nature of the tenure and the falsification to which they are, with few exceptions, subjected before presentation to the authorities, clearly indicate that the proprietors were in a situation to discharge the demands of Government without that reprehensible irregularity and reluctance which has hitherto distinguished their payments. With regard to the other points above alluded to, there is no doubt that the deficiency of assets, generally during the drought, was excessive,—so great, indeed, as to justify, in many instances, the remission of three-fourths of the jumma: but the season of 1245 was succeeded by one unprecedentedly favourable to the production of the autumn crops; and, comparatively speaking, there were few estates which had not materially recovered their condition previous to my encampment in the parganah, or in which unequivocal symptoms of the past distress were manifestly apparent. The heaviness of the assessment and the poverty of the proprietors, which were so positively asserted, appeared, on careful inquiry, examination and personal intercourse with the people themselves, to be a delusion into which the ignorance and credulity of the parganah officers betrayed them: in very few of these estates have balances of revenue accrued; in none, if those possessing a large quantity of 'bangan' land be excepted, is the average rate of assessment high; and in

very few, indeed, has the pressure of the Government demand been such as to render a recourse to transfer, compulsory or voluntary, indispensable to its realization."

Mr. Gubbins, too, in his report, says that Delhi-Jákhān suffered less than Lakhna or Etáwa; the effects of the famine were not so disastrous, nor were the landholders or cultivators reduced to such distress as elsewhere. Still revision was ordered, and the revenue of 137 estates assessed by Mr. Edmonstone was reduced from Rs. 1,57,720 to Rs. 1,26,638 for 1845-46, rising to Rs. 1,40,427 in 1849-50. In the Delhi-Jákhān villages, the demand was reduced from Rs. 31,501 to Rs. 27,141. These revisions, with Mr. Chase's reduction in 1864, gave a total reduction of Rs. 22,273, and including remissions on account of land taken up for public purposes left the revenue of the last year of the expired settlement at Rs. 2,51,484, or Rs. 23,862 less than that of 1840. On the policy of these reductions Mr. McConaghey writes :—"In the absence of any records setting forth the reasons for such reductions, I cannot take upon myself to give a decided opinion on the necessity of the revision, but comparing individually the current revenue with that fixed on in 1840, and judging both by the present condition of the villages (the only test which I have in my power to apply), I am inclined to think that few of the assessments imposed by Messrs. Edmonstone and Gubbins were inordinate, and that many of the changes on revision were more with reference to temporary deterioration and abnormal circumstances than to permanent inability of the estates to bear the new revenue." From 1850 to the end of the settlement little or no trouble was experienced in the collection of the revenue regularly and punctually, with the exception of the villages held by Ahírs and those held by a few impoverished landholders, notably the Káyáthís of Madanpur. The Ahír communities, in consequence of the great subdivision of property and responsibility, have always been noted for recusancy, and they will continue to retain their character no matter how leniently they are dealt with. The difficulty or facility with which the revenue is collected is, therefore, no test of the severity or leniency of the assessment in such cases.

The present settlement was made by Mr. M. A. McConaghey, and the new revenue was declared in March, 1872. The revenue assessed by Mr. Edmonstone was 65 per cent. of the rental in his first and second divisions and 66 per cent. in the *karkha*, while that of the four villages received from Mustafabad was 65·5 per cent., and of the Delhi-Jákhān villages was 66·6 per cent. This would give a rental assets of Rs. 4,21,703, or omitting the assets of land lately thrown out of cultivation, which seems to have entered into their calculations, we have a rental of Rs. 4,13,061, implying an all-round rate on cultivation of Rs. 3-8-6 per acre against

Mr. McConaghey's rental of Rs. 5,85,405 and all-round rate of Rs. 4-9-0 per acre in 1870. The following statement shows the incidence of the revenue during the last year of the expired settlement and during the first year of the existing settlement :—

	Revenue.	Revenue plus cesses.	Incidence of the revenue on the		
			Total area.	Assessable area.	Cultivated area.
	Rs.	Bs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.	Rs. a. p.
Last year of expired settlement.	2,51,484	2,63,538	1 5 5	1 13 4	1 15 4
First year of new settlement.	2,78,560	3,06,416	1 7 9	2 0 6	2 2 9

The increase in pure revenue has been Rs. 27,076, or 10·77 per cent., and in revenue with cesses has been Rs. 42,878, or 16·27 per cent. Previous to assessment, the recorded rental amounted to Rs. 4,09,305, or corrected for under-rented land, to Rs. 4,40,320, but between March, 1872, and the close of 1874, the recorded rental had risen to Rs. 4,37,310, and the interpreted rental to Rs. 4,72,295.

The annexed statement shows the transfers that have taken place during the currency of the expired settlement. These have amounted to 20 per cent. of the entire area during the first period, and were then chiefly due to compulsory sales for arrears of revenue or sales in execution of the decrees of civil courts. Only ten per cent. changed hands in the second period and about fifteen per cent. in the third period. About 55 per cent. of the cultivated area of the parganah still remains in possession of the old landholders, whilst 45 per cent. has become the property of purchasers or is now held by mortgagors, 46 villages out of a total of 296 have wholly changed hands, two villages which were transferred have been recovered by the original owners, partial alienations have taken place in 160, and in 88 no changes, except by succession, have occurred.

Transfer statement.

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area transferred.	Reverted to original owners.	Area transferred more than once.	Totals of columns 3 and 4.	Area permanently alienated.	Percentage of column 6 to total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.
	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
Private sale, ...	26,320	...	1,110	1,110	25,810	20·12
Public do., ...	24,966	4,259	2,839	7,098	17,868	13·93
Mortgage, ...	20,528	2,668	3,810	6,478	14,050	10·95
Total, ...	72,414	6,927	7,759	14,686	57,728	45·00

Transfer statement—(concluded).

Mode of transfer.	Total cultivated area.	Total price brought.	Average price.	Revenue.	Years' purchase of the revenue.
	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Rs.	
1840 to 1850.					
Private sale, ...	7,082	40,307	5 11 1	15,082	2.67
Public do., ...	14,624	34,016	2 5 2	27,129	1.25
Mortgage, ...	3,730	17,494	4 11 0	6,050	2.89
Total, ...	25,436	91,817	3 9 9	48,261	1.90
1851 to 1857.					
Private sale, ...	7,183	64,530	8 15 9	14,165	4.55
Public do., ...	2,788	12,130	4 5 8	4,950	2.45
Mortgage, ...	3,209	22,710	7 1 2	7,314	3.10
Total, ...	13,180	99,370	7 8 7	26,429	3.76
1858 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	12,655	1,69,638	13 6 6	24,007	7.06
Public do., ...	7,554	71,711	9 7 11	17,012	4.21
Mortgage, ...	13,589	1,18,605	8 11 8	25,373	4.67
Total, ...	33,798	3,59,954	10 10 6	66,392	5.42
1840 to 1869-70.					
Private sale, ...	26,020	2,74,475	10 13 2	53,254	5.15
Public do., ...	24,966	1,17,857	4 11 6	49,091	2.40
Mortgage, ...	20,528	1,58,809	7 11 9	38,737	4.10
Total, ...	72,414	5,51,141	7 9 9	1,41,082	3.91

According to the census of 1872, parganah Shikohabad then contained 583 inhabited sites, of which 349 had less than 200 inhabitants; 173 had between 200 and 500; 48 had between 500 and 1,000; 11 had between 1,000 and 2,000; and one had between 2,000 and 3,000. The only town containing more than 5,000 inhabitants was Shikohabad itself with 10,069. The settlement papers record 296 separate villages (11 uninhabited), including 638 inhabited sites and giving an average area of 634 acres (433 cultivated) to each village and 294 acres (201 cultivated) to each inhabited site.

The total population, in 1872, numbered 143,869 souls (63,436 females), giving 491 to the total square mile and 718 to the square mile of cultivation. Classified according to religion, there were 132,985 Hindús, of whom 58,256

were females, and 10,884 were Musalmáns, amongst whom 5,180 were females. Distributing the Hindu population amongst the four great classes, the census shows 11,123 Brahmans, of whom 4,794 were females; 12,241 Rajpúts, including 5,240 females; 3,884 Baniyas (1,715 females); whilst the great mass of the population is included in "the other castes" of the census returns, which show a total of 105,737 souls, of whom 46,507 are females. The principal Brahman sub-divisions found in this parganah are the Kanauiya (8,764) and Gaur. The chief Rajpút clans are the Chauhán (801), Dhákra (755), Tanwár (631), Bhadauriya (548), Bais (547), Gaur (258), Ráthor, Parihár, Tank, Kachhwáha, Solankhi, Katchiriya, Sikarwár, Jádu-bansi, Chandel, Panwár, Gahlot, Badgújar, and Kirár. The Baniyas belong to the Saraugi (1,381), Agarwál (1,026), Máhur, Awadhiya, Ajudhiyabási, and Bandarwár sub-divisions. The most numerous amongst the other castes are the Lodha (7,254), Kahár (4,585), Káchhi (6,843), Kori (3,284), Mahájan (2,238), Chamár (19,660), Garariya (4,551), Kumhár (2,234), Barhai (3,012), Dhobi (1,987), Teli (2,456), Hujám (2,996), Dhanak (2,512), Ahir (33,257), Khákrob (1,492), and Káyath (1,482). Besides these, the following castes comprising less than one thousand members are found in this parganah:—Bharbhúnja, Darzi, Lohár, Nupera, Sonár, Máli, Bairági, Khatk, Baheliya, Nat, Tamoli, Bári, Banjára, Jogi, Gosháin, Dhuna, Lakhera, Jút, Khatri, Patwa, and Gújar. The Musalmáns are distributed amongst Shaikhs (5,812), Patháns (3,118), Sayyids (672), and Mughals (279).

The following statement compares the statistics relating to the proprietary body at the past and present settlements, and shows the percentage of the villages owned by each caste to the entire number comprised in the parganah:—

Proprietary statistics.

Caste.	Percentage of villages at		Caste.	Percentage of villages at		Caste.	Percentage of villages at	
	Past settle-ment.	Present settle-ment.		Past settle-ment.	Present settle-ment.		Past settle-ment.	Present settle-ment.
Kirár, ...	11.24	11.74	Tomar, ...	0.61	0.30	Mahájan, ...	...	1.13
Bais, ...	5.15	5.13	Janghára, ...	...	0.07	Ját, ...	1.36	1.04
Dhákra, ...	3.55	2.92	Baghel, ...	0.17	0.17	Mathúriya, ...	...	0.61
Tank, ...	1.69	1.91	Brahman, ...	4.97	7.50	Lodha, ...	1.86	0.81
Badgújar, ...	1.68	1.51	Márwári, ...	0.08	2.85	Gosháin, ...	...	0.72
Chauhán, ...	2.05	0.95	Agarwál, ...	1.2	5.05	Káyath, ...	16.3	15.89
Bhadauriya, ...	6.69	0.68	Saraugi, ...	...	0.35	Khatri, ...	1.36	1.94
Gaur, ...	0.68	0.42	Ahír, ...	32.52	28.27	Musalmán, ...	12.84	8.07

Kirárs occupy a great part of the pure *dūmat* and central *pīra* tracts. Ahírs and Káyaths predominate in the south-western tract, and Ahírs alone own nearly all the *karkha* or ravine tract. In the last-mentioned tract their parent village is Samuhán, whence they spread over the broken country along the Jamna. Even now the Samuhán lands do not form a separate property, but are parcelled out amongst the villages of the Ahír tract, and there is hardly one essentially belonging to it in which a portion of Samuhán is not comprised. Altogether Ahírs, Káyaths, Kirárs, Musalmáns, Brahmans, Bais, Thákurs, Agarwála Baniyas, Dhákras, and Múrwáris are the principal proprietors in this parganah. Ahírs, Chauháns, Musalmáns, Dhákras, and Lodhas have been gradually losing ground during the last thirty years, whilst the Kirár and the thrifty trading classes have been as steadily acquiring property and filling their place. 89 villages are held on a zamíndáří tenure, 205 on a pattidáří, and 2 on a bháyachára tenure. 53 villages are owned by resident proprietors, 152 by non-resident, and of the remaining 91 villages 54 are managed by the resident portion of the proprietary body. There are altogether 4,994 recorded proprietors, giving to each an average of 38 acres, of which 26 are cultivated. 129 out of 297 proprietors in zamíndáří estates cultivate seer; 2,645 out of 4,645 proprietors in pattidáří estates, and 34 out of 43 proprietors in bháyachára estates.

The following statement shows the caste and number of the actual cultivators, the area held by each caste, and the proportion it bears to the total cultivated area :—

Caste.	Number.	Area.	Percentage.	Caste.	Number.	Area.	Percentage.	Caste.	Number.	Area.	Percentage.
		Acres.				Acres.				Acres.	
Ahír, ...	7,807	48,265	30·08	Lodha, ..	1,272	8,445	6·58	Musalmán, ...	601	2,625	2·05
Brahman, ..	4,016	14,577	11·87	Káchi, ...	954	5,986	4·67	Ját, ..	143	1,849	1·43
Kirár, ...	1,684	10,705	8·84	Garariya ...	574	3,075	2·40	Kahár, ...	322	1,081	0·85
Rajpút, ...	1,684	9,440	7·36	Malláh, ...	516	3,138	2·45	Barhai, ...	306	1,075	0·84
Chamár, ...	1,050	8,580	6·70	Káyath, ...	480	2,816	2·20	Others, ...	3,030	8,580	6·68

Amongst the occupancy tenants only nine paid rent in kind, and amongst the tenants-at-will only 37; cash rents are, therefore, the rule in this parganah. The next statement shows the distribution of the cultivated area amongst the several class of tenants, the average area held by each class, their rent, and the proportion their total holdings bear to the entire cultivated area :—

Cultivating statistics.

	Number of holders.	Paying rent in kind.	Paying rent in cash.	Cash rental of area in column 4.	Rate per acre deducted from columns 4 and 5.	Average holding.	Percentage which totals of columns 3 and 4 bear to total cultivated area.
1.	2.	3.	4.	5.	6.	7.	8.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs.	Rs. a. p.	Acres.	
(1.) Fear, ...	3,558	21	17,832	44,732	2 8 2	5.016	13.92
(2.) Held by tenants with rights of occupancy.	12,295	54	74,566	2,77,466	3 11 6	5.069	58.22
(3.) Held by tenants-at-will.	5,976	173	32,054	1,13,148	3 8 4	5.394	25.14
(4.) Zamindars' <i>mudfi</i> , ...	2,000	...	3,251	337	0 1 8	1.121	2.54
(5.) Cultivated gardens and fallow at attestation.	...	...	231	386	1 10 8	...	.18
Total, ...	24,729	248	127,924	4,35,069	3 6 6	5.183	100.00
Total (2) + (3), ...	18,271	227	106,620	3,90,614	3 10 8	5.840	83.36

The agricultural population is almost exclusively Hindu, and Ahirs predominate. They are found in greatest numbers in the Sengar villages and in the tract between the Sarsa and the Jumna. In the *karkha* tract they are chiefly of the Phatak clan, whilst further north they belong to different *gots* who have little connection the one with the other.

The occupations of the people are shown in the statistics collected at the census of 1872. From these it appears that of the male adult population (not less than fifteen years of age), 565 are employed in professional avocations, such as Government servants, priests, doctors, and the like; 4,831 in domestic service, as personal servants, water-carriers, barbers, sweepers, washermen, &c.; 2,993 in commerce, in buying, selling, keeping or lending money or goods, or the conveyance of men, animals, or goods; 30,092 in agricultural operations; 5,791 in industrial occupations, arts, and mechanics, and the preparation of all classes of substances, vegetable, mineral, and animal. There were 6,552 persons returned as labourers and 921 as of no specified occupation. Taking the total population, irrespective of age or sex, the same returns give 8,502 as landholders, 74,147 as cultivators, and 61,220 as engaged in occupations unconnected with agriculture. The educational statistics, which are confessedly imperfect, show 1,712 males as able to read and write out of a total male population numbering 80,433 souls. Shikohabad formed a portion of the old parganah of Rāpri and was separated from it in 1824, under the name of "*kismat awval*,"

or first division, but gradually assumed the name of Shikohabad from its principal town. The parganah as at present constituted contains 296 recorded villages, including four villages received from Mustafabad and thirty-four villages received from Dehli-Jákhán since 1840.

SULTÁNGANJ, a village in parganah Bhongaon of the Mainpuri district, lies on the Grand Trunk road, $7\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,830 souls, consisting chiefly of Brahmans, Baniyas, Mahájans, and Korís. Sultánganj possesses a police-station, post office, and a bazar, with a thriving trade in cloth, grain, and leather. The cultivators are principally thriftless Ahírs, and the proprietor is the Raja of Mainpuri. Water is here found at a depth of 15 feet from the surface.

TARKARA DAULAT, a small village in parganah Barnáhal of the Mainpuri district, is distant 24 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, was 216. The place possesses some remains of interest and a considerable *khera*, at which there is a large fair every year. The zamíndárs are Bais Thákurs and Brahmans, and the cultivators are Brahmans, Garariyas, and Chamárs. The Aganga passes through this village and furnishes a fair *tarái*.

UKHREND, a village in parganah Shikohabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 13 miles from Shikohabad and about 24 miles from Mainpuri, on the Etáwa and Shikohabad road. The population, in 1872, was 352. There is an out-post of police here.

URESAR, a large village in parganah Mustafabad of the Mainpuri district, is distant 28 miles from Mainpuri. The population, in 1872, numbered 1,980 souls. There is here a distinguished family of Chaubán Thákurs of the Partábner stock, one of whom, Gajádhar Singh, was made an Honorary Magistrate.

